The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME LI.—NO. 166. TUESDAY, JUNE 14, 1892—SIXTEEN PAGES. PRICE TWO CENTS.

STUDENTS LOST

Caught on the Lake in a Heavy Storm

Last Seen a Short Time Before It Broke.

Nearly a Hundred Reported to Be Missing.

Search for Them Now Being Carried On.

No Trace of Their Boat, "The Juliet," Yet Found.

Members of Northwestern University Preparatory Class.

They Had Started on an Excursion to Lake Bluff.

Anxious Watchers at Towns Along the Shore.

WORK OF THE STORM IN CHICAGO.

3 a. m.—It is reported that the Juliet has arrived safely at Waukegan with the Evanston students aboard.

All Evanston was filled with the direst apprehension last night. Over fifty merry-making graduates of the Preparatory School, who had just graduated, together with their parents, instructors, and friends, seventy-five passengers in all, had embarked on the pleasure steamer Juliet for a lake trip to Lake Bluff and Waukegan. The boat was to have returned by 10 p. m. at the latest, but it did not, and it must have been far from any harbor when the fearful cyclone of yesterday struck it.

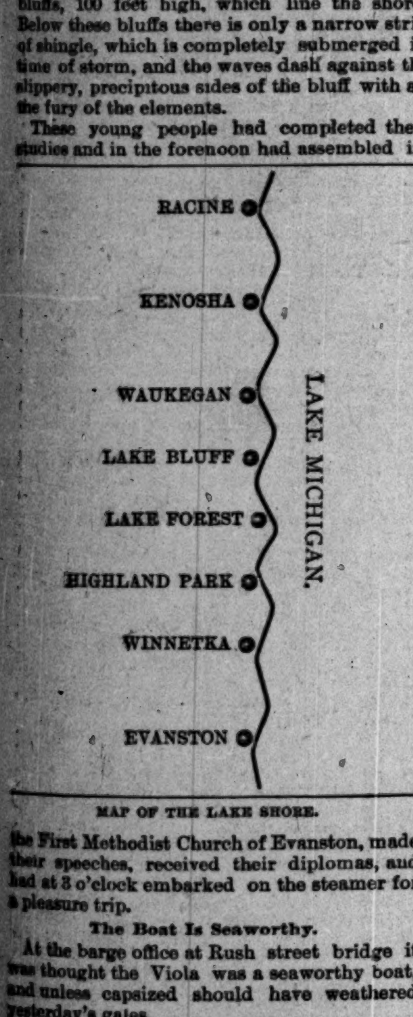
All night long fathers, mothers, brothers, sisters, and friends of the excursionists paced up and down the beach wringing their hands and praying for the safe return of their dear ones.

The life saving crew started northward in their boat for the missing steamer, and the agonized people on shore could do nothing but watch and hope and pray.

No Refuge for the Vessel.

To increase the terrors of the occasion every one knew that between Evanston and Waukegan, a distance of twenty-seven miles, there was absolutely no refuge for a distressed vessel. This part of the coast is considered one of the most dangerous on the whole lake, owing to the treacherous bars and the bluffs, 100 feet high, which line the shore. Below these bluffs there is only a narrow strip of shingle, which is completely submerged in time of storm, and the waves dash against the slippery, precipitous sides of the bluff with all the fury of the elements.

These young people had completed their studies and in the forenoon had assembled in



MAP OF THE LAKE SHORE.

the First Methodist Church of Evanston, made their speeches, received their diplomas, and had at 3 o'clock embarked on the steamer for a pleasure trip.

The Boat Is Seaworthy.

At the barge office at Rush street bridge it was thought the Viola was a seaworthy boat, and unless capsized should have weathered yesterday's gales.

The Viola was built in 1889 at Saugatuck, Mich, gross tonnage 30.79, net tonnage 16.70, length 60.08 feet, breadth 14 feet, depth 5.05 feet. The tug, a small pleasure boat, is owned in Chicago.

Up the lake the places where the tug would probably be heard from are first: Lake Forest, Waukegan, Kenosha, and Racine.

The members of the graduating class, many of whom are on the boat, are as follows:

Classical Course—Otis Akin, Eli Phillips, Bennett, Blake Burton Bell, Charles Elijah Decker, John Merrill Eldredge, Charles Harvey Fahs, J. C. Fraula, Ulysses Murton Horswell, Damon Joseph Johnson, Willis Edwin Judson, Ellis Kirk Kerr, Charles Verly La Fontaine, Walter David Lowry, Eddy Reuben McCaskey, Henry Bannister Merwyn, James Philip Morton, William Albert Newing, Morley Smith Pettit, William Eugene Pew, Elmer Horace Pierce, George Hayward Schuyler, Frank Takizo Takasugui, V. O. Johnson, Alfred Joscelyn Waller, Ruth Baird, Ada May Griggs, Esther Marguerite Miller, Cecil Eggleston Zimmerman.

Philosophical Course—Benjamin Russell Barber, John Franklin Boeye, Alfred Wesley Craven, Kil Davis, William Charles Falconer, Fred William Gillette, John Gunzenhauser Jr., Karl Hendrickson, Perry Howard, Wendall Palmer Kay, Herman Long, George Beverly Masslich, James Gray Stevens Orchard, Charles Stevenson Peters, David Benjamin Rawlins, Julius August Schaad, Roland Rodolphus Sellew, Robert Loring Sheppard, Charles William Spofford, Frank Stayton Thomson, Harry Wilkey White, Roy Daniel Williams, Robert Edward Wilson, Samuel Henry Wirsching, Nellie Anderson, Sara Eleanor Anderson, Lillian May Avann, Anna Campbell, Martha Harriet Holderman, Gail Horswell, Alice Jones, Maude Cora Mettler, Julia Murray, Bessie Renwick, Elsie Ruth Rowe, Martha Mae Thomas, Mary Thomas.

Scientific Course—Elmer Samuel Batterson, Frederick Greene Candee, Wells Morrison Cook, William Antony Cooling, Laurence Nelson De Golyer, Olin Russell Eddy, Herman George Eichborn, Dana Lewis Gates, Elso Burr Hunt, Herbert John Johnson, B. B. McCurd, Charles David McWilliams, Edward Mock, Edward Gooding Norton, John Clinton Parkes Jr., Albert Taylor Snow, William Arthur Whitehead, Nellie Barker, Flora Patience Moore, Grace Irmagard Van Sickle.

Modern Literature Course—Frances Rivers Singleton, Jessie Leana Boomer, Margaret Brown Belle Anna Curry, Grace Belle Dietrich, Grace Elisa Gammon, Phebe Ella Holderman, Lora Blanche Hunt, Edna Kinsey, Flora Perry, Mary Stuart, Jessie Mildred Sweeney, Bertha Virginia Thorpe, Flora Thomas.

At 1:40 o'clock no word had been received from the many who were watching for the missing steamer. The college officials were there, all anxiously watching. A double watch was on duty at the life saving station, and the life boat was in readiness to be launched on a moment's warning. Scores of people were walking up and down the beach eagerly looking for some trace of the steamer or some token that would tell of its fate.

It is known that there were at least fifty students and twenty invited friends on board. With the party was Prof. Benner, professor of mathematics of the university.

Anxious searchers started out early in the evening along the shore. Towards midnight word was received from Lake Bluff that the Juliet had not been seen in that vicinity. The searchers kept on to Waukegan.

The Juliet is a stanch, new boat built three years ago to run over the "Inland route" between Petoskey and Cheboygan. It is of considerable size and is modeled after the usual lake passenger steamer. The Juliet, with its twin consort, the Romeo, was brought to Chicago this spring and put into the excursion business. The Juliet left Chicago yesterday afternoon and went to Evanston, where the party was taken on board.

SERIOUS EFFECTS IN CHICAGO.

Many Killed and Injured in the Storm—List of Fatalities.

Death, terror, and destruction followed in the wake of a terrible storm which swept over this city yesterday afternoon.

The Killed.

DOERING, GUSTAVE, No. 314 Washburne avenue; fell with roof of uncompleted building at No. 511 South Oakley avenue.

KLIMA, EMMA, No. 1336 Whipple street.

MICHON, JOHN, No. 781 West Eighteenth street; instantly killed by flying timber.

crushed under building.

ROBERTS, CHARLES J., fireman at Armour's Elevator "D," buried under a mass of bricks and timbers of a portion of the elevator struck by lightning and blown down. His remains were removed to his home, Archer avenue and Hickory street.

STEWART, HERVEY, drowned off Sixty-seventh street.

THREE UNKNOWN MEN, missing from capsized row-boat off the harbor.

The Injured.

BURNS, ——, struck by bricks, severe scalp wound, Twenty-fourth and Dearborn.

ERICKSON, E., caught under a falling pile of lumber and injured internally at S. B. Baker's lumber yard, Wood street and Blue Island avenue. He was removed to the County Hospital, and will recover.

HOUSMAN, EDWARD, Berkeley avenue; ear cut off by falling telegraph wire, State and Twenty-first streets.

JACOBS, MAX, leg broken by falling roof, Twenty-fourth and Dearborn streets.

KLIMA, ANNA, No. 1336 Whipple street; collarbone broken and shoulder blade fractured.

KLIMA, MAGGIE, No. 1336 Whipple street; right hip and right foot crushed.

LIAL, JOHN, No. 573 Laflin street; blown to ground from roof; skull fractured; will die.

LOSSRA, WILLIAM, No. 638 South Oakley avenue; skull fractured by falling bricks; may die.

MCGINN, JAMES, No. 740 Hinman street, 20-year-old son of Pipeman McGinn of Company 23. Left leg fractured by falling lumber at lumber-yard Blue Island avenue and Twenty-second street. He was removed to his home.

ODELL, J. J. P., President Union National Bank, back of head, forehead, and thigh cut by glass. Not dangerously injured.

OLSON, SEVERING, steward of schooner Seaman, blown into Chicago River, injured internally, may die.

PADDY, MRS. ANNIE, No. 2344 State street, struck by lightning, no outward marks, but is in a critical condition.

SLATTERY, MRS. M., No. 2080 West Harrison street, left ankle sprained.

SHOAL, MRS., No. 431 Claremont avenue, deep scalp wound caused by falling transom.

WESLEY, MAY, No. 2344 State street, hurled against telegraph-pole and to sidewalk; badly bruised.

Heat, intense to suffocation, was replaced by a cool breeze at 2:30, and a few minutes later the city was under a threatening pall of clouds. Darker and darker grew the sky and at 2:50 an ominous series of electric flashes, mumbling of thunder, and whirling of black clouds overhead betokened some terrible disaster. People who had seen cyclones before fled in terror to cellars and basements, frightened animals fled hither and thither, and people apprehensive of some unknown disaster fled to any place that promised shelter.

Several people were killed, many others injured, buildings were blown down or unroofed, trees were torn up and thrown across the streets, and damage was done in nearly all portions of the city. Nearly all the big office buildings suffered from the loss of windows. Even the Democratic wigwam did not escape, it now being minus a roof.

For an hour or two before the storm broke the sky was slightly overcast by floating masses of clouds, which seemed to threaten an ordinary summer shower. These, however, gathered and piled upon each other, growing blacker and blacker, until an impenetrable darkness settled over the city. Gas and electric lamps were lighted in dwellings and business-houses everywhere. A vivid flash of lightning from out the gloom seemed to paralyze all the electric lights for a few seconds, as they went out immediately after it, and were several minutes in recovering their original brightness.

Following the great black cloud came one of leaden gray, which brought a deluge and a hurricane in its train. Rain swept through the streets in serried columns of silver gray and whirled around corners and through open courts in masses of solid water.

Everything and everybody were driven from the streets. Teamsters deserted their vehicles to seek places of shelter, and even the street-cars stopped running for a time. That busy region in the neighborhood of Madison and Dearborn streets, of which THE TRIBUNE Building is the center, was as deserted as a village street at midnight.

For half an hour the down-pour came in torrents and was whirled with giant force against all obstructions. Hail fell, too, but not heavily, else incalculable damage would have been done.

After the storm there was a refreshing abatement of the intolerable heat of the last three days and sweltering humanity drew its breath freely again.

FROM THE AUDITORIUM TOWER.

Description of the Storm as Seen from the Signal-Service Office.

From the Auditorium tower a dense, whirling mass of inky clouds was seen rushing and rolling toward the city from the southwest. First it appeared as a black bank of clouds down near the horizon which minute after minute advanced like a mighty tidal wave. Soon zigzag flashes of lightning flashed and danced and crashes of thunder following quickly after showed that the storm was not far away.

As the clould approached a dismal yellow haze seemed to envelop the city, while there was a deathlike stillness between the thunder crashes.

As a fitting introduction to what might be, dust and papers whirled and eddied from street to rooftop, frightened horses snorted and tugged at the reins, and men, women, and children, seized with an undefined, contagious fear, hurried hither and thither in a panic. Nearer and nearer came the storm, and darker and darker grew the crowded streets. From the Auditorium tower it was seen to cross the South Branch, sweep over the towers of the Grand Central Depot and the Dearborn Station, and, fearful of what was to come, the occupants of the tower involuntarily drew back and held their breaths in apprehensive fear. To heighten the terror of the scene the electric lights flickered and died out, sprang up, and died out again.

Effect in the Tower.

At 2:58 it struck the tower and with it came a drenching torrent of rain which transformed streets to rivers, alleys to torrents, and the river to a raging flood. With the flood came a wind which demolished buildings in the southwest part of the city, leaving dead and wounded people in its wake; smashed plateglass windows, tore down awnings and rocked the tall downtown structures to their very foundations.

Accustomed as they were to all sorts of phenomena the occupants of the Auditorium tower were justly terrified. The tower rocked under a hurricane that blew at the rate of eighty miles an hour, and for a moment threatened to fall to the ground. Huge planks that formed a scaffolding around the tower, which was undergoing repairs, were thrown to the main roof fifty feet below, and one of them went crashing down to the Congress street sidewalk 300 feet below. Fortunately the torrents of rain were such as to leave the sidewalk deserted of foot passengers, or the falling plank might have killed or injured many when it struck. As it was it smashed into splinters which flew in every direction and did considerable damage to cabs that stood below.

The tower swayed and heaved and groaned and cracked, while a flood of water rushed down the elevator shaft from a window which had been left open on the sixteenth floor. From 3 to 3:12 p. m. the storm increased in fury, the indicator showed a speed of sixty miles an hour, and in the minute between 3:12 and 3:13 the hurricane by the same indicator showed the alarming velocity of eighty miles an hour. So great was the rocking and vibration of the tower that the barograph, the automatic registering barometer, built as it is into the solid masonry, was jarred and twisted so that it could register no more.

Scene from the Windows.

About this time, peering out of the narrow tower windows to the north, occupants of the quaking weather office could dimly discern through the falling torrents that the storm was playing havoc with the Democratic wigwam. First the apex of the canvas roof was depressed, then the west end of the canvas raised, and an instant later the broad expanse of canvas was flying in ribbons to the breeze. It seemed a miracle that the whole structure did not go.

In the harbor all that could be distinguished through the drenching darkness was the masts of vessels lying close to the water's edge and the warship Michigan slowly veering into the teeth of the wind.

E. H. Emery, assistant forecast official at the weather office, was busy with his instruments during the storm. After it had subsided he said:

"We had a big thunderstorm at Omaha which was coming this way, but it was not in line for Chicago. Why it came here is a problem that I have not yet been able to solve. The first indication that anything was to happen was the fitful change of the wind to every quarter and back again, and the change in temperature before the storm. In fifteen minutes the temperature fell from 84° to 69° and the barometer showed a greatly disturbed condition of affairs.

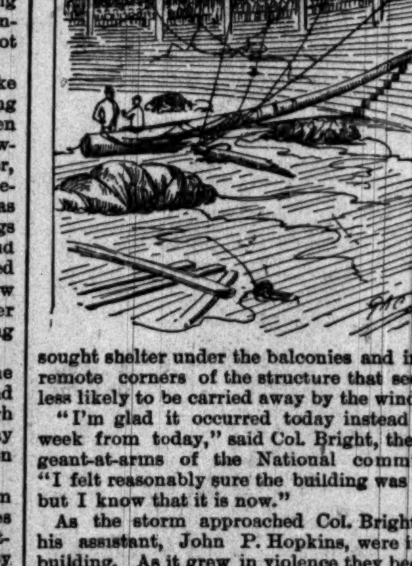
"In the few minutes that it rained our gauge showed .43 of an inch, but owing to the extremely high wind not more than half of the actual fall was registered up here on the tower. The actual fall must have been nearly an inch.

"From here the storm went northeastward over the lake, and there is no telling what damage to shipping it may do before it gets over."

DAMAGE DONE AT THE WIGWAM.

The Canvas Roof Torn Off and the Center-Pole Broken—New Roof to Be Put On.

When the wind got under the canvas which sheltered the pit of the Democratic wigwam on Michigan avenue yesterday afternoon it raised the great center-pole from its position and dashed it with such force against the projecting roof that it broke into three pieces. The great sheet of canvas was rent from one end to the other, and the small mid-air lake that had been so quickly formed on this flimsy surface by an unprecedented rain dropped to the floor with almost the force of a waterfall. The fifty or sixty men who were at work in the building were terrified and



sought shelter under the balconies and in the remote corners of the structure that seemed less likely to be carried away by the wind.

"I'm glad it occurred today instead of a week from today," said Col. Bright, the sergeant-at-arms of the National committee. "I felt reasonably sure the building was safe, but I know that it is now."

As the storm approached Col. Bright and his assistant, John P. Hopkins, were in the building. As it grew in violence they became suspicious that the canvas might not be able to hold its own, and they rushed across the street for the purpose, as they say, of getting a better view of what was taking place on the roof. Just after they crossed the street the entire central portion of the roof represented by the canvas was raised up—water, center-pole, and all—and came down with a crash and a splash. Then the rain poured into the great opening with the same violence that it pounded the granite paving out on Michigan avenue.

Canvas Roof Too Small.

The canvas, it seems, was hardly large enough to cover the opening, but had been made to perform its mission by the superior strength of a gang of canvas men who had spent several days tugging and pulling to bring it over the projecting roof. When the wind reached its greatest velocity the big center pole commenced to yield after the manner of a small sapling on the prairie in a great storm. The canvas men found shelter where they could, but Contractor Allen got a few of his men to venture upon the perilous task of cutting the guy ropes. If he had been more of a sailor he would have probably given the order, "Cut away the mast," as there was danger of pulling everything up by the roots if the ship could not turn over.

Just as the guy ropes were being cut the climax occurred, and it is really remarkable that no one was injured. The pole fell to the southeast, across the main floor, into the dress circle. It was ninety-one feet long and about twenty inches in diameter at the base. The first break was about one-third the way up and the second near the top. It stood on a large block buried in the ground. The original intention was to plant it six or seven feet, but Barnum & Bailey's circus man told the contractor that it was just as well to have it on the surface. This is a point over which the experts and the inexperienced may quarrel, but it seems quite probable that the storm which blew yesterday had sufficient force when the wind got under the canvas to raise almost anything.

The decorator had been at work all day and the great sheets of water soon run the colors and made the tail feathers of the proud eagle hang down. He removed what was left and will take a fresh start today.

A Consultation Held.

John Hopkins and Col. Bright, as soon as the wind had suspended, rushed over to see what was left of the famous structure. The bone of contention had been the number of tickets Chicago was to have, but a new issue was on now.

Messengers were dispatched for members of the Building committee and a meeting was immediately held in F. H. Winston's office, on Washington street. Contractor Allen was there and Col. Bright, James C. Strain, and others. Mr. Winston was about the maddest man in town, and he was so indignant he did not know what to do. He was not mad at the elements but mad at the National committee.

"Every suggestion that has been made by the National committee," he said, "has been received as an order. Treasurer Canda is the originator of this canvas idea, and he had better keep away from this town. We will not listen to any more suggestions, but will go ahead and finish this building after our own fashion, and turn it over June 20. If the committee does not like it then it need not take it. The responsibility is on us, and I care more for Chicago's name than I do for 100 National committees."

Those members of the Building committee present gave vent to their feelings for a while and then repaired to the scene of the disaster. By this time Chairman Joseph Donnersberger, ex-Mayor Cregier, Col. Cooper, County Treasurer Kern, and other people interested, including Gen. John Charles Black and some of the members of the Reception committee, had assembled. Then there was a great deal of discussion as to what was the best way to fix the troublesome opening. Every one was thoroughly disgusted with the canvas scheme and would not risk it again, but all agreed that it had been clearly demonstrated that the only weak part of the structure was the great cloth covering. Contractor Allen made various suggestions and there was a good deal of figuring done.

To Put On a New Roof.

It was finally decided to extend the posts out to the edge of the main floor, run trusses out to a central pillar, and put a regular gravel roof on top. The members of the committee felt that they did not want to take any chances, and Mr. Winston insisted that this plan should be adopted. The order was given for the lumber, and Contractor Allen has promised to have the structure completed by Saturday evening, but he will have to work night and day to do it.

The erstwhile roof contained 40,000 square feet of canvas. The contract called for an overlap of four feet on the board and gravel roof covering the galleries, but when the immense [illegible] of cloth was placed in position it was found to be short the amount required to overlap. Stretching—and vigorous stretching—was resorted to, and by dint of pulling and hauling the deficiency was made up. Every seven feet the canvas was guyed to 6x6 scantlings spiked to the roof. The supporting and strengthening ropes were securely sewed to the canvas, and but for this the sheet would have been torn into shreds. If the quality of the canvas had been better it is held to be more than likely that, instead of giving, it would have torn the whole building down, bringing death and injury to a number of the workmen.

The roof, on which several hundred men will go to work today, will contain 100,000 feet of lumber. The row of posts directly in the rear of the Chairman's stand will be extended clear of the building. The posts all around the amphitheater will be brought out to the end of the first raised seat, and trusses, both wooden and of iron, will support the roof, which will be nearly flat. A circle of skylights will extend over the center of the building.

Proves Its Strength.

"The storm which took the circus roof off the wigwam has demonstrated one thing," said Sergeant-at-Arms Bright, "and that is that the building itself is strong and substantial, and will stand the strain of the 20,000 people which is the outside estimate of the number who will be in the building at one time. Personally I do not think there will ever be to exceed 17,000 people in the wigwam at any time, and that will be about 15,000 more than there should be at any session.

"When the storm came up this afternoon I was in the building, and I watched its work from across the street, where I had found a safe retreat before the canvas roof went. If the building had not been well put up there would have been only a pile of kindling-wood on the site after it was over, for it looked to me as though three or four cyclones had gotten tangled up over the building and were fighting with one another in consequence.

"In the substantial building in which I had found a refuge I could feel the walls sway and creak under the tremendous wind pressure, but the frail-looking wigwam stood the test with hardly a quiver. It is founded like the Democratic party—on the solid rock, and though the winds may blow and the storms rage the party stands firm and fast. That's pretty good for an off-hand simile, is it not? The wigwam is all right; so is the Democratic party. So will be Mr.——but then I won't mention his name just now.

"It was a lucky thing the wind-storm came today instead of waiting a week. Just think what it would have been if we had gone ahead and completed all our arrangements and got the hall decorated and then had the storm come to spoil things about the day before the convention. As it is we have plenty of time to get the roof replaced with a better and stronger one during the week. I am assured the wigwam will be complete in every detail before next Saturday night."

J. J. P. ODELL BADLY INJURED.

Windows of the Home Insurance Building Blown In—Damage in Armour's Office.

The Home Insurance Building, an eleven-story structure at the northeast corner of La Salle and Adams streets, was fiercely assailed by the storm, and of the tenants in that building the chief sufferer was the Union National Bank. This concern occupies the corner on the second floor. When the storm came up the President of the bank, J. J. P. Odell, was sitting at his desk near one of the windows on the La Salle street side. As suddenly as though struck by a cannon ball the big plate glass back of him broke in fragments, which were hurled upon him and over his desk. At the same time two other windows in the bank, one on the Adams street side, the other on La Salle street, crashed in with a noise that caused a panic among the clerks.

The force of the storm was only momentary, and when it had subsided Mr. Odell was found leaning over his desk bleeding from wounds inflicted by the broken glass. The glass was of the heaviest plate, half an inch in thickness, and where the fractured edges struck they cut in like razors. It was found on investigation that Mr. Odell had sustained three serious cuts—one at the back of his head, one on his temple, and one on the hip. He was unconscious when assisted from his desk, and in that condition was removed in a carriage to his home, No. 483 North State street.

Mr. Odell was seen at his home last night. He was resting easily and no serious results are looked for by his physician. The most difficult wound to handle will be the one on his thigh, which will probably keep him confined to the house for several weeks. While the accident was a close call for him, his family say there is no cause for anxiety on the part of his friends.

Fred Merrill, note teller's clerk in the bank, was cut on the hand by a fragment of flying glass and was also sent home.

Damage at Armour & Co.'s.

In the office of Armour & Co., on the same floor and adjoining the Union National Bank on the La Salle street side, a plate-glass light was blown in. C. F. McDowell, a stenographer, was cut on the foot, a fragment of glass going through his boot; and Charley Roberts, 16 years old Mr. Armour's messenger boy, was slightly cut on the hand. The foregoing are the only injuries to human beings in the Home Insurance Building.

As observed from the building the storm seemed to be a veritable cyclone. It traveled in the usual course of tornadoes—from the southwest to the northeast, and struck the Home Insurance building full and fair on the corner. Three windows of heavy plate-glass in the Union National Bank were shattered instantly. These plates were 7x15 feet in dimensions. Two on La Salle street were blown in and one on Adams street fell on the sidewalk. Clerks employed on the west and south sides of the bank were busy closing up the day's business and when the crash came notes and papers were caught up by the wind and blown in all directions over the adjacent streets. A torrent of water driven through the broken windows deluged papers on the desks. What the loss on notes and papers would amount to the bonk officials were unable to say. The actual damage to building and fixtures will not probable exceed $500.

The grain department of Armour & Co. occupies a third of the top or eleventh floor of the building. Thirty-five men are employed in this department. When the storm struck they were engaged at their desks. Two heavy plate-glass transoms over the windows on the west side of the office fell in and the fragments scattered in all directions. Following this came a volume of water which shot across the room in horizontal sheets, soaking everything, even to the opposite wall. That a panic ensued among the clerks is not remarkable. In the language of one of them: "We did not wait for the elevators; we dropped down to the first floor." Aside from the wetting and the breaking of the transoms no damage was done in this office, though the narrow escape of several clerks is shown by the deep indentations made in their desks by the shattered glass.

On the same floor transoms were broken in the offices of Isaac Adams and the Diamond Jo line of steamers, but only slight damage was done.

What Architect Jenney Says.

W. L. B. Jenney, architect of the building, whose office is on the top floor, made a survey of the damage as soon as the force of the storm was spent. He said it was the most remarkable thing that had ever come under his observation.

"The glass came in," he said, "and the woodwork remained intact. The glass was not blown in; it was smashed in. It was as though some one had stood outside and hurled rocks through it. In some places the inside window casings were torn away and the fastenings of transom chains broken, but generally only the glass suffered."

In a wing of the building on the north side, fully exposed to the brunt of the storm and where a number of draftsmen are employed, the shock was scarcely felt. Mr. Jenney said these men felt less jar from the storm than they feel every day from the dynamos in the Edison Electric Light Building adjoining, and dwelt on this as an incontrovertible argument against the assumption that high steel frame buildings could not withstand a hurricane.

"The wind was the strongest I have ever been through, and aside from breaking windows, it has not damaged the building a particle," he said.

A singular phase of the wreck at the Home Insurance Building was that it seemed to select alternate windows for destruction. In the Union National Block it was every other window that was broken, and the same rule held good on the top floor.

IN THE EDISON COMPANY BUILDING.

Difficulty Experienced in Supplying Electric Lights—Many Cut Off.

When the dark cloud came over the scene in the Chicago Edison company's building, adjoining that of the Home Insurance company, it was exciting. All hands were called to the dynamo room, lights being turned on so rapidly throughout the city as to tax the capacity of the plant. All the reserve engines and dynamos, about 1,000 horse-power, were thrown on rapidly till a total of nearly 4,000 horse-power was in full operation.

When the storm struck the Home Insurance Building the scene became one of intense excitement. Inside one felt that the great structure might fall over and crush out of existence the little Edison Building next door. But the dynamo men were too busy to feel afraid and hurried back and forth, keeping the pressure up and tending the machines.

Just at the most severe point of the storm, when the lightning was playing outside and the hail was racing by in level lines, there was a sharp report, a blinding flash, and half of the building was in darkness, save for the pilot lamps of the machines. One of the fuses of the house circuit had gone, putting out part of the lamps in the building, but not hurting those outside.

The semi-obscurity only made the scene the more striking. The dynamo-tenders hurrying back and forth looked like denizens of the infernal regions, and the heat around the engines was great enough to warrant the supposition.

Suddenly there was another short flash and mains to the Northern Hotel and the new Monadnock and Kearsarge Buildings were disconnected. But this damage was soon repaired, and as it gradually grew lighter the load on the plant sensibly diminished and all was as usual again.

Rivaling the scene inside in interest was the scene outside on Adams street. The street was crowded with vehicles of all descriptions when the storm broke. Horses became unmanageable and tried to find shelter from the storm. One walked nearly into the door of the Rookery pulling a dilapidated express wagon behind it. A team of horses hitched to an express company's wagon started down the street at a gallop, cutting a wide swath through the other vehicles. Men tied their teams wherever they could find anchorage, and rushed for shelter. One witness individual tied his horse by the checkrain to the wheel of a wagon standing near. The wagon moved and confusion dire was the result.

When the full fury of the storm struck, the world beneath was lost to sight in a second. First came a cloud of dust so blinding that it was impossible to see a foot into it. Then a storm of papers of all sizes, which so filled the air that the Rookery building opposite was lost to sight. These papers were largely bank checks blown out of the Union National Bank in the Home Insurance Building. As soon as the storm was over, bank clerks, hatless and breathless, were searching in the mud and gutters for the precious bits of paper, but many of the latter never stopped till they reached the lake. One check blew out of the bank down the street and into one of the Edison Building windows till it finally lodged in a waste basket. It was secured and returned to the bank.

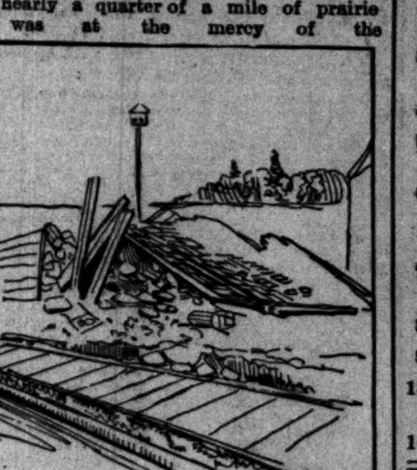
ONE KILLED AND TWO INJURED.

A Building at No. 1336 Whipple Street Blown Down by the Wind.

Shortly after 3 o'clock the storm leveled a small cottage at No. 1336 Whipple street to the ground, burying three of its occupants beneath the ruins.

The cottage was the property of Frank Klima, a Bohemian. He is a car repairer in the employ of the Santa Fé railroad.

The wrecked cottage stood about two blocks west of the bridewell, and facing as it did nearly a quarter of a mile of prairie it was at the mercy of the



elements. When the sky began to grow black Mrs. Klima became frightened and started out to the kitchen to close the windows. Little 4-year-old Anna clung to her mother's skirts. They had hardly entered the kitchen when the fury of the storm broke upon the house and leveled it to the ground. A part of the roof was torn off and carried by the wind fifty feet into an adjoining lot. The chimney fell directly into the sitting-room, and beneath its bricks the 2½-year-old Emma Klima was crushed and instantly killed.

Almost at the same instant Mrs. Klima and her daughter Emma were pinned beneath a chair by a falling partition.

Anton Nechojdoma, a laborer, who lives at No. 1338 Whipple street, saw the building swept to the ground. His wife told him that Mrs. Klima and her two little children were in the ruins and he started at once to rescue the unfortunate occupants. With James Blocklassa he worked for almost an hour while the rain was pouring down in sheets, and finally succeeded in releasing Mrs. Klima and Anna. They were carried to Nechojdoma's home, and there received medical attendance. The physician pronounced their injuries slight.

In the meantime the entire neighborhood, which is inhabited by poor Bohemian working people, was viewing the ruins and aiding the rescuers. It is said that a man named Frank Yiral rushed over to the pest-house, which is but half a block away, and asked them to call the nearest engine-house. This the man in charge refused to do, claiming that he would not risk his life at the telephone while the storm was raging. Yiral finally found Sergt. Colleran of the Hinman Street Station. The Sergeant went to a patrol box and endeavored to call the wagon, but found that all the wires west of Western avenue were down and that he was cut off from his station. Securing a buggy he went to Dr. William Miller's office at No. 1111 California avenue and succeeded in calling up the Central Station by telephone, from which point several patrol wagons and Fire Company 23 were sent to the scene of the accident.

In the meantime Sergt. Colleran and Officers Linkey and Nolan, assisted by the neighbors, after some difficulty removed the great mass of bricks and timber from the lifeless body of Emma. The child's remains were taken to the house of Rolenz Czurda at No. 1334 Whipple street.

It was nearly 7 o'clock when Mr. Klima returned from his day's toil and saw the wrecked home and the dead child whom he had left in good health in the morning. He stood among the ruins speechless, but the expression of his begrimed face told of the suffering of his heart.

The house was built of brick and the foundation rested on posts about six feet from the ground. The basement was not shielded by lumber of any kind and it is thought that the wind for this reason had more destructive force.

FOUR LIVES LOST IN THE SQUALL.

Hervey Stewart Was One Victim, but the Others as Yet Are Unknown.

Hervey Stewart, a young man employed by the World's Columbian Exposition, was drowned yesterday while engaged in taking soundings in the lake off Sixty-seventh street. Stewart and two companions, one of them being Lewis, a son of B. A. Ulrich, were in a rowboat when the big squall came up. A gust of wind struck the boat so suddenly that it was almost capsized. Stewart, who had the oars, lost one of them in trying to keep his equilibrium. He tried to reach it, and in doing so lost his balance completely and fell into the water. His companions were unable to save him and he sank out of sight.

The wind and waves gradually brought the boat to shore so that the other two boys were able to land safely. The body was not recovered.

Young Stewart lived on Fifty-first street with his mother and sisters. He was formerly a student of the University of Illinois. He was an all-around athlete and was a favorite in society.

Just before the squall the lookout on the life-saving station saw a rowboat some distance out in the lake with three men in. Just as soon as the violent wind would permit it the lifeboat was launched. The excursion steamer Clara Belle kindly gave the boat a line, and Capt. St. Peter suggested the direction they should take. But a little steam launch belonging to the Engineering Department had the start of the Clara Belle and came up to the boat first. It was found capsized and its recent occupants all missing. The boat was towed to the foot of Harrison street and righted, and it is there for identification today. It is an ordinary rowboat and has no name or other mark by which it can be described. Without a shadow of doubt three men lost their lives by the accident, but as no one made inquiries during the evening the names of the unfortunates could not be ascertained.

A sloop-rigged sail yacht was seen off Oak street just before the squall and could not be seen afterward, and it is feared that another disaster by capsizing occurred.

DESTRUCTION ON STATE STREET.

One Woman Struck by Lightning—Half a Dozen People Injured.

When the storm struck State street its violence appears to have been at its height. Then it seems to have lost strength as it howled towards the lake. Its greatest force centered between Twenty-third and Twenty-fifth streets, and the manner in which it twirled and destroyed objects along its path would indicate that it had a rotary motion and was a veritable though not a highly dangerous cyclone. It was violent enough, however, to tear the roofs off buildings and send them flying through the air, and to break telegraph poles as if they were pipestems.

While it lasted its path on State street was a scene of intense terror and excitement, and the people between Twenty-third and Thirtieth streets every moment dreaded death, and there was reason for their fear amid the flying of bricks and signs and limbs of trees, and the crashing of glass and telegraph poles.

On the west side of State street every telegraph pole from the one in front of No. 2320 to the one in front of No. 2948, the Salvation Army headquarters, was snapped asunder. Some were broken near the top, others near the center, and a few near the ground. They fell with a rapid succession of thundering sounds like those of a park of artillery, and the people indoors supposed the crashes were those of tumbling buildings. And well they might, for the houses in which they were shook and swayed as if by an earthquake. It is a strange fact that while every telegraph pole from Twenty-third to Thirtieth streets, on the west side of State, broke not a single one on the east side of the street, along the same locality, was broken, nor was there a wire displaced. Considering the character of the destruction it is equally extraordinary that no one was killed, though several were injured.

Struck by Lightning.

Among those most seriously injured in this section of the stormpath was Mrs. Annie Paddy of No. 2344 State. She was sitting in the front window sewing while two other women were in the room. With the falling of the telegraph poles came the crash of glass and falling bricks down the light shaft near the center of the building. All three fell to the floor in an unconscious state, the supposition being that they had swooned from fright. Two of them quickly recovered, but Mrs. Paddy came to slowly, and when a physician was called he found her in a critical condition and said she had been struck by the lightning.

Just south of Twenty-fifth street one of the telegraph poles fell across a street-car well filled with passengers, damaging the car but injuring no one. There were, of course, screams of terror from the women and children and all aboard fled to the neighboring houses for shelter. Soon afterwards another car near Twenty-sixth street just escaped a like accident.

Just as the hurricane was approaching, Edward Housman, a young man living on Berkeley avenue, near Forty-first street, started to cross State at Twenty-fourth street with a young woman. They had reached the center of the street when down came a telegraph pole, and one of the wires catching Housman's ear cut it off as if with a knife. He was otherwise unhurt and his companion was uninjured.

Max Jacobs and a friend named Burns while passing along Twenty-fourth street, at Dearborn, were seriously injured, the one by a section of a roof and the other by a back porch, which were blown from a neighboring building. Jacobs had a leg broken and Burns received a severe wound on the head.

Miss May Wesley, living at No. 2344 State street, was caught by the gale in front of the Fair on State street and hurled against a pole and to the sidewalk. Her left side and shoulder were badly bruised.

Several persons were slightly cut with flying glass and there were numerous narrow escapes from falling poles and signs and flying boards and timbers.

A horse and milk-wagon standing at Twenty third and State were picked up by the gale and sent rolling over each other in the air and across the street. On the other side of the street the horse was found dead and the wagon in splinters. The milk cans were seen sailing off towards the lake.

In the alley in the rear of the Heissler & Junge Bakery company, Twenty-fourth and State streets, were a buggy and a carriage. They were blown out of the alley and to the east side of State street.

Patrol-Boxes Torn Loose.

The patrol-boxes at the corners of Twenty-fourth, Twenty-sixth, and Twenty-ninth and State were torn from their places and hurled into the middle of the street, while a fire-box at State and Twenty-fourth was sent flying after the patrol-box there.

Doors of blacksmith and other shops and signs were torn away and sent careering along the street. Even the round symbols of pawnbrokers could not withstand the impact of the gale, and their gilded globes chased each other over the pavements.

The broken telegraph poles, the many wires twisted and broken and netted, the sections of roofs, and fences, and signboards scattered and piled along the west side of the street gave it an appearance of desolation. Nos. 2334 to 2346 State street is a new four-story-flat building. When the storm struck its rear, it tore away the roof and the top of the wall and sent the brick crashing down the light shafts. There are a great many people occupying the big building and on every floor there was consternation and screaming and many women fainted. The roof of No. 2412 Dearborn street was blown off, but beyond frightening the immediate neighborhood did no harm. The building is owned by Frank Verhoeven. The roof and upper back porch of a three-story brick at Dearborn and Twenty-fourth streets were blown off, and, besides injuring Jacobs and Burns, elsewhere mentioned, narrowly escaped killing some of the inmates who were in the rear of the building at the time. The house is owned by a Mr. McDowell. A large portion of a high advertising fence at Twenty-fourth and State was blown down and endangered the lives of some children who were passing.

At the corner of Twenty-fifth and State a little girl was caught and tangled up in the falling wires, but was found when extricated to have received only a few scratches.

FIREMAN C. J. ROBERTS KILLED.

Buried in the Ruins of Elevator D—How Others Were Injured.

After one of the most vivid flashes of lightning a portion of Armour's Elevator D, Morgan street and the river, lay in ruins. Charles J. Roberts, a fireman who had been

[Continued on fourth page.]

LAST EDITION.

BULLETIN OF The Daily Tribune

CHICAGO, TUESDAY, JUNE 14, 1892.

Weather for this vicinity:
Thunder storms, cooler Tuesday night.

Pages.

1 Two Hundred Students Out in the Storm.
2 Big Republican Ratification Meeting. Fellowship Club Banquet at Kinsley's.
3 Board of Trade Battery Monument. Council Down On School "Dancing Halls."
4 Dr. Briggs' Case Held Over.
5 Venezuela's President a Fugitive. Fourteen Men Killed at Mare Island.
6 Trouble Over Wigwam Seats. Bill White's Fast Race at Garfield. Lew Weir's Speculation Handicap.
7 Chicago Shut Out by the Brooklyns. What Mr. Blaine Will Do.
8 County Board's Action Rescinded.
9 Record of Ten Republican Conventions.
13 New Pension Bill on the Senate Calendar. Reduction in Rates by the Lake Shore.
16 World's Fair Site a Mecca for Travelers.

RATIFY THE TICKET.

CHICAGO REPUBLICANS SHOUT FOR HARRISON AND REID.

Cheers from Thousands—Blaine's Name Applauded, but No Ill-Feeling Shown—President Harrison Sends a Message—Speeches Made by McKinley, Estabrook, and Thurston—Mayor Washburne Speaks of the Clubs—Plenty of Enthusiasm Manifested.

Harrison and Reid were indorsed and James G. Blaine was honored by 4,000 enthusiastic Republicans assembled to ratify the work of the Minneapolis convention at the Auditorium last night. The great gathering was a representative Chicago Republican one. Every seat in the pit and main galleries was taken and the boxes were filled. The women were there, just as enthusiastic as the men, if not equal in numbers. The meeting was under the auspices of the Marquette, Lincoln, and Hamilton clubs, and right well did the joint committees perform its duty. There was no delay, and every means had been taken to insure comfort to the thousands who were invited to the great hall to enthuse and to listen to the eloquent speeches of Gov. McKinley, John M. Thurston, and Henry S. Estabrook.



WILLIAM M'KINLEY.

First Tippecanoe Club Cheered.

At 8 o'clock the first Tippecanoe club of Chicago—made up of men whose hair had been whitened since 1840, when they voted for the first Harrison, who voted for the present Executive in 1888, and are enthusiastically for him again in 1892—marched into the hall and received the cheers of the hundreds already seated. The Tippecanoeites were given seats on the left of the stage, where they unfurled their silken colors, and in the midst of them implanted their familiar white standard, bearing the motto of the Tippecanoe clubs of the famous log cabin and hard cider campaign, as follows:

On to the rescue,
Patriots, on!
And rally round
Brave Harrison!

Then a hundred veterans of the league marched in to the drum taps of Maj. Nevans, one of their number. Seats had been reserved for them, but the color guard carried the banners up on the stage.

The meeting was not old when it became a love feast. Prominent on the stage was John M. Thurston, whose admiration and affection for James G. Blaine are nationally known. Other Blaine men—men who, until Friday afternoon last, were raising heaven and earth and their voices to secure the honors of the Minneapolis convention for the man from Maine were around Mr. Thurston and scattered all over the hall. But they were all for the nominee—declared as true knights of the Republican cause with all their blasted hopes of leadership buried and almost forgotten in the result of the convention. Not a bit of bitterness was in the gathering. There were cheers for Harrison and cheers for Blaine, but they were not the battle shouts of factions as they were a week ago. They were in harmony—all rolling forth in the same good cause.

Harrison's Name Applauded.

Mayor Washburne in his introductory remarks was the first one to call the name of Harrison and there was unanimous and enthusiastic approval of the choice at Minneapolis in the shouts of the 4,000 persons and the plaudits of as many pairs of hands. Then Mr. Estabrook of Omaha sounded the magic name of Blaine, and for ten minutes the great arched hall resounded with the demonstrative expressions that always greet a reference to the famed son of Maine. A heartier amen was never said than that which was given in response to the prayer with which Mr. Estabrook concluded his address. Of course John M. Thurston, while pledging all his strength and ability to the cause of the party, spoke feelingly of the ambitions he cherished for Mr. Blaine; and he carried his audience with him in his sentiments. But he was high in praise of Mr. Harrison's qualities, and his eloquence on the work, the history, and greatness of his party was masterful.

McKinley's Magnificent Greeting.

As Mr. Thurston concluded the great crowd recognized the face of Gov. McKinley, who had passed on to the stage and taken up a modest position in the rear. The Governor, with the fresh honors of the Presidency of the last National Republican committe, advanced to the front of the speakers' stand and stood as calmly bowing in response to the thunders of greeting applause as did the great soldier whom he so strikingly resembles in the presence and protection of his own old guard. Gov. McKinley was in evening dress, carrying a silk hat in his left hand and wearing a white flower in his lapel. With his right hand he acknowledged the great greeting, and with it he also received a bunch of roses passed up from his admirers in front. He tried to excuse himself from a long speech, urging that his convention voice was unequal to the demand, but cries of "You're all right" and "Your voice is music for us" urged him on, and from an easy exordium he passed into words of argument, rising towards the close to forceful eloquence.

At the conclusion of Gov. McKinley's address the following telegram was read:

Telegram from President Harrison.

To the Committee of the Chicago Republican Club: Please convey to the members of the Marquette, Hamilton, and Lincoln clubs my sincere thanks for their congratulation. The memory of Lincoln, Grant, and Logan, the love of the Union, which Illinois so conspicuously helped to save, the increasing honor and influence which the Nation is gaining in the councils and the general commerce of the world, and the general prosperity at home cannot fail to hold Illinois faithful to the traditions and the high purposes of the Republican party. BENJAMAN HARRISON.

Three cheers for Harrison were proposed, and, led by Gov. McKinley and Mr. Thurston, the 4,000 men and women present responded with a heartiness that showed all to be well for the cause which the splendid meeting had for its purpose.

Prominent People Present.

On the stage were:

E. B. Sherman, George E. Adams, Col. John D. Adair, ex-Gov. Pound of Wisconsin, J. T. Rawleigh, M. P. Brady, Gov. N. O. Murphy, John S. Miller, Henry L. Hertz, Henry Wulff, Judge Elliott Anthony, D. Harry Hammer, William Vocke, Joel M. Longenecker, H. H. Kohlsaat, E. J. Judd.

In the boxes were:

Richard Watson Gilder, editor of the *Century*, and Mrs. Gilder; Judge and Mrs. Horton, Mr. and Mrs. Edward A. Bigelow, Mr. and Mrs. L. W. Beecher, Mr. and Mrs. Frank J. Barry, Mr. and Mrs. O. F. Gage, Mr. and Mrs. W. N. Sattley, Dr. and Mrs. Charles Warrington Earle, Col. and Mrs. E. S. Weeden of Evanston, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Wells, Mr. and Mrs. Walter S. Dray, Mr. and Mrs. A. Millard, Mr. and Mrs. David Long, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Mason, Mr. and Mrs. W. Hussey of Spokane Falls, Wash.; Mr. and Mrs. C. P. Noble.

Judge and Mrs. Theodore Brentano, Mr. and Mrs. Francis W. Walker, Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Helmer, Mr. and Mrs. T. C. Goodman, Mr. and Mrs. Percival S. Fuller, Mr. and Mrs. H. N. May, Mr. and Mrs. Robert McMurdy, Mr. and Mrs. Lewis W. Pitcher, Mr. and Mrs. John Worthy, Mr. and Mrs. David Anderson, Judge and Mrs. James B. Bradwell.

Mrs. M. A. Gaylord, Mrs. H. C. Metcalf, Mrs. McMurray, Misses Daisy Keith, Simpson, Fraze, Mulvane of Topeka, Kas., and Ritchie Loesch; B. A. Eckhart, Wilbur F. Wakeman, Secretary American Protective Tariff League, New York; H. W. Carlisle, Frank J. Barnes, W. W. Wheelock, Burr M. Weeden, George Edmund Foss, William Hale Thompson, R. C. Crawford, William N. Pelouze, F. P. Roach, J. M. Roach, P. W. Dater, C. F. Loesch, F. J. Loesch, E. T. Thornton, H. Hyde, W. A. Lucas, Herman B. Wickersham, F. A. Schmidt, Alfred Peats, Sidney Stephens, Hulburd Dunlevy, A. S. Weinsheimer, Gilbert E. Porter, Austin Bierbower, Gen. Nelson A. Miles, Alexander H. Revell.

Mayor Washburne's Address.

At 8 o'clock Owen Carter called all to order and introduced Mayor Hempstead Washburne as Chairman. The Mayor had been up to Minneapolis sitting in the press galleries during the convention, and he was prepared for a talk on the affair. Substantially his Honor said:

This great ratification meeting to indorse the action of the recent convention at Minneapolis is the result of the efforts of three Republican social clubs—the Marquette, from the North Side; the Lincoln, from the West Side; and the Hamilton from the South Side. It is fitting that this indorsement should be given under the auspices of these organizations, for they represent the forces that shall bring victory to our cause in the fall. I refer to the young men of the Republican party. We are met here after a bitter fight in which faction met faction, in which one man stood for his party's idol, and in which his friend stood for another. But tonight we are together, and together we shall be until the days of November—not for the man we lost, but for the leader of our party—Benjamin Harrison, our choice!

More Cheers for the President.

The name of the candidate of the Minneapolis convention was received with a tremendous greeting. It was indeed a great demonstration. There was no show of disappointment in it. The cheering endured for five minutes, and then Chairman Mayor Washburne introduced Henry S. Estabrook of Omaha.

RESPECTS PAID TO DEMOCRATS.

H. S. Estabrook Scores the Bourbons—Tributes to Harrison and Blaine.

Mr. Estabrook was received with applause and spoke substantially as follows:

To choose between friends is always a sad necessity, and means sometimes the loss of friendship. The Republican party has chosen from its friends two standard-bearers, who will carry its banner to yet another victory—that glorious banner, at once the ensign of the Republic and of the Republican party. Individual partisans have now but one duty to perform. They must forget grievances, bury disappointments, and gird on the armor of the Lord.

I am moved to these sage reflections because of a secret sorrow personal to myself. When I last had the honor of addressing a Chicago audience a Democratic newspaper in your city—from what sinister motive I know not—suggested my name as a possible Republican candidate for the Vice-Presidency, vice my distinguished fellow-townsman, John M. Thurston, resigned. Well, now we are both "resigned." Our boom, like several other booms I might mention, was never very robust, and fell an easy victim to insidious microbe. But really, so far as I am concerned, I bear no grudge. My only retaliation has been to stop my subscription to the newspaper in question, whose siren voice I mistook, alas, for political prophecy.



H. S. ESTABROOK.

An Uncommon Enemy.

But the Republican party must have no disgruntled exponents of its principles. We must, all of us, rise superior to self and selfishness and in the face of a common danger make common cause against a most uncommon enemy. I say uncommon because there is a kaleidoscopic versatility about the Democratic party which makes it an ever-recurring novelty. The giddy old girl is as kittenish and perennial as a ballet-dancer and just about as grandmotherish. She is a sort of female Proteus. When she cannot change her shape she pads it. When padding gives out she takes to costuming. She is the lightning-change artist of the variety green-room. This year she has rummaged the political ragbag and will pirouette before the American public, the piebald harlequin that she is. What a magnificent contrast to this sputtering, pin-wheel protestation of principle is the steadfast policy of the Republican party! It is the difference between the optical monkeyshines of the thaumatrope and the glorious diorama of Gettysburg. But I am curious to know what Presidential acrobat this year will try to ride all the Democratic hobbies. By the time he straddles free silver and anti-free silver; free trade and tariff for revenue only; a dubious history and yet a more dubious future—Holy Moses! by the time he straddles all these divergencies in one vast, grotesque, incongruous, preposterous straddle the public will be lost, not so much in admiration of the performer's prowess as in blushing solicitude for the fate of the performer's trousers.

Now the Republican hobby is no such nightmare. It is not even a dark horse. The only hobby of the Republican party is America—America before all the world. And no man has a clearer vision of the ultimate destiny of America than Benjamin Harrison.

The respect and confidence, yes, the love which the people of this country have for him today, has been not so much a growth as a revelation. It is the inevitable consequence of knowing him. No man ever took his seat in the Presidential chair with a more determined effort on the part of his detractors to dwarf and minimize his abilities. With serene dignity, with patient, placid courage, he has performed his august duties in the fear of God; he has challenged the juxtaposition of the most colossal figure in American politics, and when today we come to take his measure, behold, he is the giant ruler of a race of giants.

I defy any candid man to read Mr. Harrison's casual speeches (every one of them a masterpiece of oratory, by the way) without feeling proud of him as an American citizen; without confessing in his heart of hearts that here is a splendid specimen of our refined, cultured, Christian manhood. His is a Christianity that does not proclaim itself from the housetops and street corners, nor does it require the artificial stimulus of old Bourbon to make it manifest. There is an earnest, loyal, patriotic good fellowship in Mr. Harrison's nature, far above the frothy, spurious article which wears its heart on the sleeve for daws to peck at.

It Lives in the Past.

But how is it with the Democratic party? It lives only in the past. It is wedded to its traditions. It is always talking of the good old times, even the good old times of slavery and free trade. It looks up into the face of that good old timepiece, grandfather's clock, and imagines that Time itself is petrified because the old machine has run down. It does not seem to realize that grandpa's clock stopped short, never to go again, when grandpa died. When it comes to a choice between grandpa's hat and grandpa's clock, I am for the hat every time. It reminds me of Elijah's mantle. There was nothing about Elijah's mantle, as a mantle, to commend it to the fashionable world. It was only a half-tanned sheep pelt which bagged at the knees when Elijah put it on. But somehow the spirit of Elijah got tangled up in it, and when it was handed over to Elisha, he took it, spirit and all. Just so with grandpa's hat. Somehow or other, grandpa's brains were left in it, and his grandson got 'em.

And now, fellow citizens, what shall be the issues of this campaign? So far as the Republicans are concerned the issue shall be the policy of protection and reciprocity, which we are prepared to defend on principle and illustrate from experience. But the Democrats claim to have trotted out a brand new set of principles—latest fall style. The idea of the Democrats originating anything new, much less a new principle, is preposterous. Is it free wool? Why, God bless you, the Republican party is the author of free wool legislation in this country. The act was called the Emancipation Proclamation, and was signed by President Lincoln over the protest of the Democratic party. That is our free wool record. Is it the Chinese wall of protection, as they call it? Why, God bless you again, it is not a Chinese wall, but only a barbed wire fence, which is peculiarly an American invention, and under which no foreign sheep may crawl without leaving a tuft of wool sticking as a memento of his trespass. Is it the development of our tin industry? All right. The Republican party is willing to adopt as its coat of arms, to be blazoned upon every Republican escutcheon—not an azure field with a Cobden club motto and the British lion couchant—but a fair field, "no favor" as a motto, and a workingman's tin dinner-pail rampant. Is it free coinage of silver? The Republican party believes in bimetalism and is willing to coöperate with the Democratic party, the People's party, or any other party for the purpose of placing silver on a par with gold. But it insists that the other nations of the world shall be a party to the compacts, so that this country shall not be the prey of foreign speculators and market manipulators.

I wish that I had the time to fittingly speak of the second name upon our ticket—Mr. Whitelaw Reid.

The office of Vice-President is something of a sinecure—that is what made it so attractive to Thurston and myself. It is fortunate for Mr. Reid, as well as for the people, that such is the case, for only the limitation of the office will prevent this next incumbent of it from demonstrating his abilities to rule over a great and prosperous nation.

Greatest Roman of Them All.

I cannot take my seat without referring to a melancholy phase of our recent convention, which concerns the Nestor of our party, the greatest Roman of them all, James G. Blaine. I have already referred to him as the most colossal figure in American politics. I repeat the phrase. For nearly a quarter of a century Mr. Blaine has occupied a unique, exceptional, almost inaccessible position in the estimation of mankind. His majestic head towers above its fellows like a snow-crowned summit of the Andes. He has friends who would die to serve him. He has enemies who would die to thwart him. We wished to crown him as befits a hero. Our failure to have done so is as exasperating as it is heartrending. But, after all, what need has he of the Presidency? None whatever. There is scarcely a student who can catalogue the Presidents of the United States, but there are a few names in American history which will live forever, and not the least in the galaxy is the name of James G. Blaine. His influence has been dominant in our affairs for the last four years. I trust that, despite appearances, it may be so for the next four years.

And now, in conclusion, fellow-citizens, I move that we send Mr. Blaine fraternal greetings and assurances of our loyal love. I move that we petition God to prolong his life in health and usefulness and unwonted happiness, and so many of you as are in favor of these motions say Amen!

FIRST REPUBLICAN CAMPAIGN SONG.

Rendered with Proper Spirit by the Marquette Club Quartet.

After the sound of the grand amen of more than 3,000 voices that came in response to Mr. Estabrook's final appeal, the Marquette club quartet, consisting of W. A. Paulsen, O. B. Knight, F. H. Brown, and J. H. Egelston, entertained the audience with campaign songs. After a song of praise for Illinois' three great sons, Grant, Lincoln, and Logan, the quartet gave the first campaign song written after the convention by W. A. Paulsen and sung by the Marquette club at Minneapolis:

There's an awful fight a-coming,
We can feel it in the air,
Republicans are spoiling for the fray;
From the ocean to the mountains,
From the Gulf to Northern plains,
Electioneering bands begin to play;
With four years more of record,
A man who's bound to win,
We'll have no fear about election day,
And the Democratic leaders,
When the battle's smoke is past,
Will all be hunting holes to hide away.

CHORUS.

Hide away, hide away,
There is no use in trying to hide away.
Mr. Harrison will stand,
In the Fall to shake your hand.
And there is no use in trying to hide away.

The McKinley bill and tariff
Will be talked of, pro and con.
They'll howl about a duty upon tin;
Free sugar won't be mentioned
On the Democratic stump,
And not a word on Bourbon, rye, or gin.
Now tin is on the free list,
We have iron cheap as dirt,
It's for labor-making tin plate we must pay;
Reciprocity is the doctrine
Living nations must adopt,
Or soon be hunting holes to hide away.
Hide away, etc.

They'll refer to Grover Cleveland,
And the way he waddled through,
And brag because he didn't make a wreck.
Thank God—we had the Ship of State
So steady on her course
That even Baby Ruth could man the deck.
They'll never mention suffrage
For negroes in the South;
An honest ballot there would never pay.
Jerusalem! how sudden colored wool
Will close the mouth
Of a Brigadier a-trying to hide away.
Hide away, etc.

DISAPPOINTED, YET FAITHFUL.

Glowing Eulogy of Blaine by J. M. Thurston—The Party Paramount.

Mayor Washburne introduced John M. Thurston of Omaha, who said:

I find myself sandwiched between the pyrotechnics and the statesmanship of the occasion. I am expected to fill in the time until Gov. McKinley arrives.

I reached this city yesterday morning greatly discouraged. At the Grand Pacific I met an old man named Obadiah Simpson. He made the remark that a wise man accommodates himself to circumstances. That gave me courage. [Laughter.]

I have been a hewer of wood and a drawer of water for the Republican party ever since I cast my vote for that greatest citizen and soldier of the earth, Ulysses S. Grant. In season and out of season, from the rostrum, in the council, and at the polls, I am ready now and at all times with voice and brain, with heart and soul, to speak, work, and vote for the platform and the nominees of the Republican convention.

There were those at the storm center of preliminary politics who prophesied that out of the intensity of personal preference and desire would come disaster and defeat to the Republican cause. Let not your hearts be troubled. There is no vendetta within the Republican party. There will be no half-breeds in the campaign of 1892. The squaw-men of politics never did march under the banner of the Plumed Knight.

We who were disappointed at Minneapolis will bring to the support of the Republican ticket the same uncompromising devotion and deathless love we lavished upon the greatest living statesman of the age, James G. Blaine. We ask no favors and anticipate no rewards. The crown of our endeavor is the glory of the Republican party. We are willing to condone by silence, but we dare not ratify by consent, certain of the political methods which accomplished our defeat. We would be recreant to our duty as American citizens, and false to the standard of American manhood, did we not plant ourselves upon the unanswerable proposition that a public office is a public trust, and that patronage should neither be dispensed nor promised for personal political purposes. We advocated the nomination of James G. Blaine because we recognized in him the best embodiment of the progressive spirit of American statesmanship; because we believed that of all living men he most certainly held the affection and esteem of the American people; because long years of arduous service for his country and his countrymen seemed to most richly deserve the bestowal of the highest honor in the gift of the Republic. Standing upon the highest pinnacle of American fame, his blameless private life and matchless public service will remain an object lesson to the patriots and priests of abiding popular government in this and each succeeding age. The Presidential office would have added nothing to the gigantic stature of his statesmanship, but his acceptance of executive power would have guaranteed the greatest possible measure of governmental advancement. The infinite pity of it all is this: History, in adding his name to those of Webster and of Clay, will have emphasized both the impossibilities of greatness and the ingratitude of republics.

No Duty Except Loyalty.

Bear with us patiently. We cannot in a single hour transfer the boundless enthusiasm from the name upon our hearts to the name upon the ticket. We have no thought; we have no hope; we know no duty except loyalty and devotion to the principles and the candidates of the Republican party. We conceive that Republican success is so necessary to the continued welfare and prosperity of our beloved country that it dwarfs into comparative insignificance the individuality and preferment of any living man.

James G. Blaine is not our standard bearer, but his loyal spirit even now leads the campaign. His words of encouragement and prophecy already fire the Republican heart, and everywhere throughout the land, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, from the lakes to the gulf, the Republican masses are joyfully falling into line for the great triumphal, onward march to certain and splendid victory in November. We elected Benjamin Harrison in 1888, and we can reëlect him in 1892. His administration has commended itself to the thoughtful, intelligent, and patriotic common sense of the American people. Under it the Republic has attained its greatest measure of prosperity, and has risen to a higher rank among the nations of the earth. There can come no disaster to the candidacy of Benjamin Harrison from any lack of loyalty, fidelity, or arduous efforts among the friends and followers of James G. Blaine.

We believe in the Republican party because it stands for American patriotism, American progress, American protection, American prosperity, and American power as against the world. We believe in the Republican party because within a single quarter of a century it has placed more milestones upon the highway of human progress than any other instrumentality in any other age. We believe in the Republican party because every star in the Republican flag shines for the protection of American men. We believe in the Republican party because every policy of its governmental administration stands for the highest measure of American success. We believe in the Republican party because every act of proposed legislation is intended to light the fire of contentment and happiness upon the American hearth and to put a crown of sovereignty upon every American head.

Proud History of the Party.

We are proud of the history of the Republican party. We know that every constitutional amendment which extends the blessing of human liberty, confirms the justice of a broader humanity, and enforces the fullest exercise of the rights of freemen has been written with the pen of Republican statesmanship and confirmed by the vote of Republican intelligence. Every existing statute of the United States designed for the protection of the individual or the maintenance of the national credit, for the development of our material resources, and for the permanency of free institutions is the result of Republican thought, Republican courage, and Republican action. The Republican party has contributed to Freedom's roll of honor names whose luster fills the earth. The genesis of American liberty was in the Declaration of Independence, but the gospel of its New Testament was written by Abraham Lincoln in the emancipation proclamation; and the Magna Charta of man's real freedom and equality was secured by Ulysses S. Grant under the shadow of the Virginia apple tree.

We believe in the doctrine of protection of American industries. We stand face to face with the Democratic party as it proclaims to the world that it is the right of the American people to buy what they want where they can buy it cheapest. I deny that, broadly and utterly. It is not the right of any man worthy of American citizenship to buy the product of human labor without paying a fair price for the brain and brawn that enter into its manufacture. It is not the right of any man who shares the blessings of liberty and good government to buy anything so cheaply that some other man is robbed of some just measure of his daily toil. It is not the right of any man worthy of American citizenship to wear a coat so cheaply bought that the family of some poor tailor is deprived of the necessaries of life. It is not the right of any man worthy of American citizenship to wear a shirt upon which some poor woman has worn out body, heart, and soul for a pauper's price. If there is any man under the protecting ægis of the Stars and Stripes who desires to buy the product of human labor for such a price, for God's sake let him go into some other country where there is neither freedom nor justice nor humanity nor liberty nor a flag that carries power and glory into every corner of the earth.

Possibilities of American Citizenship.

We live in a most glorious country and in the grandest age that has ever yet blessed mankind, and yet I doubt if we fully realize the possibilities, the powers, and advantages we enjoy. Almost every other country of the globe is wedded to inherited traditions, inherited conditions, inherited disadvantages, and inherited injustice. In almost every other land upon the earth the son of a peasant lives and dies a peasant; the son of a butcher lives and dies a butcher; the son of a mechanic lives and dies a mechanic; and the son of a Lord lives and dies a Lord. But in the United States, under the splendid inspiration of its free institutions, the son of the American peasant is born an American Prince; on the broad highway of American possibility the barefooted boy outstrips the golden chariot of ancestral wealth, and every American mother as she hushes the weak protest of a baby's lips upon her holy breast knows that her boy may live to become the President of the republic. The alarmist may assert that the rich grow richer and the poor poorer, and even the most conservative may have just reason to fear the accumulation of gigantic fortunes in the hands of a favored few, but the fact remains nevertheless that every illustrious American name has been borne by a poor man's son, and the fact exists today under republican government that the boy who starts life in his shirtsleeves is the one who lives in the palace when he becomes a man.

We stand for the Republican party because it is a party that has dignified and elevated and ennobled the rank of human labor; because it is the first party that ever put the birthright of possibility into the hand of every human living being within the boundaries whose destiny it controls. The Republican party has been the constant friend of labor since the hour in which it decreed that lashes upon the back of a man should not be taken as value received for services performed. It stands today as the champion of human labor. Under its protective legislation there have been built in the United States in the last twenty years out of the accumulated wages of its working people 3,000,000 American homes. It has made the condition of human labor honorable and honored, and today the dinner-pail in the hands of the American mechanic is the badge of America's truest nobility. The Republican party stands for the honor of the Nation abroad and at home; for the protection of American citizenship in every port upon the earth; for the maintenance of American dignity, and the redress of every wrong to American interest, whether the wrong-doer be the little South American Republic or that mightiest of nations whose "drum beat," following the sunrise, encircles the globe.

What Republicanism Stands For.

It stands for the advancement of American interests in every land: it stands for the protection of the smoke stacks and the mines and the mills, and the water wheels of American industry, and it stands for reciprocity, for the products of the American soil. Yes, it stands for something more and better than all this; it stands for American manhood, American citizenship, and American honesty in politics. The Republican party may go on enacting statutes for the prosperity of American enterprises; it may go on opening ports for American products; it may go on building navies and reëstablishing supremacy upon the sea; it may go on upholding the flag above the sailor at Valparaiso and above the seal in the Alaskan waters; it may go on enforcing the Jeffersonian doctrine upon the Western hemisphere, and it may go on enforcing the rights of American fishermen upon the coast of Newfoundland, and yet, my friends, it were better that every blazing fire should go out in every American manufactory; that every chimney should stand smokeless and dismantled as a monument of past prosperity; that every American sailor should be unprotected in every sea, than that one American citizen within the boundaries of the United States, under the shadow of the American flag, should be unlawfully deprived of the exercise of the rights of an American freeman. Thank God, the platform of the Republican party and the message of President Harrison both declare in favor of enforcing the Constitution of the United States by appropriate acts of legislation. I stand here tonight at the beginning of this campaign, and I propose to stand from this time on to the end of the campaign, so long as God Almighty gives me voice to speak for equality and liberty; so long as there is one man in the United States beside me to uphold and assist me in the work I stand here to proclaim that the mission of the Republican party, that the mission of Americanism will never be accomplished so long as one man anywhere in the United States is robbed of the just measure of his political power.

This is not a sectional question; nay, it is not a partisan question; it is a question of justice and of right. There was a time in this land of ours when men left prosperity, health, and happiness; left home, left babe, and left wife, and turned to death and bloodshed and participation in the hell of battle that what was right might be engrafted upon the Constitution of the United States. Praise God, the day of patriotism has not yet passed; praise God, the memory of heroic deeds, of heroic sires, is with us still, and we, as worthy sons, will see to it that what they gain in treading the winepress of sacrifice is not lost in the dry rot of degenerate times.

Election Outrages in the South.

There are those who insist that the time has come when the voice of the patriot should be silent on the question of human rights. Such a time can never come. This is not a sectional question; it is an American question. When a man in the House of Congress from the State of South Carolina seeks with his individual protest to blockade legislation necessary to the State of Nebraska, I of the State of Nebraska have the right to insist that he shall stand there with an honest certificate of election. When any man stands upon the floor of Congress delaying the consideration of a measure of importance to the people of all these United States every American citizen has the right to demand that he shall stand there with a certificate of election upon which there is no blot of wronged citizenship and no drop of human blood. There are those who characterize every proposed measure of legislation for the protection of the rights of citizenship as a "force bill," as if that were a term of derision and reproach. What is this government but organized protective force? What gives authority to the Constitution, or sanction to law, but the sword of executive force behind it? What makes the flag of our country on land and sea, at home and abroad, the symbol of American glory and the safeguard of American honor, but the memory of a million bayonets that confirmed it as the flag of a Nation? When has a battle for liberty, humanity, and country ever been won except by force? When have the barricades of wrong, injustice, and oppression ever been carried except by force? Force compelled the signature of unwilling royalty to the great Magna Charta; force animated the Declaration of Independence and inspired the Emancipation Proclamation; force beat with naked hands upon the iron gateway of the bastile, and made reprisal in one awful hour for centuries of kingly crime; force waved the flag of revolution from Bunker Hill, and marked the snows of Valley Forge with blood-stained feet; force held the broken line at Shiloh, climbed the flame-swept hill at Chattanooga, and stormed the clouds on Lookout Heights; force upheld the withered arm of Barbara Frietchie at Fredrickstown, and looked along the sights of John Burns' rifle at Gettysburg; force marched with Sherman to the sea; rode with Sheridan in the Valley of the Shenandoah, and stood with Grant for victory at Appomattox; force found a slave, it set him free, it found a "nigger," it made him a man. He cowered in the rags of servitude, force robed him in the panoply of citizenship. He was helpless and defenseless, force put into his poor black hand the mightiest weapon of the nineteenth century, and this resistless force of the American conscience will go with him under the splendor of the Stars and Stripes to his country's ballot-box, and see that he casts his vote in safety, and has it counted for the honor of the American Nation.

On the platform of the Republican party every man who loves his country can safely stand. Its nominees, Benjamin Harrison and Whitelaw Reid, deserve the cordial support of every man whose heart is filled with the spirit of true Americanism. Its banner is in the sky. Under it the boys will rally in the coming campaign; under it the loyal millions will go marching on, on to the inspiriting music of the Union; on in the companionship of the loyal, true, and brave; on along the highway of the nation's glory to the future of our country's hope.

NO MISTAKE AT MINNEAPOLIS.

Gov. McKinley Upholds the Choice of the Convention—The Tariff Expounded.

Mr. Washburne, in introducing Gov. McKinley, said: It is unnecessary for the Chairman to introduce the speaker, whom you so well recognize, Gov. McKinley. [Great applause.]

Gov. McKinley advanced, acknowledged his pleasant reception with a bow, and said:

Mr. President and Ladies and Gentlemen: The Minneapolis convention made no mistake. [Applause.] Republican National conventions have never made mistakes. [Applause.] From the first convention to the last; from the nomination of John C. Fremont the great Pathfinder, in 1856, to the second nomination of Benjamin Harrison, the Republican National conventions have been wise and patriotic, doing the right thing. [Applause.] The Republican National convention made no mistake when it nominated Abraham Lincoln [applause], who spoke freedom to 4,000,000 slaves, and placed in the Constitution of the United States, where it had never been before and where, under God, it will stand forever [applause], civil and political equality to every citizen everywhere. The Republican National convention made no mistake when it nominated Ulysses S. Grant in 1868 [applause] and again in 1872, and Hayes in 1876, and Garfield in 1880, and Blaine in 1884, who was cheated by a crank and by fraud out of the Presidency. [Applause and cheers.] It made no mistake here in Chicago four years ago when it took that splendid soldier and statesman from Indiana, the President of the United States, and put him at the head of the great national party. [Applause.] Benjamin Harrison in 1892 is infinitely stronger than he was in 1888. [Applause.] He has given this country some tests of his metal. He has dealt patriotically with things at home, has dealt firmly with things abroad. [Applause.] It was he who said this government had never taken orders from any foreign governments since its beginning, and it did not propose to begin it now. [Applause and cheers.] And so I repeat what I said at the start, the Republican National convention at Minneapolis made no mistake. [Applause and cheers.]

The Country Congratulated.

I congratulate the country, I congratulate the conservative business element of the country that for four years more this country will be safe in the hands of an honest, a pure, a wise, and a patriotic statesman in the person of Benjamin Harrison. [Applause.] We love our leaders, but we love our cause and our country better than any one of them, or better than all of them. [Applause.] We stand this year as we stood four years ago for the maintenance of honest elections, for an honest dollar, whether it be gold or silver or paper, each equal to the other, each worth a hundred cents, each equal in debt paying power and in legal-tender, and we stand today as we always have stood for a protective tariff. [Applause.] A tariff that will take care of the labor and the wages of our own people and the homes and the firesides of American citizens.

A Democratic revenue tariff believes in buying goods abroad. We believe in getting them at home if we can get them. Why do we believe in getting them at home? We believe in getting them at home because getting them at home means labor at home, means wages at home, means shops and factories at home, means hope in the hearts and homes of the millions of people living on our soil. [Applause.] Some people seem to think that you can get on without a tariff. How would you raise the expenses of this government if you didn't have a tariff? Three hundred and fifty millions of dollars are required every year to keep this government in operation. How are you going to raise it? You can raise it in one of two ways. You can raise it by taxing yourselves, by taxing your property, your possessions, your lands, your incomes, or your occupations, or you can raise it by taxing the products of some other people seeking a market in the United States. That is the Republican way; that is the right way. [Applause.] The Republican party does not believe that we should tax ourselves a million of dollars every twenty-four hours, for that is what it requires to meet the public necessities; it does not believe that we should tax ourselves a million of dollars every twenty-four hours if we can find the products of other peoples, of other countries, to tax. "That is a tariff. But, they say, "You can do that with a revenue tariff." So you can. But a revenue tariff is not as safe for our revenues as a protective tariff. A protective tariff has never failed, either in times of war or peace, to raise money for public purposes. But a revenue tariff has more than once failed in the presence of a great national emergency. A protective tariff therefore will do everything which a revenue tariff will, but it will do infinitely more. It will not only raise all the moneys needed for public purposes, but while it is doing it it will be stimulating our own industries, it will be promoting our own enterprises, it will be giving employment to our own labor, it will be advancing the prosperity and the development of the United States. That is what a protective tariff has done. That is what a protective tariff in the future will do.

Mission of a Revenue Tariff.

A revenue tariff has but one mission, and that is to raise a revenue. That is all it proposes to do. That is all it undertakes to do. A tariff for revenue only, a tariff which excludes every other consideration, it dismisses every other object, and levies tariffs upon foreign products for the purpose of putting revenue into the public treasury. A protective tariff does that just as well as a revenue tariff, but it does more. It stimulates the activities, the industries, and energies of our people. "Ah, but," they say, "your protective tariff is a burden upon the American people." There is not a man or woman in this audience who knows from any personal experience of his own or her own, that we have got such a thing as a protective tariff. Not one. [Applause.] There is not a man in the State of Illinois who, from any personal realization of the burden, knows that there is such a thing as a protective law on the statute books of the United States. Well, a thing is not very burdensome if you don't feel it. You are not suffering very greatly if the thing don't hurt you and somebody has to come around and tell you that you are hurt. [Laughter.] There is not a man in the State of Illinois, there is not a man in the United States who does not know from his own personal experience the benefits and the blessings of a protective tariff. [Applause.] It is seen in every home, it is seen in every workshop, it is seen in every income, it is seen in all the ramifications of our business what protection does for American energy, American genius, and American enterprise.

Now, if protective tariffs are such a burden upon the American people there should be some way of ascertaining it. But is it a burden? Has it increased our State debts? They have been diminished over 15 per cent in the last ten years. Have protective tariffs increased our National debt? It has been diminished so that two-thirds of our great national debt has been paid off under the revenues gathered into the Treasury by the protective tariff. [Applause.] "Ah, but," they say, "your protective tariff keeps us out of a foreign market." If there is anything that the Democratic heart delights to speak about it is something foreign, something abroad. [Laughter.] I don't know how you feel about it, but for me and mine there is no place like home. [Applause.] Protective tariffs keep us out of the foreign markets. Now the tariff law has been in operation eighteen months, and in the last twelve months we have sent more American products abroad than we have sent abroad in any other twelve months since the beginning of the Federal Government. [Applause.]

About the McKinley Bill.

They call the Fifty-first Congress a billion dollar Congress. Why, it is a two billion dollar Congress [applause], for under the legislation of the Fifty-first Congress our domestic trade has been a billion dollars and our foreign trade added to it makes it within a hundred thousand dollars of two billions of dollars. [Applause.] That expresses the result of the Fifty-first Congress.

Ah, but they say what we want is "free raw material." Why, we never had anything but raw material in the good old Democratic days. Under a Democratic revenue tariff the coal and iron ore which God Almighty had put into our hills and mountains were permitted to sleep. Raw material under the magic hand of protection is no longer raw. [Applause.]

Then they want things cheaper. Things were never as cheap as they are today. [Applause.] With the exception of pearl buttons [laughter] there is not anything upon which the tariff was increased by the law of 1890 that is higher now than it was then. [Applause.] In most instances it is lower now than then. [Applause.] The truth about it is that the new tariff law was very much understood and very much prevaricated about. [Applause.]

A wholesale merchant in the City of Cincinnati told me last spring, as illustrating the misunderstanding about this new tariff law, that a retail merchant came into his store nine days before the law went into operation and bought up every sewing needle he had in his store. The merchant was curious to know why he had bought a stock that would last him for fourteen years in his retail business. [Laughter.] He answered the wholesale merchant that he had done it in anticipation of the increased tariff under the new law upon sewing needles. "Why," said the retail merchant, "what is true is that the new law puts sewing needles on the free list—took the tariff off."

That was true. We found that we did not make sewing needles in the United States. We found that we could not make them—it was not profitable to make them, and so following the principle upon which that bill was constructed we put sewing needles on the free list. Now, that retail merchant will never believe in the party that deceived him. He won't sell a needle for thirteen years over his counter that he will not recall the demagogue who went about telling him that he must lay in a supply of everything in anticipation of high tariff under the new law. He has had the truth pricked into him. [Laughter and applause.] So that bill was misunderstood all along the line. It is charged that it created the tinplate lie, but it is just as true that the operation of that law has extracted the tinplate law. [Laughter.]

But, my fellow-citizens, as you discover, I have a convention voice tonight. I have been shouting so much at Minneapolis that I am in no condition of voice tonight to speak as I would like to speak to this vast audience of Chicago Republicans. [A voice: "You are all right; go on." Laughter and applause.]

Raw Material Practically Conceded.

They say, "if we only had free raw material we could go abroad and capture the world's markets." Well, we put into this new tariff law a provision that provides that any citizen of the United States can go into any country of the world, can buy any raw material he wants and bring it into the United States and pay the duty upon it fixed by law, take it into his factory and make it up into the finished product, and then take it back to the custom-house of New York or Philadelphia or Boston or Chicago and enter it for the export trade, and the government refunds to him 99 per cent of the tariff he paid upon his raw material. That is within 1 per cent of free trade on raw material. Now, if he wants to go into the world's markets and capture them with free raw material we have given him within 1 per cent of free raw material. [Applause.]

Now, they say this new tariff law is prohibitive. There is freer trade under it than under any tariff law since the beginning of the government. More than 50 per cent of all we import under that law is free. About 44 per cent is dutiable, and that you won't find in any tariff law since the first one. So that we have freer and wider and broader trade under this new law than under any former tariff law. That law was made upon a principle, and that principle was that everything which we could not produce in the United States should come in free, and everything that we could not grow on our soil, everything we could not take from our mines, everything that we could not make in our shop profitably and were compelled to go abroad and buy, every such product was put upon the free list by the tariff law of 1890, and everything which we could produce, and proposed to produce, and in which the foreign product competed with ours, we put a tariff upon such product. [Applause.] We said to the manufacturer of any such product, "If you want to enter the United States and sell in competition with the American citizen side by side with him in the markets of the United States, we propose that you must come in upon equal conditions with him. You must pay into the public treasury so much per ton, so much per yard, so much per pound, for the privilege of entering this market."

Why isn't that right? [Voices—"It is right." Great applause.] Let any citizen of the United States, let any workingman, let any manufacturer, let any trader tell me, let the farmer tell me why that principle is not right. Here is the best market in the world. Here are sixty millions of people, who buy more than any sixty millions of people upon the face of the earth. [Great applause.] Here are sixty millions of people who consume more than any other sixty millions upon the face of this earth, and they spend more money because they have more money to spend than any other sixty millions upon the face of the earth. [Renewed cheers.] And they have more money to spend because under our system of encouraging and protecting and fostering American industries we are enabled to pay the highest rewards for labor, higher than are paid anywhere else on the face of the earth. [Great cheering.]

Why the Foreigner Should Be Taxed.

Tell me why the foreigner should be permitted to come in here untaxed and sell in open competition with the American producer. He contributes not $1 for the benefit of this government; he contributes not $1 either in war or in peace for the maintenance of the honor and the dignity and the glory of this republic; you can't reach him. Who built up this beautiful City of Chicago? Who made these thousand and tens of thousands of miles of beautiful streets? Who built your boulevards? Who erected your grand public schoolhouses? Who built your public institutions and maintains them? You did it and you taxed yourselves to do so.

The foreigner has done nothing of that sort, and yet he wants to come in here under the lead of the Democratic party and enjoy equally with you this splendid market in the United States. Our policy bids him "Halt!" at the custom-house, and tells him that before he can enter he must step up to the Captain's desk and settle. [Tremendous applause.]

O, but they say, you pay the tax in this country; you the consumer; the foreigner does not pay it. If the foreigner does not pay any part of this tax, my countrymen, tell me why the foreign governments are so bitterly opposed to protective tariffs in the United States? [Cheers.] If we pay it then it is they don't pay it, and if they don't pay it then it is no hindrance to them coming into this market. I will tell you the kind of tariff that the American consumer does pay, and if I have said here anything else that I have with you tonight carry this home with you, that the Democratic revenue tariff is always paid by the consumer. And why? Because the Democratic revenue tariff to a great extent is put upon foreign products that do not compete with American products like tea and coffee and sugar and spices and drugs. The products that we cannot produce in this country are the products which under a Democratic revenue tariff would be taxed for public revenues. Put a tariff on an article that we cannot produce in this country and who pays the tax? We do. We pay the tax. Why do we pay the tax? Because there is no competition at home to fix or regulate or determine the price. The price is fixed by the foreigner because he has got no competition here, and the foreign price to the American consumer is the price in London and in Liverpool, with the American tariff added, which you and I pay. But with a protective tariff when we have reached the point of successful production and are able to produce enough for our own consumption, then competition at home fixes and determines and regulates the price to the American consumer, and if the foreigner would get in here he must yield up that tariff for the privilege of possessing this market. You can't get away from that. We have cheapened everything to the American consumer by a protective tariff, but we have done it by domestic competition. Free trade cheapens products by cheapening the men who make them.

Products Cheapened by Protection.

Protection cheapens products by encouraging the best activity and the greatest energies and the best genius and invention of the American people. [Cheers.] Free trade cheapens the article by cheapening the artisan. Protection cheapens the article by elevating the artisan so that you get the best brawn, and the best brain, and the best skill of the artisan. Free trade in this country? I will tell you when we will be ready for free trade. When the nations of the world bring their conditions up to ours. [Tremendous cheering.] Whenever the nations of the world will bring their labor up to our high standing we will meet them in the neutral markets of the world, and it will be the survival of the fittest. But we give them notice here and now, and let it ring through this country, into every workshop and home and fireside of the land, let them understand it now, that we will never bring our condition down to theirs. [Renewed and long-continued cheers.]

They were going to destroy this tariff. In 1890 they carried the House by two-thirds majority. The Tariff law was then four weeks old—it was too young to speak for itself. It is eighteen months old today and it is doing its own talking. And they have not got the power to destroy a line of it; they are shooting paper wads through it, and apologizing for doing that. They are attacking it by piece meal, then informing the public that they need not be alarmed; but while they are attacking it in the House by piece meal it can never succeed because there is a Senate which is Republican and a President who is a Republican, grand man as he is, who will stop any injury to the law. [Applause.] They have got three items past the House. [Laughter and applause.] At three items a year it would take a thousand years. [Applause.]

What do you think of tariff reform, anyhow? [Laughter.] Who knows what it means? There is not a Democrat in Chicago who can tell what tariff reform means. [Laughter.] Nobody knows, and we are getting in a situation where nobody cares. They can't touch one side of that law in 1,000 years. And why? Because you can always trust the people of this country to vote for themselves. The bill is an American bill. [Applause.] Every line of it breathes patriotism. Every page and paragraph is dedicated to American enterprise and American genius and consecrated to the American boy and the American girl.

Benefits of the Tariff Bill.

It gives them wider opportunities than can be had under any other system under the sun. Cardinal Manning, two years ago, writing to a London magazine, says of free trade: He says it does two things; he says it creates an irresponsible wealth which stagnates, and the starvation wages of the labor market. He says: "Here in London and in England we have two worlds always standing face to face—the world of wealth and the world of want; the world of wealth saying in its heart: I sit as Queen over all the toilers, and the world of want not knowing what may be on the morrow." [Applause.]

There is an indictment against the free trade system, not from a partisan, not from a Republican or a Democrat, but one who has studied the situation and the condition of the workingmen of England. Do we want to transfer that condition to the United States? I say no. [Applause and cries of "No, No."] Now, my fellow-citizens, I have talked too long. [Cries of "No, no."] Talk about the Republican party, there is not a man in this country who is not proud that there is a Republican party. [Applause.] There is not a page of Republican history that has been made since 1860 that any patriot in this country would have effaced from our statute books if he could. No one who loves his race would strike it from the volume of political history. And that party, only 36 years old, occupies today the advance post—the most advanced post of any in the annals of political civilization. And that party will continue its onward march; that party will continue its achievements and its conquests until our flag—the flag of the Stars—shall be the unquestioned symbol of sovereignty at home and American honor abroad. [Long-continued applause.]

And it will go on, my fellow-citizens, until a free ballot shall be enjoyed by every citizen, secured to him under the law, and by the law, and for the law, and until the American ballot-box shall be as sacred as the American home. [Applause.]

I go next Monday with a committee from every State and Territory of this Union, appointed by the convention at Minneapolis, to give formal and official notice to President Harrison of his nomination. [Applause.] It will be one of the most pleasant duties of my life; it will be one of the most pleasant duties to place in his hands, as the representative of that great convention, the banner of the great Republican party, to which for years he has given added beauty and brilliancy and luster and purity, and in whose hand it will be safely intrusted to carry us to a triumphant victory in November. [Applause.]

REPUBLICAN COMMITTEE PLANS.

Col. James H. Clark May Succeed "Long" Jones as the Chairman.

The new Republican State committee will meet tomorrow at the Grand Pacific Hotel for purposes of organization. The committee is composed mostly of new men. They are:

Dr. T. N. Jamieson	First District
James L. Monaghan	Second District
James H. Burke	Third District
James Pease	Fourth District
William S. Frazier	Fifth District
Maj. Roper	Sixth District
F. F. Utley	Seventh District
Thomas C. Fullerton	Eighth District
J. B. Wilson	Ninth District
J. C. Edwards	Tenth District
W. H. Hamline	Eleventh District
A. P. Grant	Twelfth District
Lincoln Dubois	Thirteenth District
Dr. W. F. Calhan	Fourteenth District
James H. Clark	Fifteenth District
A. H. Jones	Sixteenth District
D. M. Clark	Seventeenth District
J. B. Merrick	Eighteenth District
James Martin	Nineteenth District
W. C. S. Rhea	Twentieth District
E. H. Morris	At-large

A. M. Jones, the Chairman of the last Republican State committee, is not a member. Col. James H. Clark of Mattoon is spoken of as his successor. He will be supported by the Chicago members of the committee and by the friends of Gov. Fifer and ex-Congressman Cannon. "Long" Jones and Senator Cullom have been urging Capt. Fullerton for the place. If Col. Clark is selected for Chairman Dr. Jamieson will be selected for Secretary. Mr. Partridge of Lake County is also a candidate for the Secretaryship. It is expected that Senator Cullom and Mr. Cannon will attend the meeting.

SUCCESSOR TO JUSTICE BRADLEY.

Unconfirmed Rumor That It Will Be Judge George V. Massey of Delaware.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 13.—It was reported here today that Judge George V. Massey of Wilmington, Del., had been tendered the office of Justice of the United States Supreme Court, made vacant by the death of Justice Bradley, but it is impossible to verify the report either at the White House or at the Department of Justice.

George V. Massey is a resident of Dover, Del., where he is a prominent lawyer and well known as one of the counsel for the Pennsylvania Railroad company. He is an authority on corporation law and one of the leading Republicans of Delaware. At the election for United States Senator he was only one vote behind the incumbent, Mr. Higgins. Mr. Massey is one of the Board of Control of the Columbia Exposition, besides being Commissioner for Delaware. Although upwards of 50 years of age he has never held public office. He is esteemed everywhere as a man of sterling integrity and legal ability.

For Use in the Wigwam.

If the Chicago gentlemen in charge of the Wigwam in which the Democratic convention is to be held wished to attract thousands of people to Chicago they should at once advertise the fact that a pure, sparkling drinking water free from typhus germs is to be used in the building during the convention. Chicago papers have been obliged to say so much lately about the impure water furnished by the city that a good many politicians will stay away who otherwise might come, as it is a wellknown fact that few people outside of Chicago like to stare death in the face by drinking water freighted with sewage contamination. There's one antidote for this situation and only one, and that is for the managers of the Wigwam to distribute a number of ten-gallon coolers throughout the building filled with pure refreshing Hygeia water—clear as a crystal, sparkling as a diamond.

OVER THE LOVING CUP.

BANQUET OF THE FELLOWSHIP CLUB AT KINSLEY'S.

Friends from Far and Near Meet and Have a Social Reunion Over an Elaborate Menu—Singing of the Organization's Special Song—Disposition of the Guests—Pleasant Words by Lyman J. Gage—Gov. McKinley Declares That He Is for Chicago—List of Those Present.

"Friends from West, East, and other foreign parts" were seated around the board at the first anniversary dinner given by the Fellowship club at Kinsley's last evening. It was an occasion for drinking the health of old times, and every one present made the most of it. The sentiment of the evening was voiced in the Fellowship club song, the first stanza of which ran:

Fellowship and cheer
Are our portions here!
Hand to hand,
Heart to heart,
We command
Care depart.
Only welcome here
Our companions dear,
Fellowship and cheer.

At precisely 7:15 o'clock a big chef in a white suit stood at the head of the stairs and rang an old-fashioned dinner bell, while the guests and members entered the dining-room two by two, coming up from the reception-rooms on the lower floor.

Those at the Center Table.

On the right of President Scott sat Gov. McKinley and on the left Lyman J. Gage. Others at the head table were:

Peter White, E. A. Hamill, C. L. Hutchinson, W. C. Maybury, Horace Porter, Stuyvesant Fish, Marshall Field, H. H. Kohlsaat, Joe Cannon, George R. Davis, H. B. McFarland, Dr. W. R. Harper, Thomas Nash, and William Penn Nixon.

Amid applause the "loving cup" went around, started by President Scott with a taking speech. When each one of the company rose to quaff the bowl he was greeted with loud applause. At the close of the dinner the company sang "Fellowship Drinking Song" to the air of "The Bogie Man." Glasses clinked while the chorus rang:

Clink, clink, clink!
Merrily let us drink!
There's store of wealth
And more of health
In every glass, we think;

Clink, clink, clink—
To fellowship we drink!
And from the bowl
No genial soul
In such an hour can shrink.

Lyman J. Gage then said:

I had some pleasant things to say as Chairman, but my fine thoughts have all flown and I can simply introduce those who are to favor us with a word or sentiment. We have tonight an honored guest whose time is not his own because he is so much sought after. We are favored with his first speech after the convention. I have the honor of introducing Gov. McKinley of Ohio.

The company stood up as one man and cheered as Gov. McKinley rose. Handkerchiefs were waved and there was clapping of hands.

Is for Chicago.

The Governor then said:

Mr. President and Members of the Fellowship Club—I had supposed until your toastmaster told his story that the recent tariff legislation had closed every avenue of fraud. [Laughter.] It was our purpose to do that, and we did it as effectually as our knowledge of the situation would permit it. I can see now the necessity for further amendment in the interests of the public revenue [renewed laughter], and I would be very swift to recommend that amendment if I did not fear that Marshall Field would attack its constitutionality. [Great laughter.] I have only a moment, gentlemen, to thank you for the pleasure it gives me to meet the Fellowship club here tonight. I want to become a member of this club. [Cries of "Good," and applause.] I want to drink very often with you from these loving and lovers' cups.

I am for Chicago, Mr. Toastmaster, and I am for the World's Fair. ["Hear," "Hear," and great applause.] And I was delighted, in the visit which I made to Jackson Park yesterday, to find that the people of Chicago had kept and performed every pledge they made to the Congress of the United States when we preferred Chicago over every other city of the Union for the World's Fair [great applause]; and I shall be glad to say to every one and everywhere how perfectly the people of Chicago, by taxing themselves, have performed this great service. The truth is, I am in no condition tonight to make a speech. My voice is attuned for a partisan utterance, which is to be made later on [laughter], and I am therefore in no condition of mind to address a non-partisan assemblage of this character. I only say, in closing, that I thank you and bid you cheer and prosperity and bid you good night. [Great applause and cheers.]

At the close of his speech the name of Gov. McKinley was proposed for membership in the Fellowship club. He was unanimously elected with cheers.

H. J. McFarland, President of the Gridiron club of Washington, then said: "I refuse to yield the floor until a gentleman who proposes my name as a member of this club rises. I have but one rival in this field—namely: Chauncey Mitchell Depew. Some people think they only have to drop a dinner in the slot and draw a speech from us." Continuing, Mr. McFarland referred to the World's Fair as Maj. Handy's sideshow, and told about the outskirts of the city, where the farms melt into real estate.

To stop the speaker M. E. Stone of the club arose and proposed his name as an honorary member. President Scott decided that there was no second to the motion. So the speaker continued paying kindly tributes to Chicago's greatness. Maj. Handy seconded the motion on Mr. McFarland's membership and he was declared elected. Mr. McFarland sat down, still repeating the lines, "Blessed Be the Tie That Binds."

Told of the World's Fair.

Director-General Davis was called out. He paid a glowing compliment to those visitors who had helped the Fair. Continuing he explained the greatness of the Columbian Exposition, and told what a contest was going on among exhibitors to secure space. He made a strong plea for the $5,000,000 appropriation. He was greeted with cheers.

John A. Corwin was the next speaker called for. There was loud applause as he came in to make his speech. He said he wished to make his remarks in writing, and requested the waiters to bring in his "object lesson." This consisted of some amusements from Ohio in the shape of ludicrous views. The "Wizard Oil" wagon, he said, wasn't a circumstance to his traveling circus. Mr. Corwin illustrated views with remarks, taking off the traveling showman, who stands before the sideshow and talks of the curiosities within, dilating on the wonderful Circassian lady. The company was convulsed with laughter.

The next view, Mr. Corwin explained, represented the husband of the Circassian lady—namely: the living skeleton. Other views represented the hog Bismarck and the venomous snakes described by Livingston. All old maids were to go into the show free. After Mr. Corwin's circus the club once again sang its song to the tune of the "Bogie Man."

Eugene Field recited his poems, "Two Opinions" and "Willie," and then ex-Congressman Cannon said:

I have been to Minneapolis, and had a considerable of a time. The ladies wanted suffrage, the railroads wanted the Inter-State-Commerce law tinkered, the labor people wanted rest, and the wild-eyed son of destiny wanted free silver. Suddenly there came a big knock at the door and in came a message from Director-General Davis of the World's Fair. He demanded that the miserly Holman should be rebuked and that the great Republican party should stand out for the World's Fair. We had to submit. When I got back here Director-General Davis remembered me and invited me here, where I could get something else to eat besides the husks of the convention. I am glad that you are to make the Fair such a grand success. It is proper that those who come across the water should journey across the continent and see something beyond their dreams.

Mr. Cannon spoke feelingly of Chicago's great university. Ex-Gov. Hoard of Wisconsin was called for with prolonged applause. In a calm speech that excited laughter the ex-Governor said:

Flowers can say that they are nurtured for lives greater than theirs. You can't know except by the flash of a comrade's gun whether he is doing his duty or not. I can't tell which side the Chairman of this meeting and Maj. Handy have been on.

Chairman Gage next introduced Peter White of Dublin, who was over to inspect the World's Fair. The speaker said that no people were more interested in the Fair than the Irish. He did not want Ireland left out of the count. Judge Altgeld was introduced and said that he was not making speeches, but only shaking hands. The other speakers were Dr. W. R. Harper, Maj. Handy, James W. Scott, Thomas Nast, James S. Norton, and Lyman J. Gage, who paid a tender tribute to the memory of George Driggs. With quiet tenderness the company touched their lips to the glasses in memory of the dead jurist.

Nice Town.

A town in Missouri of 1,700 inhabitants is said to have over 3,000 dogs.

TO REDEEM PLEDGES.

TRADERS ASKED TO CONTRIBUTE TOWARD A MONUMENT.

The Board of Trade Battery at Last To Be Honored with a Fitting Memorial Over Those Who Fell in the Civil War—Mrs. Hart Saved from Drowning by the Heroic Efforts of the Rev. William Petrie—Other Local News of More or Less Interest.

The Chicago Board of Trade Battery Memorial Association thinks it about time that the members of the board kept their ante-rebellion pledges and erected a monument to the men who enlisted from the board and lost their lives during the Civil War, and tomorrow a committee, consisting of Charles T. Dwight, S. M. Randolph, James H. Hildreth, B. F. Nourse, John B. Hall, and H. B. Chandler, members and directors of the association, will go upon 'Change and solicit contributions to a monument fund. The action of the committee has the full sanction of the Board of Trade directors, who feel that the debt of gratitude should be discharged. The following have lent their names to the committee's appeal for money: Charles D. Hamill, Lloyd J. Smith, M. C. Mitchell, H. F. Dousman, John T. Rawleigh, E. A. Beach, J. A. Edwards, R. S. Lyon, R. G. Chandler, W. S. Booth, William F. Bartlett, John Hill Jr.

The occasion that called forth the pledges of the Board of Trade members is of deep interest. President Lincoln issued a call July 6, 1862, for 300,000 volunteers to defend the union. The boys on the board were among the first to respond, and July 23 following a telegram was sent to the President stating that within the last forty-eight hours the Board of Trade of this city had raised $15,000 bounty money and had recruited a full company of artillery. The telegram was signed by J. S. Hancock, William Sturgis, George Armour, C. H. Walker, H. W. Hinsdale, and S. H. Stevens. The next day the battery was mustered into service as the Chicago Board of Trade Battery, Illinois Volunteers, James H. Stokes, Captain. It was mustered out of service July 3, 1865.

During its service the battery marched 5,268 miles, traveled by rail 1,231 miles, was in all of the fiercest battles fought in the Army of the Cumberland, was in twenty-six other battles, and was in action forty-two times while on scouts, reconnaissances, and outposts. By special order the battery was permitted to carry the flags presented by the Chicago Board of Trade, and by subsequent special order Stone River, Elk River, Chickamauga, Farmington, Dallas, Decatur, Atlanta, Lovejoy, Nashville, and Selma were inscribed upon the flags. When mustered out the flags were returned to the board and by that body placed in the vaults of the Chamber of Commerce and were destroyed in the great fire of 1871.

One of the pledges made to the battery when it was recruited was that the board at the close of the war would gather the remains of the men who might fall in battle or die in hospital from wounds or disease, purchase a lot in a Chicago cemetery for their burial, and erect a monument thereon. The lot has been purchased in Rosehill Cemetery, the remains of the soldiers have been placed there, but no monument tells the story of their sacrifices or bears their names.

That no steps have thus far been taken to erect the monument is deplored by a great many members of the board. The directors would have promptly voted the necessary funds for this purpose if it could legally have done so. Counsel, however, advised the board that it had no autority to so appropriate that organization's money. No other way seemed open than to make appeals individually to the members, and in this the directors heartily concurred. Action is now taken owing to the fact that during the next year or two hundreds of thousands of people will visit the city, and it is desired that the spot where the Board of Trade soldiers sleep shall be appropriately marked.

MISS HART SAVED FROM DROWNING.

She Is Rescued at South Evanston by the Rev. William J. Petrie.

The Rev. William J. Petrie of the Episcopal Church of Our Savior on Fullerton avenue saved Miss Leona Hart from drowning at South Evanston the other day. He said of it:

"Miss Hart was swimming in the lake and began to cry for help. I happened to see her and started to her assistance. Her strength was all gone, and for a time she was out of sight under water. Recovering herself she began struggling in the lake, swimming towards shore, but the undertow was too strong for her and she was being rapidly carried out into deeper water. I caught her wrist and, after a hard struggle, managed to get her to the shore. Miss Hart is a teacher in the Illinois Industrial School for Girls. She is quite a swimmer and, heretofore, has been able to take care of herself. During the exciting moments another teacher and a dozen pupils were on the shore."

FOR PROTECTION AGAINST BAD DEBTS.

Local Undertakers Say That Is the Sole Purpose of Their Association.

Not much information was to be had among local undertakers yesterday in regard to the suit of J. M. Knight against the Kansas Undertakers' Association, a brief account of which was published in THE TRIBUNE of Monday. A large manufacturer of undertaking supplies said that he was at a loss to understand how a plea could be sustained which represented that any restrictions surrounded the sale of coffins. "I know nothing about the Kansas Undertakers' Association," said he, "or the rules it may have adopted. But so far as the manufacturers are concerned there is no association which fixes prices or creates other conditions akin to the operation of a combination. The only purpose of our association is to afford mutual help in collecting our bills. There are plenty of men in the undertaking business averse to paying their just debts. To keep one another informed and protect ourselves against these people the manufacturers formed an association.

"We may have refused to sell goods to men who had a bad reputation, but nobody, if he had the money, ever experienced any difficulty in buying what he wanted whether he belonged to an association or not. Nobody fixes the price of goods, but the men who manufacture them, each individual for himself. We sell to whom we please. Competition in undertaking goods was never so strong as at present."

THEY'RE FOR MORRISON OR PALMER.

Illinois Delegates Appear to Be Combining for a Presidential Nominee.

Several meetings of the Chicago delegates to the National Democratic convention have been held recently—one having been held Saturday—and it has been declared that they shall act as a unit in all the meetings preliminary to the convention. The most important decision, however, is that they will act as a unit in supporting Palmer for President. The Chicago delegates are John P. Hopkins and Michael McInerney of the First District, W. H. Joyce and L. W. Kadlec of the Second, Roger Sullivan and John Gaynor of the Third, F. H. Winston and Fred Griesheimer of the Fourth, A. W. Green, S. B. Chase, John A. King, and Clayton E. Crafts, delegates-at-large. The entire twelve are opposed to Cleveland unless he can obtain the support of the New York delegation. It was at first supposed that Mr. Green and Mr. Chase favored Cleveland, but investigation proves that this is not correct. Messrs. King, Crafts, Griesheimer, and Chase are kindly disposed towards William R. Morrison and will go to him early, if there is no chance for Senator Palmer.

The Morrison men, it may be added, are cultivating pleasant relations with the Palmer men these days and there is a probability of concert of action between them. Morrison can control twelve delegates in Southern Illinois. Palmer's friends say that Palmer can control twenty-eight delegates. Palmer and Morrison, if they unite, can cast the Illinois vote just as they please, and the program seems to be to cast it for the first two ballots for Palmer. This will satisfy the Senator and prevent the nomination of Cleveland, it is believed. Then the time may come when Illinois' vote may help Morrison, and it will be given for him.

A delegate from a Northern Illinois district said yesterday: "In a meeting we had with the Cook County men Saturday we found that twenty-eight were ready to vote for Palmer. That means that the whole vote—forty-eight—will be cast for him on the first ballot, as the unit rule will prevail. With New York hostile to him Cleveland cannot hope for success under the two-thirds rule. We will be for Palmer or Morrison, whoever can command most votes outside our State. If we play our cards fairly well Illinois can name the candidate for President."

Friends of Morrison have been at work among the delegates now for several days and have made some progress. There will be a full meeting of the delegates next Saturday here, when the plans will be discussed.

It is generally conceded that Congressman Ben Cable will succeed Erskine M. Phelps as National committeeman from Illinois, though John A. King is sometimes mentioned as a candidate.

GIVEN THE FREEDOM OF THE CITY.

Delegates to the Democratic Convention Honored by the Council.

Ald. Gahan intends that his fellow Democrats shall be received here next week with true Chicago hospitality, and with that purpose in view introduced the following preamble and resolutions at the weekly meeting of the Council last evening:

WHEREAS, By the invitation of the representative body of one of the great political parties of the Republic the leaders, representatives, and duly elected delegates of the National Democracy of America will visit this city next week and conduct their deliberations here and name their candidate for President and Vice-President of the United States.

Resolved, That this Council, composed of representatives of the two great parties, hereby extend to such leaders, representatives, and delegates a cheerful and hearty welcome.

Resolved, further, That the freedom of this city, so far as our municipal charter will permit, be extended to them, and that the fact of such extension be communicated to the Secretary of the National Democratic committee by the Chairman of this meeting, acting with the Mayor and the City Clerk.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted, and the Chairman, Ald. Tripp, who is a Democrat, will probably see that they are carried out.

TO MAKE STREETS PRESENTABLE.

Supt. Burke Will Take Special Precautions During Convention Week.

Members of the Committee of Arrangements for the Democratic National convention, Commissioner Aldrich, and Street Superintendent Burke met at the City Hall yesterday to plan suitable street arrangements for next week. Gen. Smith and ex-Ald. Kelly represented the committee. They feared that obstructions caused by building the Michigan avenue and Van Buren street cable loops would make trouble for the crowds. Mr. Burke said the companies had agreed to have the streets cleared during the next day or two. The Street Superintendent has ordered his inspectors to have downtown streets cleared this week and kept clean next. No permits for underground work will be issued until the convention adjourns. Until that time the streets will be cleaned every night, instead of every other night. This morning the street inspectors will gather in Mr. Burke's office to receive further instructions. Members of the committee will be present to offer suggestions. Mr. Burke has also asked Capt. James H. Farrell of the marching club to be present. Mr. Burke wishes to know the streets likely to be used so that he can order his inspectors to take precaution in those districts.

Chief McClaughry called the inspectors to his office yesterday afternoon to confer about police regulations during the convention. The object of the meeting was to decide how many men would have to be transferred from outside to down town districts.

This morning the Chief and his inspectors will meet the arrangement committee at the Democratic headquarters, and further details will be arranged.

A Crash May Occur Any Time.

Architect M. G. Bell, Superintendent of Construction of Federal Buildings in this district, sent a detailed report yesterday to Supervising Architect Edbrooke of the extent and effect of the recent breaking of two of the bolts holding one of the supporting columns of the building. Mr. Bell stated in his report that the concrete foundation under the column had given way and this caused a rapid settlement. The sinking columns drew with them the cross beams attached by bolts. There are six more bolts remaining and they will part as the columns sink. Mr. Bell believes there is no danger of any of the heavy beams falling at present, but the ornamental iron and brick work may be forced out of place at any time. As it is the loosened masonry and iron are a constant menace to passers by.

To Examine Westinghouse's Indorser.

The Committee on Grounds and Buildings was not altogether satisfied yesterday with the surety furnished by George Westinghouse Jr. on his bond of $500,000 for carrying out his contract for the incandescent lighting plant at Jackson Park. When the bond reached the committee it was found that the Lawyers' Security company was the indorser. The committeemen had not previously heard of this company, and the matter was referred to a special committee consisting of Directors Schwab and Lawrence. The committee also considered the necessity of getting the park railroad to run nearer to the north and south ends of the Manufactures Building.

To Help the Children.

John E. Dunn, chief clerk of the Criminal Court, drew a lot at a raffle last Saturday night which will be given to the six orphans of Thomas and Hannah McCormack. The drawing was conducted at McCoy's Hotel under the auspices of the horseshoers of Chicago. The lot is situated at Twelfth and Gage streets and is valued at $2,000. The raffle was gotten up for the express purpose of benefiting the children.

Items.

All West Madison street barbers hung in their shops yesterday signs announcing that on and after June 18 the price of shaving would be advanced to 15 cents.

Judge Blodgett will leave for Washington this afternoon unless some business he has in hand detains him several days longer. The Judge will be absent four or five weeks, during which time he will be busy in consultation with the associate counsel and commissioners in the Bering sea controversy. Justice Harlan, who has been attending the sessions of the Court of Appeals, will leave for Washington Thursday to meet Senator Morgan, who is his fellow-commissioner in the arbitration proceedings.

Sherburne W. Burnham, one of the chief astronomers at Lick Observatory in California, has been appointed Clerk of the United States District and Circuit Courts by Judges Gresham, Blodgett, and Woods. The combined offices are worth about $7,000 per annum. Mr. Burnham succeeds Edward W. Drummond, who was appointed Clerk of both courts after the death of William H. Bradley. Mr. Drummond resigned his position about a week ago owing to ill health. He will retire from active business. Mr. Burnham will reach Chicago tomorrow and at once assume his duties, with which he is not unfamiliar. He was court stenographer in the United States Courts from 1880 to 1886.

WILL SUPPORT THE DURBOROW BILL.

President Harrison and Other Officials Indorse the Measure as Prepared.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 13.—[Special.]—Ferdinand W. Peck, Chairman of the Finance committee of the Columbian Exposition, had an interview with President Harrison, Assistant Secretary Nettleton of the Treasury Department, and Chairman Durborow of the House Exposition committee. From these gentlemen Mr. Peck received assurance that the measure to be reported by the committee had their fullest approval. The President read over the bill and said it ought to have the individual support of all parties. Secretary Foster had explained that the use of the abraided coin would secure the object sought, but even if it required a direct appropriation of the entire $5,000,000 Congress ought to make it promptly.

The character of the exhibit which the Department of State is preparing to make at the Exposition will demonstrate the nature of the department by the display of such articles, documents, and materials as illustrate its functions and administrative faculty.

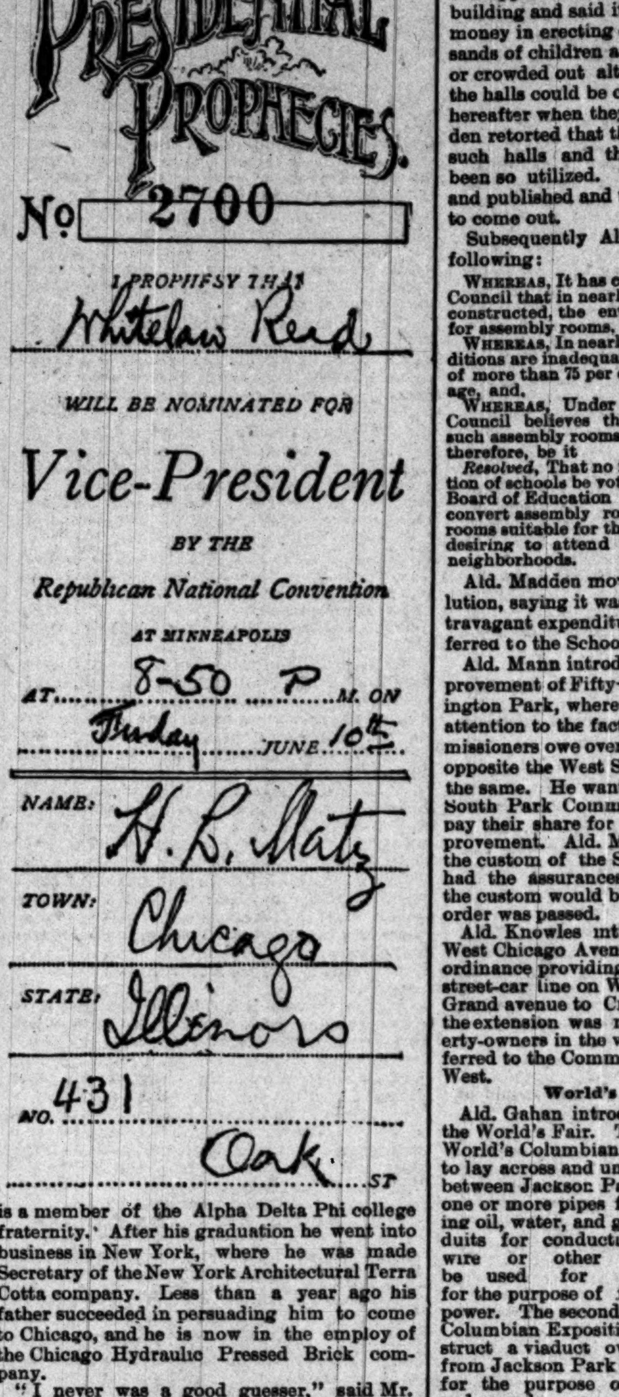
Documents displayed will comprise the Declaration of Independence, the Articles of Confederation, the Constitution of the United States, the archives of the Continental Congress, and the papers of Washington, Hamilton, Jefferson, and Franklin.

In addition to the regular exhibit the Bureau of American Republics is preparing a collection of pictures, models, manuscripts, books, maps, and other objects to illustrate the evidence of a pre-Columbian discovery of America, the life of Columbus, the condition of the natives at the time of the discovery, the period of their conquest, the colonial period in Latin-America, its revolutionary epoch, its present condition, and generally the growth in geographical knowledge and civilization.

IT WAS COLD CALCULATION.

How H. L. Matz Figured Out the Time and Took "The Tribune's" Prize.

H. L. Matz, winner of THE TRIBUNE $50 prize for the best guess as to the nominee and time of nomination of the Vice-President on the Republican ticket, arrived at his conclusion by systematic calculation, based on a thorough insight into political affairs. He is the son of Otto H. Matz, the County Architect, and brother to Rudolph Matz of the World's Fair lawyers' firm of Matz & Fisher. He was born thirty-three years ago in Chicago and graduated from the West Side High School. From here he went to Williams College, where he was graduated in 1880 with high honors, being one of the nine graduates who were given the Phi Beta Kappa key. He



is a member of the Alpha Delta Phi college fraternity. After his graduation he went into business in New York, where he was made Secretary of the New York Architectural Terra Cotta company. Less than a year ago his father succeeded in persuading him to come to Chicago, and he is now in the employ of the Chicago Hydraulic Pressed Brick company.

"I never was a good guesser," said Mr. Matz, "so I concluded to figure the thing out in a systematic way. I have kept informed on political subjects through reading THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE and the New York *Tribune*, and other New York papers. I knew that Reid wanted it, that his father-in-law was rich, and that for this and other reasons he would be a strong candidate. So I put him second on my list. I tabulated the contest as I would a ball game, and here is the score:

VICE-PRESIDENTIAL BASEBALL GAME.

Batters.	Friday 5:35 p. m	Friday 8:50 p. m	Thursday 8:50 p. m	Thursday 9:40 p. m	Times at bat	Runs
J. M. Rusk	....	....	....	....	4	0
Whitelaw Reid	....	....	....	....	4	1
R. A. Alger	....	....	....	....	4	0
T. B. Reed	....	....	....	....	4	0
L. P. Morton	....	....	....	....	4	0
C. M. Depew	....	....	....	....	3	0
B. F. Tracy	....	....	....	....	3	0
C. K. Davis	....	....	....	....	3	0

Home run—Whitelaw Reid. THE TRIBUNE, umpire H. L. Matz, scorer.

"'Times at bat,' means the number of guesses I handed in for each man. I concluded that the President would be nominated either Thursday or Friday, in the afternoon session, and that the nomination of Vice-President would either follow by acclamation late in that session or early in the evening session. This is why I selected the hours 5:35 and 8:50 p. m. The convention that nominated met later Friday evening than usual or my guess would have been nearer than it was. As it is I was only thirty minutes out of the way.

Following is Mr. Matz's receipt for the money:

CHICAGO, June 13, 1892.—Received of THE TRIBUNE company fifty dollars, payment in full of the prize offered by THE TRIBUNE for the closest estimate as to the outcome of the nomination for Vice-President at the late National convention at Minneapolis, said prize being awarded on my prophecy No. 2,700. H. L. MATZ.

FINANCES OF THE DRAINAGE BOARD.

Only $20,000,000 in Sight for Four Years to Be Used on the Channel.

The Joint Committee on Finance and Engineering of the Drainage Board held another two hours' session yesterday but no progress was made toward a recommendation for an award of contracts. The committee finds there is but $20,000,000 in sight during the next four years that can be expended on the channel and the question to be decided is how this sum can be best divided between the Joliet and Chicago ends. This morning at 11 o'clock the joint committee will meet again. Engineer Williams will present his estimates and the first real comparison of routes by the committee will occur.

JOLIET, Ill., June 13.—[Special.]—Not much business was done in Judge Dibell's court today in the drainage condemnation suits on account of the absence of witnesses. Julius Scheibe, a farmer of Lockport, Thomas Kerman, a farmer of Lockport, and James Alexander of Du Page, farmer; August Erickson, Lemont quarry owner; Daniel K. Gise, and Valentine Rathburn of Joliet, formerly residents on the line of the drainage system, were examined. Their average price was from $20 to $25 per acre. An impression seems to have gone out that the witnesses so far have testified as to farm lands alone, whereas it includes Goose Lake, the river bottom, and the grass land, in many cases from one to one-half being Goose Lake and river bottom land all under water. For instance, a man having bought 125 acres of farm land now has 350 acres, as it includes half of the river and the Goose Lake water. Still the prices so far set upon the land have a depressing effect upon the property-holders, who expected to get a fortune out of their land.

ORDAINED INTO THE PRIESTHOOD.

Young Men Given Orders at the Niagara University.

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., June 13.—[Special.]—The annual trinity ordinations of Niagara University were held at 10 o'clock this morning. There was a large attendance of friends of the graduates. The Rt.-Rev. Bishop S. V. Ryan, D. D., C. M., conferred the degrees, assisted by the Very-Rev. P. V. Kavanagh, President of the university, and the Rev. J. J. Sheehan, Chancellor of the Bishop, with a host of other priests and professors.

The orders were conferred as follows:

Priesthood—Diocese of Buffalo, the Revs. John F. Ryan, David J. Ryan of Medina; Diocese of Hartford, the Rev. John H. Walsh; Archdiocese of Chicago, the Rev. Patrick Gildea; Diocese of Alton, the Rev. Charles O'Reilly; Diocese of Galveston, the Rev. Michael M. Crowe.

Deaconships—Diocese of Alton, the Rev. James Dougherty.

Exorcistatus et Acolytatus—Diocese of Buffalo, John T. Colgane; Diocese of Pittsburg, Charles Posts and John Grady.

THEY WANT NO HALLS

COUNCIL OBJECTS TO SCHOOL BUILDING "ASSEMBLY ROOMS."

Ald. Madden Introduces a Resolution Providing That Until the Board of Education Transforms These Halls Into School-Rooms the Council Will Vote No More Money to Erect Buildings — World's Fair People Want Viaducts Over Stony Island Avenue.

After Ald. Gahan tendered the freedom of the city, by resolution, to the delegates to the National Democratic convention at the Council meeting last night, Ald. Kenny, from the Committee on Schools, reported in favor of the erection of an eighteen-room school building and assembly hall at the corner of Grace and Sheldon in Lake View. Ald. Madden opposed the assembly hall feature of the building and said it was ridiculous to spend money in erecting dancing halls while thousands of children are kept in double divisions or crowded out altogether. Ald. Sexton said the halls could be cut up into school rooms hereafter when they were needed. Ald. Madden retorted that there were thirty or forty such halls and that none of them had ever been so utilized. The report was deferred and published and the assembly hall will have to come out.

Subsequently Ald. Madden introduced the following:

WHEREAS, It has come to the knowledge of this Council that in nearly every schoolhouse recently constructed, the entire upper story is set aside for assembly rooms, and,

WHEREAS, In nearly every district, school conditions are inadequate to permit the attendance of more than 75 per cent of the children of school age, and,

WHEREAS, Under such circumstances, this Council believes that all money expended for such assembly rooms is a species of extravagance, therefore, be it

Resolved, That no further money for the erection of schools be voted by this Council until the Board of Education shall have taken steps to convert assembly rooms now in existence into rooms suitable for the accommodation of children desiring to attend schools in their respective neighborhoods.

Ald. Madden moved the passage of the resolution, saying it was time to call a halt on extravagant expenditure. The matter was referred to the School committee.

Ald. Mann introduced an order for the improvement of Fifty-first street, opposite Washington Park, whereupon Ald. Madden called attention to the fact that the West Park Commissioners owe over $30,000 for improvements opposite the West Side parks and refuse to pay the same. He wanted to know whether the South Park Commissioners stand ready to pay their share for the Fifty-first street improvement. Ald. Mann said that is always the custom of the South Park Board and he had the assurances of leading members that the custom would be kept in this case. The order was passed.

Ald. Knowles introduced in behalf of the West Chicago Avenue Improvement club an ordinance providing for the extension of the street-car line on West Chicago avenue from Grand avenue to Crawford avenue. He said the extension was much desired by the property-owners in the vicinity of the route. Referred to the Committee on Streets and Alleys West.

World's Fair Viaducts.

Ald. Gahan introduced two ordinances for the World's Fair. The first provides that the World's Columbian Exposition be authorized to lay across and under Stony Island avenue, between Jackson Park and Midway Plaisance, one or more pipes for the purpose of collecting oil, water, and gas, and one or more conduits for conducting a line or lines of wire or other electric conductors to be used for transferring electricity for the purpose of furnishing heat, light, and power. The second provides that the World's Columbian Exposition be authorized to construct a viaduct over Stony Island avenue from Jackson Park to the Midway Plaisance for the purpose of conveying passengers and goods as well as pipes for oil, water, and gas, and conduits for electric light and power wires from said Jackson Park to said Midway Plaisance, and also to construct a viaduct along and in said Stony Island avenue, across and over that portion of said Stony Island avenue which lies between Fifty-ninth and Sixtieth streets.

Both ordinances were referred to the World's Fair committee, notwithstanding the protest of Ald. Morris, Coughlin, and Kunz, who objected to sending anything to the World's Fair committee.

Ald. Cooke moved the letting of a contract for a jackknife bridge to Shailer & Schniglau for $40,000 without advertisement. It was explained that the contractors in question controlled the patents for the building of such a structure. The order for letting the contract was passed unanimously.

Ald. Madden, at the instance of the residents of the Fourth Ward south of Thirty-fifth street, who are opposed to the intrusion of the circus tramps, presented the following, which was adopted unanimously:

WHEREAS, It is reported that a circus company proposes to hold its shows for several days upon the premises bounded by Prairie avenue, Indiana avenue, Thirty-seventh, and Thirty-eighth streets, in the City of Chicago, which is exclusively a quiet residence neighborhood; and

WHEREAS, The holding of such shows in such neighborhood would be a nuisance. Therefore, be it

Ordered, That no license or permit for the holding of such shows in or about the premises aforesaid be issued, and that if any such license has been issued the same be revoked and canceled, and that the Superintendent of Police be and he is instructed to prevent the holding of any such shows in the premises or neighborhood aforesaid.

The ordinance introduced by Ald. Potthoff provides for a license fee of $2 payable by all persons using bicycles and tricycles within the city limits. A failure to procure licenses is punishable by a fine of not less than $5 nor more than $50. The maximum speed at which they are allowed to run is six miles an hour. Between sunset and sunrise each bicycle and tricycle shall be equipped with a lamp, and shall also have attached to it a safety bell which can be heard 200 feet away. Referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

The School committee's report referring the Woman's Alliance petition for information to the Board of Education was concurred in.

Ald. Ernst presented an ordinance regulating the management of passenger elevators. It provides that not more than one person shall be carried for every square foot of flooring on the bottom of the car. Examination of each conductor by the Building committee is required and no one is allowed to operate a car without a certificate. The ordinance was referred to the Judiciary committee.

Error in the Bond Issue.

Controller May sent in a communication asking an amendment of the ordinance passed April 7 providing for refunding $821,000 worth of city bonds. As printed there is an error in the series, it appearing Nos. 2,485 to 2,488, instead of 2,485 to 2,688. Ald. Madden sent in an ordinance embodying the amendment. The amendment was passed. The Board of Education sent in a report asking concurrence in its meetings in planning for school extensions. It was referred to the Committee on Schools.

The report of the Library Board, printed in the Sunday papers, was ordered received, filed, and published.

Ald. Hepburn presented an amendment of the municipal code which provides as follows:

Any persons, firm, or corporation may erect and maintain, or cause to be erected and maintained, in front of the premises occupied by such person, firm, or corporation, drinking fountains for the use of the public, of the style and form, at such points and places, and of such material as the Commissioner of Public Works may designate and approve, and no water rates or water taxes shall be levied or assessed against drinking fountains erected and maintained under and in accordance with the provisions of this ordinance.

The order permitting F. W. Green and A. J. Maher to construct, erect, complete, and operate an observatory tower, to be built of steel, not to exceed 225 feet in height, to be located on Woodlawn Terrace, 150 feet west of Stony Island avenue, was passed after some opposition led by Ald. Ellert.

The ordinance for the appointment of a Board of Examiners of Stationary Engineers was taken up, read, discussed, and was favored by a majority. Some of the Aldermen became reckless and rowdy, and indulged in horse play, throwing books, papers, and other articles within reach at one another. Ald. Dixon for self-protection had to put up his umbrella. The Chairman, Ald. Tripp, was unable to keep order, and on motion of Ald. Mann the Council adjourned to put an end to the disorder before a vote was taken on the passage of the ordinance under consideration.

Ald. O'Neill sat through the meeting primed for a fight, but the battle was not joined. What has attracted the Alderman's opposition is an ordinance reported favorably by the Committee on Streets and Alleys at its last meeting, giving the Equitable Transportation company two years' extension on the rights and privileges granted it by the old Town Board of Lake.

Ald. O'Neill says the original ordinance was passed by the board just before annexation, and is one that will bear investigation. It gives the company right of way, he says, over about all the streets in the old town. The lines are described as follows: Along Thirty-ninth street and from that thoroughfare on Johnston to Eighty-seventh, Western to Eighty-seventh, Ashland to Eighty-seventh, Center to Eighty-seventh, Halsted street to Vincennes avenue, south on Vincennes avenue to Eighty-seventh street; Wallace street, Thirty-ninth to Forty-second, State street, Thirty-ninth to Eighty-seventh, to Johnston on Eighty-seventh, State to Johnston on Seventy-ninth, and between the same north and south streets on Sixty-ninth, Forty-seventh, and State, to Western avenue on Forty-second street.

New York Excursion from Chicago.

The Pennsylvania Short Line will sell first-class excursion tickets from Chicago to New York and return on July 5th, 6th, and 7th to members of Christian Endeavor Societies and their friends *at less than the regular fare one way*. Connecting lines will also sell such tickets over the Pennsylvania route. Special trains will be run on fast schedules. Address Luce, 248 Clark street, Chicago.

Good Cooking.

Is one of the chief blessings of every home. To always insure good custards, puddings, sauces, etc., use Gail Borden "Eagle" Brand Condensed Milk. Directions on the label. Sold by your grocer and druggist.

A Reading People.

The people of the United States read and support as many newspapers as England, France, and Germany combined.

Liebig Company's Extract of Beef.

Invaluable to travelers. Easily carried. Always ready.

Naturally fermented in the bottle, perfectly pure, with a delicious bouquet. Cook's Extra Dry Champagne can be drank by the most delicate.

Especially for flats and hotels—Andrews' new folding beds. See them. 215 Wabash av.

Weidner's soup tablets are just the thing when the cook has left you.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.

When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.

When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.

When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

Brown's Household Panacea. "The Great Pain Reliever," for internal and external use; cures cramps, colic, colds, and all pain. 25c a bottle.

Ladies suffering from Nervous afflictions find quick relief in PARKER'S GINGER TONIC.

HINDERCORNS, the best cure for corns, 15 cts.

Use Brown's Camphorated Saponaceous Dentifrice for the teeth. Delicious. 25c a bottle.

OFFICIAL WEATHER FORECAST.

OFFICE OF THE WEATHER BUREAU, WASHINGTON, D. C., June 13.—Forcast for Tuesday:

Illinois and Indiana, fair in south portion, local rains and thunder-storms in north portion, cooler during Tuesday night, fair and cooler Wednesday. Weather conditions and general forecast: A hot wave covers the country except over Lake Michigan and westward. The low barometer area that remained so long over the northwest has diminished in depth and moved over Wisconsin. On its approaching the lakes severe storms occurred, covering Northern Illinois and Wisconsin and the wind at Chicago reached 60 miles. These local storms will likely occur along the lakes as the low area advances eastward over them Tuesday. The heat will continue except in the Upper Mississippi Valley and along the shore of the Great Lakes. The prospect of a storm development on the plains no longer exists. The cooling depends upon its development of a high barometer area in the southwest.

For Michigan, partly cloudy weather, local rains, and probable thunderstorms, cooler Tuesday night.

For Upper Michigan and Wisconsin, fair and cooler Tuesday and Wednesday, except local rains Tuesday morning along the lakes; winds becoming north.

For Missouri, fair Tuesday and Wednesday, cooler in northwest portion, and cooler by Wednesday in southeast portion.

Rivers—The Missouri and Upper Mississippi will rise slightly; the Middle and Lower Mississippi, Tennessee, and Red will remain about stationary; the Ohio, Cumberland, Arkansas, and Savannah will fall.

Place of observation.	Height of barometer	Thermom'tr	Max'm temperature	Direction of wind	State of weather	Precipitat'n for 12 hours
Abilene, Tex	29.92	86	92	S. E.	Clear	......
Bismarck, N. D.	30.04	62	62	N.	Clear	.01
Boston, Mass	29.84	86	94	S. W.	Clear	......
Buffalo, N. Y.	29.96	68	72	S. W.	Clear	......
Cairo, Ill.	29.98	84	88	S. E.	Fair	......
Charleston, S. C.	30.10	74	82	E.	Clear	......
Cheyenne, Wyo.	30.08	58	62	S. E.	Fair	......
Chicago	29.90	68	86	E.	Cl'udy	.44
Cincinnati, O.	30.02	84	90	Calm.	Clear	......
Cleveland, O.	29.96	82	88	N. W.	Clear	......
Davenport, Ia.	29.88	70	82	N.	Rain	.16
Denver, Colo.	30.06	66	68	N. E.	Clear	......
Des Moines, Ia.	29.90	66	74	N.	Cl'udy	.80
Detroit, Mich.	29.92	80	88	S. W.	Cl'udy	......
Dodge City, Kas.	29.94	78	82	N. E.	Clear	......
Dubuque, Ia	30.00	62	84	N. W.	Rain	1.18
Duluth, Minn.	29.80	64	82	E.	Cl'udy	.72
Erie, Pa.	29.96	78	84	S. W.	Cl'udy	......
Galveston, Tex.	29.98	82	86	S. E.	Clear	......
Gr'd Haven, Mich	29.90	66	76	S. W.	Cl'udy	.10
Green Bay, Wis.	29.88	72	88	S. W.	Cl'udy	.20
Helena, Mont	29.90	68	70	N. E.	Clear	......
Huron, S. D.	30.02	60	70	N. W.	Cl'udy	Trace
Indianapolis, Ind.	29.98	84	90	S.	Clear	......
Jacksonville, Fla.	30.08	76	86	N. E.	Clear	......
Kansas City, Mo.	29.88	86	92	S. W.	Cl'udy	......
Keokuk, Ia.	29.84	84	90	S. W.	Fair	......
Knoxville, Tenn.	30.06	82	88	Calm.	Clear	......
La Crosse, Wis.	29.80	64	74	S.	Cl'udy	.56
Louisville, Ky	30.00	84	90	S.	Clear	......
Manistee, Mich	29.92	62	82	S. W.	Cl'udy	......
Marquette, Mich.	29.86	60	84	N.	Fair	Trace
Memphis, Tenn.	30.00	86	92	S.	Clear	......
Miles City	30.02	62	64	S. E.	Clear	......
Milwaukee, Wis.	29.90	70	86	S. E.	Cl'udy	Trace
Minnedosa	29.90	64	66	W.	Clear	......
Montreal	29.70	84	88	E.	Cl'udy	......
Montrose	29.78	80	80	N.	Clear	......
Moorhead	30.00	58	60	N.	Cl'udy	.04
New Orleans, La.	29.98	80	90	S. E.	Clear	......
New York City	29.96	84	90	W.	Clear	......
Norfolk, Va.	......	...	...	......	......	......
Omaha, Neb.	29.92	76	84	N.	Clear	Trace
Oswego, N. Y.	29.90	78	86	W.	Fair	......
Pensacola, Fla.	......	...	...	......	......	......
Pierre, S. D.	30.06	60	78	N.	Fair	......
Philadelphia, Pa.	......	...	...	......	......	......
PortHuron, Mich	29.96	78	86	S. W.	Cl'udy	......
Pueblo, Colo.	29.96	74	76	E.	Clear	......
Rapid City, S. D.	30.10	56	60	N. W.	Fair	Trace
St. Louis, Mo.	29.90	86	92	S.	Clear	......
St. Paul, Minn.	29.88	62	80	S.	Rain	.56
Salt Lake City, Ut	29.78	76	78	S.	Fair	......
Sioux City, Ia.	29.92	73	80	N. W.	Clear	......
Springfield, Ill.	29.88	82	90	S.	Clear	......
Springfield, Mo.	29.94	78	90	S.	Fair	Trace
Toledo, O.	29.98	82	88	S. W.	Clear	......
Vicksburg, Miss.	......	...	...	......	......	......
Portland, Ore.	......	...	...	......	......	......
San Francisco	......	...	...	......	......	......

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

New York—Arrived, Anchoria, from Glasgow.
Southampton—Arrived, Saale, from New York.
St. Thomas—Arrived, Seguranca, from New York.
Glasgow—Arrived, State of Nebraska, from New York.
Antwerp—Arrived, Waesland, from New York.
Hamburg—Arrived, Moravia, from New York.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

THE COUNTY CLERK ISSUED PERMITS TO wed to the following couples yesterday, the parties living in Chicago where no other place of residence is given:

	Age.
Charles O. Eckholm, Maggie O. Rountree	28—26
Charles R. Wagner, Emily Scheiblick	34—33
Charles A. Bailey, Silla S. Curtis	22—22
Joseph Goldstein, Annie Brenner	23—20
Max Meiller, Dora Cohen	30—20
Fred L. Lovell, Susie B. Barton	22—20
Josef Rund, Bazina Boukalova	25—22
John A. Rietz, Mary McCraige	41—40
John Pihl, Minnie Omen	35—28
Josef Nicklas, Anastasio Gvilkowska	25—24
Clarence H. Doane, Elsie Gabel	21—20
John E. Wills, Wilhelmina E. Hoge	21—27
Nicolo Bove, Lucy Bellinetto	21—17
William Feeley, Lizzie Denne	26—19
Jacob Cohen, Sarah Drasne	21—23
W. A. Carpenter, Fort Wayne, Mary M. Gore	27—21
Michael Zangerle, Mary Hanck	26—23
Charles F. Peterson, Annie E. Palm	22—21
Charles M. Collins, Lizzie Gerth	37—28
C. Schmukl, Benton Harbor, Katie Daley	33—27
William O'Malley, Katie Murphy	23—20
J. J. Murphy, Washington, Ind., F. A. Hanafran	44—30
Swan Nelson, Nellie Selander	32—22
Frank J. Karch, Pelagia Grabus	22—22
Paul Rajkiewicz, Katarzyna Jariewka	30—23
Albert H. Budlong, Bertha C. Lehman	22—20
Charles Meyer, Dora Volbert	24—18
George B. Seibert, Dora Froebel	24—19
Charles W. Smith, South Omaha, Lucinda J. Rowland, Vesper, N. Y.	47—44
Frank Dombrowski, Roxalie Celinska	28—22
Herman Emme, Anna Senftleben	37—21
Charles F. Lane, Almeda Lucas	22—19
Martin Cuba, Marie Sup	21—19
Louis Phillips, Hattie Cohn	24—20
Henry Lehman, Nora Norton	31—23
Eginhard Wullenbucher, Emma Urwyler	25—25
Henry Milliger, Kate Smith	24—19
Frank Collison, Fayette, Louise Burton	40—31
Martin Kamienski, Anna Czerbouski	24—18
John Redmond, Annie O'Brien	26—28
William Storms, Mamie Ledwell	26—28
Hermany Howseki, Annie Greenberg	21—18
Frank Bec, Sophie Bank	24—23
Thomas Anderson, Estella Welch	26—24
John Kennedy, Maggie Stewart	22—22
Freeman O'Connor, Worth, Lena Polka, same	29—24
Darsie Trent, Toledo, May Lambert, Boone	24—25
John Webber, Mary Helstrom	32—26
Ignaz Szyacz, Katie Swolinska	25—21
Charles A. Coats, Jennie Robinson	28—26
J. Casey, Kokomo, Ind., Lizzie O'Hara	29—28
Alex Lyons, Terre Haute, Ida Eisendrath	24—22
John O'Connor, Bridget Ryan	32—27
Nickolus Gajeroski, Eva Machroitz	28—28
Henry Cramer, Evanston, A. Brown, same	23—20
Harold Askerold, Alvida Nelson	24—22
Thomas Curtin, Nora Norton	23—19
William C. Parker, Annie McNamara	22—21
Axel E. Lendskog, Alma Soonden	27—23
Julius H. Hefter, Bertha Witkowsky	23—20
John Yanak, Algonquin, J. Suschy, same	30—24
Frank Yanecki, Bronislawa Gowackona	26—21
Adolph Berg, Lizzie Palmer	—26
Bernard Canbeck, Tekla Perszyk	32—22
Arthur McGowan, Lizzie Dawson	22—18
George M. Gutschon, Lillian L. Broms	22—18
Adolph Wolf, Bessie Levinson	25—21
Jacob Orther, Hurlbut, Mary Caleb, same	46—38
Charles Joseph Berlin, Philadelphia, Lillian Irwin	20—19
Leopold Bergen, Highland Park, Agnes McFarlane	26—24
Axel Nelson, Amanda Fridstrom	25—19
Alceme Chailfoux, Annie Heffron	30—30
Eric Oberg, Annie Nystrom	26—23
John McCaffrey, Julia Dwyer	24—23
Fred Wendell, Georgia DeMont	26—24
Gustaf Mattern, Anna Ullrich	24—24
Paul Engelhard, Hulda Dalmar	25—20
Henry Eldin, Emma Daum	26—21

CHICAGO RACING ASSOCIATION
(HAWTHORNE TRACK).

JUNE MEETING, 1892.

Racing every day, rain or shine. Five or more Races, including a Stake Race, each day.

BOOK MADE ON FOREIGN RACES.

Special Race Trains via the Illinois Central and C., B. & Q. Railroads will run to the Grand Stand in 25 minutes.

Illinois Central trains leave depot at the foot of Randolph-st. at 8:20 a. m., 12:45 p. m., 1:20 p. m., 1:40 p. m., 2:01 p. m., and 2:15 p. m., stopping at all stations. Returning, trains leave the race track at 4:50 p. m., and immediately after the last race. C., B. & Q. trains leave the Union Depot at 12 o'clock noon (Bookmakers' train), and 1:50 p. m. Returning, trains leave the race track after the last race.

RACES BEGIN AT 2:30 P. M. SHARP.
ADMISSION, including SEAT IN THE GRAND STAND, 75c.
Tickets for Sale at All Stations.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

B. E. Nebele, Katie Dewitz	21—22
William Rhodes, Minnie Lawrence	30—23
John Heelberg, Christine Peterson	28—24
Reinhold Geeth, Carrie Bender	24—22
Fred W. Maurer, Mary Peters	24—21
George N. Thiel, Veronica Schneider	25—23
James Limber, Estella Martin	18—15
John H. West, Mary Reardon	33—30
John Devleeschauwer, Catherine Meyer	32—32
Andrew Moonert, Nellie McDonald	42—35
Omar B. Short, Beatrice Packham	31—18

DEATHS.

Death notices, five lines or less, one insertion free.

BALLARD—Monday, June 13, at the residence of Mr. William Blair, No. 230 Michigan-av., Mrs. Eliza A. Ballard, mother of D. P. Ballard and Mrs. E. G. Shumway. Funeral at 4 o'clock p. m., June 14. Burial private. Friends are requested not to send flowers.

BROWN—June 12, at her residence, 1628 Fulton-st., Mary E. Brown, beloved wife of John Brown, aged 31 years. Burial from the home of her parents, Farina, Ill., June 14. Mineral Point, Wis., papers please copy.

CROFT—George H. Croft, aged 19 years. Funeral Tuesday from the residence of his parents, 362 South Wood-st.

CRAIG—James Craig. Funeral from his late residence, 1421 Michigan-av., Wednesday, 1 o'clock, p. m.

DOYLE—June 12, 1892, Patrick Doyle, aged 24 years. Funeral Tuesday, June 14, from the residence of his brother, 131 Brown-st., to the Jesuit Church, thence via C. and N. W. R. R. to Calvary.

FITZPATRICK—June 11, 1892, Mrs. Mary E. Fitzpatrick, aged 41 years and 2 months, beloved mother of Mrs. F. C. Connor and Denis Fitzpatrick, sister of Mrs. J. H. Greene and Mrs. W. H. Cade. Funeral Tuesday at 10 a. m. from her late residence, 307 Wells-st., to Holy Name Cathedral, where high mass will be celebrated, thence by carriages to Calvary.

GANSE—At Lincoln, Ill., June 11, 1892, Jeannie Harriot, daughter of Emma E. Ganse and the late Rev. Hervey D. Ganse. Funeral private yesterday at 251 Belden-av., Chicago.

GARDNER—June 12, at 222 N. Central-av., Austin, Ill., Solomon Gardner, aged 70 years.

JAY—Mrs. Emma Jay, at her residence, 3958 Cottage Grove-av. Funeral will leave house at 7 a. m. Tuesday, June 14, to Union Depot. Kokomo (Ind.) and Toronto (Ont.) papers please copy.

LIPPMAN—Ralph Lippman, beloved husband of Paulina Lippman, June 12, 1892, at Macon, Ga. Interment will be had at Macon, Ga.

VAN RIPER—June 12, Myron James, aged 16 weeks, beloved son of Myron E. and Sadie Van Riper. Funeral Tuesday, June 14, 10 a. m., from residence, 1139 W. Superior-st., by carriages to Calvary.

WEEDER—At St. Luke's Hospital, Sunday, June 12, 1892, Miss Bertha M. Weeder, aged 21 years. Funeral will take place at the Epiphany Church, corner of Adams-st. and Ashland-av., Tuesday at 1 p. m. to Rosehill. Aurora (Ill.) papers please copy.

WHITNEY—At her son's residence, No. 453 Belden-av., Mary B. Whitney, aged 81 years 4 months and 4 days. Funeral from above number this (Tuesday) afternoon at 2 o'clock.

WALKER—The funeral services of Dr. George B. Walker will take place this morning at 9:30 from the Fourth Baptist Church, corner of Ashland-blvd. and Monroe-st., and thence by carriages to Union Depot. Burial at Lamoille, Ill.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

D. W. WHITTLE, THE EVANGELIST, assisted by the Princeton Quartet, one of whose members is Paul Bliss, a son of the lamented Prof. Bliss, always associated with Moody. Gospel songs, will conduct the noonday prayer-meeting at 12 o'clock daily at Methodist Church Block, corner Clark and Washington-sts.

MAJ. WHITTLE WILL GIVE A GOSPEL address this evening at the Grace Methodist Church, accompanied by Miss Whittle, the Princeton Quartet, and Prof. McGranahan, with a large chorus choir from the Bible Institute.

MAJ. D. W. WHITTLE WILL CONTINUE his lectures on Romans at the Bible Institute every morning this week at 9 o'clock, excepting Saturday. Friday he will speak at 11 also. The Princeton quartette, with P. P. Bliss as leader, will sing.

THE BENJAMIN HARRISON REPUBLICAN club of the Ninth Ward will meet Tuesday evening, June 14, at 8 p. m. at 552 Blue Island-av. to ratify the nomination of Benjamin Harrison for President and Whitelaw Reid for Vice-President.

THE COLUMBIA.
AL HAYMAN and WILL J. DAVIS.......Proprietors
COOLEST THEATER IN THE WORLD. EVERY NIGHT. SATURDAY MAT.
THE SUMMER NIGHT ENTERTAINMENT.
Droll, Dainty, Delightful, Odd, Original, Merry, Mercurial, Musical.
David Belasco's Adaptation, Edmond Audran's Music,
Miss Helyett
The Popular Success.
LOUISE LESLIE CARTER and Original Cast.

HOOLEY'S THEATER.
13TH ANNUAL VISIT OF
AUGUSTIN DALY'S COMPANY.
Tonight, Wednesday Matinee, Wednesday Night, and Thursday,
Mr. Daly's Latest New York Success, LOVE IN TANDEM
Friday, Sat. Matinee and Sat. Night, For three performances only,
—: THE LAST WORD :—
Entire second week—Lord Tennyson's Poetic Comedy, THE FORESTERS.
Third week—Repertoire.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
HARRY L. HAMLIN.......................Manager
4TH WEEK OF THE THOS. Q. SEABROOKE LAUGHING HIT!
In the Comedy Opera Success,
THE ISLE OF . . CHAMPAGNE.
By CHAS. A. BYRNE and LOUIS HARRISON.
Fun, Music, Graceful Ballets, Gorgeous Scenery.
Matinees Saturday only. Seats on sale.

FIRST REGIMENT ARMORY.
Michigan-av. and 16th-st.
SUMMER NIGHT CONCERTS.
FIFTY MEMBERS OF THE THEODORE THOMAS ORCHESTRA,
Under the direction of MAX BENDIX,
COMMENCING MONDAY, JUNE 20.
LAST TWO DAYS OF OPTION TICKET SALE
At Lyon & Potter's, 174 Wabash-av.

AUDITORIUM.
Press Club Lecture Course.
MONDAY EVENING, JUNE 20,
HENRY WATTERSON
—ON—
"MONEY AND MORALS."
Introduction by Hon. JOHN P. ALTGELD.
GREAT AUDITORIUM ORGAN ——— CLARENCE EDDY.
Patriotic and Popular Melodies.
Ticket Sale, commencing Thursday, at Auditorium and Inter Ocean Office.

NEW WINDSOR THEATER—M. B. Leavitt.
Tel. 3629.
Tonight—Matinees Wed. and Sat.
The Popular Melodrama,
THE BLACK FLAG.
Next Week—"Sentenced for Life."

VISIT AUDITORIUM TOWER
And United States Signal Service Weather Bureau.
OPEN EVERY DAY.
Bird's-eye View of Chicago, Lake Michigan, and World's Exposition Buildings.
Elevators to Observatory.

GARFIELD PARK CLUB.
GARFIELD PARK CLUB.
6 RACES Today,
Including a Free Handicap with $700 Added.
THE SENSATIONAL TURF EVENT OF THE WEST,
The Great Garfield Park Derby,
$20,000 IN GOLD,
WILL BE RUN
SATURDAY, JUNE 18.
Reserved Seats for DERBY DAY now on sale at the Root & Sons Music Co., 200 Wabash-av., Chapin & Gore's, and the office of the Club.
ADMISSION { Including Seat in Grand Stand } 75 CENTS
RACE TRAINS leave Grand Central Passenger Station, Harrison-st. and Fifth-av., at 9:20, 10:20 a. m., 12:01, 1:30, 2:15, 3:15 p. m. Special fast train leaves at 1:40 p. m.
Madison-st. Cable direct to main entrance.

CHICAGO OPERA-HOUSE—Fireproof
MR. DAVID HENDERSON..........Manager.
EVERY NIGHT—Matinees Wed. and Sat.
ALI BABA
COOLEST PLACE IN TOWN . . .
ONLY FUN IN TOWN.
By the AMERICAN EXTRAVAGANZA CO.
DON'T MISS THE Cavern of Coins, Fiery Dragon, Jewel Ballet, Electric March, Statue Dance, Grand Transformation.
50c—GENERAL ADMISSION—50c

CYCLORAMA.
CHICAGO FIRE.
THIS MAGNIFICENT CYCLORAMA
Open DAILY FROM 10 A. M. UNTIL 10 P. M. Sunday 2 to 10 p. m. A wonderful realistic and accurate representation of this unique and terrible disaster.
Michigan-av. Bet. Madison & Monroe-sts.

MADISON-ST. OPERA HOUSE,
Between State and Dearborn. Tel. 2198.
SAM T. JACK..................Prop. and Manager
COME IN OFF THE STREETS AND GET COOL.
TEN DEGREES COOLER than SIDEWALK SHADE.
SOUTH BEFORE THE WAR.
FUNNIEST AND LIVELIEST OF ALL SHOWS.
LAST WEEK—TODAY 2. TONIGHT 8.
2 BIG SHOWS EVERY DAY | 50 PEOPLE IN CAST.
YOUNG | JOLLY | SPARKLING | BRIGHT
Prices: Mat. 25, 50c; night 25, 50, 75c. Come early.
Next week—Sam T. Jack's Big Burlesque Co.
ELECTRIC FANS ALL OVER THIS HOUSE.
Free Hand Fans—Free Ice-Water—from Ushers.

McVICKER'S—Tonight.
5 Nights and Saturday Matinee. Farewell Appearances of
MISS AGNES HUNTINGTON,
Supported by her own Opera Company,
Under the direction of Marcus R. Mayer and Ben Stern, presenting Planquette's Ever Beautiful
PAUL JONES.
Next Monday, June 20—A new Irish comedy, "MY COLLEEN."

DON'T FAIL TO VISIT
LIBBY PRISON,
Wabash-av., bet. 14th and 16th-sts.
The only War Museum in America.
A Wonderful Exhibition of Historical Relics.
Open from 8:30 a. m. to 10 p. m. Sundays included.

CLARK-ST. THEATER, Clark and Kinzie-sts.
H. R. JACOBS, - - - - MANAGER.
Every Evening This Week. N. S. MOORE'S IMPERIAL COMIC OPERA CO. in THE MIKADO. Matinees Sunday, Thursday, and Sat.
Next Sunday Matinee—OLIVETTE.

CASINO (Eden Musee)—Wabash-av.
GREAT SUCCESS OF THE NEW COMPANY. OPEN ALL DAY.
HAVERLY'S HOME MINSTRELS
Performances—2:30 and 8:15 p. m.
General Admission, 25c.
TODAY—EXTRA. NEW ACTS AND BALLADS, "SOUSA'S SARDINE BAND," and "THE UNDERTAKER'S DAUGHTER."
Seats 25c and 50c extra.

PANORAMA.
The Grandest Sight in Chicago.
The Panorama of the BATTLE OF
GETTYSBURG.
WABASH-AV. AND PANORAMA-PLACE.
Open every day from 8 a. m. to 10:30 p. m.

PARK THEATER—State-st., near Harrison.
—J. W. KELLY—
MY WIFE IN TIGHTS and BUG-HOUSE MIKE
Every Afternoon and Night.
PEEK-A-BOO QUADRILLE. KANKAKEE REEL.
10c—ADMISSION—10c

THE ALHAMBRA—Telephone S. 142.
H. R. JACOBS............Sole Manager.
Matinees Sunday, Wednesday, and Saturday.
Summer Prices—25c, 50c, 75c—no higher.
ALL THIS WEEK THE IDEAL JUVENILE OPERA CO. in H. M. S. PINAFORE.
Next Attraction—THE MIKADO.

HAVLIN'S—Telephone "South 127."
One Week—Matinees Thursday and Saturday.
The Chas. E. Blis Co. SENTENCED FOR LIFE
A Great Play Powerfully Acted.
Next Sunday—"SEE, The Clod-Hopper."

NANA
THE REALISTIC PICTURE
Is a success, and will be the rage of Chicago for weeks to come.
On exhibition daily at
205 STATE-ST., NEAR ADAMS.
Admission 25c. In Philadelphia during the last four months over 70,000 ladies and gentlemen have seen and approved of this marvelous work of art.

LOST IN THE STORM.

TWO HUNDRED EVANSTON STUDENTS REPORTED MISSING.

Last Seen on Lake Michigan Before the Storm Broke—No Trace of Them Found Since—Every Effort Being Made to Learn Their Fate—Effects of the Storm in Chicago—Buildings Blown Down and Many People Killed or Injured—List of the Fatalities.

[Continued from first page.]

at work in the boiler-room, was buried under a mass of bricks and timbers and it was two hours before his dead body was recovered. Lightning struck the building near the top at the northwest corner and a section of the wall, twenty-five feet square, went crashing through the interior to the ground. The débris was piled on the roof of the engineroom, which gave way, driving the boilers through the floor. It is supposed that Roberts was standing near the latter at the time for his body was found crushed under a heavy two-inch iron door. The remains were taken to the home, Archer avenue and Hickory street, where he lived with his wife.

Lightning struck the three-story brick building No. 2080 West Harrison street, owned and occupied by M. Slattery. Mrs Slattery, who was standing near an open doorway, was knocked down by the shock and in falling her left ankle was sprained.

At the first approach of the storm Mrs. Shoal, No. 431 Claremont avenue, stepped into a dry-goods store, No. 388 South Western avenue, for protection. A transom was blown from the front door of the store and it struck her on the head, inflicting a deep scalp wound. She was removed to her home in a carriage.

Bricks from a chimney that was blown from a brick building in process of erection at No. 636 South Oakley avenue struck William Lossea of No. 638 South Oakley avenue on the head, fracturing his skull. He was carried into his home and will probably die.

John Lial, a slate roofer working on the new greenhouse at Douglas Park, was blown to the ground. His skull was fractured and he was removed to his home No. 573 Laflin street. He will die.

At Hines Bros.' lumber yard, Lincoln street, south of Blue Island avenue, John Michon, a lumber shover, who lived at No. 781 West Eighteenth street, was struck by flying pieces of lumber. His right leg was broken and he was internally injured. At the County Hospital, where he was taken, it was not thought that he would live.

BLEW A SAILOR INTO THE RIVER.

The Wind Turns Bridges, Injures Shipping, and Suspends Business on the River.

"It was a black squall," said Capt. Aldridge of the steamer Ossifrage, which arrived in Chicago last evening. "We often get them on the lakes after continued hot weather. It gave sufficient warning of its coming, certainly, but you will find that lots of vessels were caught with their duds on and suffered, and that various craft were struck by lightning. We were twenty-five miles off Chicago on our course from St. Joe when we got it. Where we were it came from northwest and west, and was a great deal the most violent from the west. Quite a sea was made in a few seconds, and the lightning and thunder were as bad as I ever saw. There was only one schooner near us, and she had taken in her canvas and seemed to fare well considering."

Masters of other craft which were near Chicago said the wind just before the squall had been continuously from the southeast. That it suddenly went to north and in a few moments the clouds became as black as night and out of those black masses came a fierce squall from west-southwest, the wind blowing not less than sixty-five miles an hour. The masters said they had noticed two or three sail and rowboats on the lake north of Chicago piers and that they feared the little frail craft would never be heard from again.

The excursion steamer Rosalind was caught outside in the squall with several passengers on board. All her awnings were blown away, but the boat and her passengers and crew escaped in safety. Several of the excursion steamers were roughly handled, but met with no further mishap.

In the harbor tugs moving about with vessels in tow were compelled to come to a standstill during the squall, so dark was it and so full of water was the atmosphere that the tug captains could not see to proceed with safety. The schooner Clara was torn from her moorings at Twenty-eighth street in the river and thrown athwart of the stream. She could not be secured until the squall had spent itself. Her rudder head was split and she sustained other injuries. The schooner Wilbor had her mainsail up to dry and it was blown to ribbons.

Ashland avenue bridge was caught by the squall and spun around at tremendous speed, endangering the lives of several people upon the structure as well as the bridgetender. For fully five minutes the bridge continued to spin around, and was not secured until the entire squall had spent itself.

Wells street bridge swung around into the steamer Minnesota, crushing her bulwarks for a distance of twenty-five feet. Severing Olson, the steward of the schooner Seaman, was caught on the wharf near Ashland avenue bridge. He was lifted bodily by the squall and carried into the river, striking the piles in the descent. Parties rescued him with a pike-pole, and he was carried aboard the vessel, where Capt. Buchanan said he was in a very serious condition last night.

Several elevators besides Armour's D were damaged by lightning or wind. A great hole was broken in one of the walls of the National Elevator by lightning, and many windows of the Santa Fé Elevator were blown in, spouts deranged, etc.

At 10 o'clock last night another squall struck the lake and the wind blew fiercely. There are grave fears for the fleets outside.

LESSER DAMAGE DONE BY THE STORM.

Windows Smashed, Buildings Injured, Sidewalks Lifted, and Tents Blown Down.

Five plate-glass windows were destroyed by the wind at the Pontiac Building, Dearborn and Harrison streets.

At Van Buren street and Pacific avenue 1,000 feet of lumber was blown from the scaffolding. No one hurt.

Mrs. B. Peck's residence, No. 2446 Michigan avenue, was struck by lightning, damaging the chimneys and stone corners to the amount of $150.

The tennis players and pleasure-seekers in Lincoln Park were drowned out and the Clark street cable tracks along the southwest side of the park were under water. Several shade and ornamental trees were broken off by the force of the wind.

The entire front of an incompleted three-story brick building at No. 514 West Thirteenth street was blown out. No one was injured.

Seventy-five feet of the elevated sidewalk from No. 523 Ogden avenue southward was blown away. At Ogden avenue, near Twelfth street, 300 feet of signboards were torn to pieces by the wind. Fifty feet of the high sidewalk from No. 971 West Twelfth street was blown across the street-car track and shut off car travel.

The Wild West Show at Lincoln and Twelfth streets had its tent blown over. Several of the employés were slightly injured, being struck by falling tent poles.

The tent of the Kickapoo show at Robey and Twelfth streets was blown to pieces. The four Indians who sat inside the tent were frightened almost to death. Old Rain-in-the-Face was slightly injured by falling tent-poles.

The public school building in the course of erection at Seventieth street and Washtenaw avenue was damaged $500 by the storm. It is to be a four-story brick and three stories were completed. Part of one of the walls was blown down.

The front of a one-story brick cottage owned by B. Sullivan, at No. 3503 Oakley avenue, was blown down, seriously injuring Mrs. Sullivan and her daughter.

In the building at Twenty-second and State streets, occupied by Joseph Suits as a saloon, the windows were blown in. The walls of the building spread to considerable extent and the wind had a wild sweep through the structure.

Vincent Nelson's elevator, on the river near Butler street, was struck by lightning and a large hole was torn in the west end of the building. The rain poured into the elevator and caused considerable damage to the grain in store.

At Halsted street and Archer road the large plate-glass windows were blown out of Henry Morris' clothing store and his stock of goods was damaged to a considerable extent by water.

The plate-glass windows in Bear's dry goods store, Bonfield street and Archer avenue, were blown in and considerable damage resulted.

During the progress of the storm the gripmen on the cable lines experienced considerable difficulty in handling their trains because of the electrical current on their cable being conducted through the levers to their hands. Several of the gripmen on the State street line were quite severely shocked.

GUSTAVE DOERING IS KILLED.

Crushed by the Falling Roof of the Building No. 511 South Oakley Avenue.

Gustave Doering, a carpenter at No. 314 Washburne avenue, was killed by the falling of a three-story uncompleted building at No. 511 South Oakley avenue. The fierce wind raised the roof apparently twenty feet, then crashed it down over the side of the walls, wrecking the building and carrying Doering down to death.

The storm swept toward the structure swiftly. A dozen workmen were employed in completing the roof. They ran frightened from their places, leaving their tools in the rush, and were frantically tearing down the stairways when the storm struck. The wind appears to have assumed the form of a tornado.

Doering was thrown clear from the roof to the street. His skull was fractured. Dr. Reynolds cared for him, but death soon came. He was 35 years old and leaves a widow and three small children.

The four other workmen who were injured were removed to their homes by friends. Their names could not be ascertained. Their hurts were not fatal.

The building is owned by Tony Hoffman, who resides in the rear at the same number. The damage to the building will be $2,000.

O. W. Butts, a street-car driver who resides near by, said: "The wind swept along like a great flood. It seemed to be sucking everything up. I ran for my life. I saw the roof of that big building lifted up; then I was struck by flying timbers and knew no more till I recovered consciousness on a bed in the home of a neighbor."

HARVEY STEWART IS DROWNED.

While Attempting to Recover a Lost Oar He Sinks in the Lake.

Harvey Stewart, aged 20 years and living at No. 5101 Lake avenue, was drowned in the lake off Sixty-second street during the storm. With two companions he was rowing a boat half a mile from the shore. When they saw the ugly black clouds rising in the northwest they at once started for the nearest landing. In their haste to reach a place of safety the young man dropped one of the oars, leaving them powerless. By this time the wind was blowing and the lake began to get rough. Several persons on shore saw them, and an effort was made to tell the boys that assistance would be sent as soon as a boat could be had.

The boys in the boat failed to hear what the people on shore said. Feeling that all three would be lost unless the oar was recovered Harvey Stewart threw off his coat and hurriedly telling his companions to steer the boat as nearly towards the drifting oar as possible, he plunged into the lake. He had scarcely struck the water, however, when the other two boys began to beg of him to come back. He paid no heed to their entreaties, but struck out boldly for the oar. He kept up nobly until within a few feet of the oar, when the cold water began to cramp his arms and legs. He called for the boys in the boat to throw him the remaining oar, but before they could do so he sank.

Meanwhile several fishermen had secured a large four-oared boat and were within 300 feet of the helpless boys when Stewart sank.

CHICAGO WAS THE WORST PUNISHED.

The Storm Traveled Due East from Omaha, Through Davenport, Here.

At 10 o'clock last evening Assistant Weather Clerk Emery said that the big storm had traveled almost due eastward from Omaha, through Davenport and Dubuque, to Chicago, and that it had veered northward, reaching Milwaukee at 7 p. m. Chicago, he said, was the worst punished by the cyclone, the speed of the wind being greater here than elsewhere. Up to 10 o'clock p. m. last night the rain gauge on the Auditorium tower registered .80 of an inch, but the weather club estimated that the actual rainfall was not less than 1.25 inches between 3 and 10 p. m.

Davenport and Dubuque, though suffering less than Chicago from the wind, were more fearfully drenched, both receiving 1.16 inches of rain in the storm that did such damage in Chicago. Des Moines was given .8 of an inch. At 10 o'clock last night the wind was blowing at the rate of sixty-six miles an hour, accompanied by lightning, thunder, and pouring rain.

SCARED THE WOMEN DREADFULLY.

What They Did While the Storm Raged—Damage of a Minor Nature.

The storm brought terror to many a household in Chicago. The swaying, breaking trees, the bending telegraph poles, the wild wind, the dense rain and the flashing lightning made the women folks at home alone draw the blinds closely and seek utter seclusion from the elements. In a Michigan avenue boarding-house all of the women became so greatly frightened that they huddled together in the darkness of the basement until the storm had subsided.

Mrs. Lee has a millinery store at No. 218 West Madison street. The chimney was blown over and fell through the roof, allowing the rain to damage her stock $75 worth.

At No. 171 Peoria street the skylight to the house was shattered and a large tree in front of the house torn from the ground.

Tuohy & Co. at No. 240 West Madison street had one of their glass show-cases thrown down and shattered by the wind.

The chimney at Greenough's saloon, No. 227 West Madison street, fell through the roof and let the rain mingle with the other drinks.

The Pullman building suffered to the extent of $1,000. The huge flag staff on the Michigan avenue corner and much of the sheet iron cornice along Adams street were blown to the street below.

A number of plate glass windows on the west side of the new Ashland Block, Clark and Randolph streets, were blown in and the rooms drenched with torrents of water.

A plate glass door to the Auditorium drug store was shattered by the wind.

Siegel, Cooper & Co.'s building presented an immense glass frontage to the storm, but no glass was broken. The firm, however, has a loss of $1,000 caused by rain being blown though open windows on its stock of goods.

At the Fair two windows on the second floor were blown in and slight damage was done to goods in the basement by water.

A flagstaff was blown from a tall building at Dearborn and Harrison streets, and, falling on a passing wagon, cut it in two. The wreck was removed before the owner's name could be learned.

One of Uncle Sam's letter-carriers was collecting mail from a box at California avenue and Laughton street when the wind caught nearly fifty feet of the sidewalk, and raising the mass of lumber into the air carried it into the street, burying beneath it the letter-carrier's horse and cart. The cart was reduced to splinters, but the horse was rescued, and with the exception of several external bruises was not seriously injured. The carrier was not hurt.

Early during the storm the large plate-glass windows in the office of *l'Italia*, located in the southwest corner of the Pontiac Building, at Dearborn street and Custom-House place, blew in with a great crash. The office was deluged with water and considerable damage was done to the expensive office fittings which had only lately been put in.

A fifty-foot flagstaff on the building occupied by the A. N. Kellogg Newspaper company at Dearborn and Harrison streets blew down during the storm. It was a solid piece of well-seasoned pine and securely planted, but the terrible force of the wind snapped it off and hurled it a block away. In falling it was shivered to splinters.

A valuable show-case belonging to Lapham, the shoe dealer, State and Madison streets, was blown to fragments.

FRIGHT AMONG TELEPHONE GIRLS.

Two of Them Faint in the Central Office and Six Become Terrified.

Excitement bordering on a panic prevailed among the 200 girls employed as operators at the central telephone office during the heavy part of the storm, and it was only through the coolness of Manager Boedecker that they were prevented from rushing madly down the stairs. As it was, two of the girls, Lena McKay and Rose McMahone, fainted and had to be carried out and sent home, and six others, overcome by fright, had to be assisted to the office room on the ground floor.

The operating room where the 200 girls are employed is on the seventh floor of the building. From the windows many of the operators could see the ugly black clouds as they rolled up from the west. They became alarmed and some of them began to cry. The manager and his assistants tried to quiet them and for a time succeeded. But when the lightning began to flash and the electricity to rush along the call boards popping like pistol shots many of the girls became terrified. Miss McKay fainted, which added to the confusion. As she was being carried to the elevator Miss Ryan fell over in a faint. Six others in quick succession became hysterical from fright. Half the girls in the room were crying and wringing their hands. With considerable effort the manager got the more frightened ones into the cloak-room, where they were consoled by their less-alarmed companions.

As soon as the electricity began to flash along the call-boards the manager instructed the girls who had remained at their posts to sit back from their instruments and not to answer any calls until the storm abated. It was an unnecessary order, however, as there was not a single call until the worst of the storm had passed.

When the storm was over the two girls who had fainted were sent home in a carriage and the six who became hysterical from fright were relieved from further duty for the day.

"This kind of work naturally makes the girls nervous," said one of Manager Boedecker's assistants, speaking of the affair. "Then the air was heavily charged with electricity, which excited their nerves. They saw the storm coming. Many of them were comparatively new in the business. They had never been here during a storm, and the popping of the electricity scared them almost to death. There was little real danger, but it looked awful to one unaccustomed to it."

In many places the telephone wires were blown down. For a time the telephone station in the Town of Lake was entirely cut off from the rest of the city. The connections between Chicago and Joliet and Chicago and Evanston were also broken. In many instances connection was broken between the telephone stations and private residences.

AFRAID THAT IT WILL FALL.

Seven-Story Building at No. 246 West Madison Street Damaged by the Wind.

A curious crowd of several hundred people gathered across the street from No. 246 West Madison street last evening waiting to see whether the brick store at that number would fall over or not. The cause of the excitement was the report that the building had settled more on one side than the other, leaving the top several inches east of the bottom line of the structure, and that the walls had been cracked and rendered dangerous by the high wind of the afternoon. The expected did not happen, although the condition of the building was considered dangerous enough to warrant Desplaines Street Station officials in sending a special officer to warn the occupants of adjacent stores to vacate their premises until an investigation had been made. These parties, who did not seem to be concerned about their own safety, were E. Kirchburg, jeweler, on the east, and Mrs. Page, florist, on the west side. Mr. Kirchburg thought the neighbors would be safer if the three upper stories were taken off.

The building is owned by T. G. Spencer of No. 221 West Madison street, who had it built by contractor Theodore Karls. It is a wood, iron, and brick structure, seven stories high, 25 feet front, and 150 feet deep. Mr. Spencer says the building was inspected a few weeks ago by the city authorities and pronounced safe. He was in the top story during yesterday's storm, when the wind twisted the walls enough to crack the back walls and loosen the arches in the front windows. He claims the building did not shake under the heavy wind and has not settled at the foundation. He will have expert architects examine the structure today as to the damage done. The building looks unusually tall along side of its two or three story neighbors.

IT PUT A STOP TO THE RACING.

Effect of the Storm at the Hawthorne and Garfield Park Tracks.

The storm struck the Hawthorne race-track at 3 p. m., just after the first race. Telegraph wires were blown down, communication cut off at once to the foreign races, and all betting was off. The track was quickly flooded, races were stopped, large trees were torn to pieces, the betting ring was flooded and the bookmakers driven out. The forty-horse barn standing next to that of Corrigan's was unroofed. Some of the horses were slightly injured. The ticket office and the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy entrance gate near it were blown over.

It grew so dark and threatening that racing was stopped for half an hour.

The story and a half frame saloon building standing near the race-track on the city limits line, over which there has been so much controversy and which was once burned but had been rebuilt, was blown over. Along the line of the Illinois Central road from the race track to the city telegraph poles were all down and there was an inextricable mass of wires lying along the side of the tracks.

Many houses were unroofed along the north side of the tracks. An uncompleted two-story brick business block was wrecked. The unroofed houses were small cottages and all inhabited. Off to the south of the track incompleted factories were unroofed and many of them completely wrecked.

At the Garfield Park track the storm was felt in all of its fury. Almost with the first flash of lightning the flag-staff surmounting the northern end of the grandstand was snapped off, and created a wild panic among the women, who were huddled like frightened sheep in the promenade. The rain swept through the grandstand, deluging the dining-rooms and kitchen. The second flagstaff was broken off by the force of the wind, and as it clattered down on the tin roof of the structure many thought that the building was about to fall. An old brick house just outside the track inclosure was struck by lightning, but the small fire that resulted was extinguished by the rain.

LUMBER SCATTERED FOR A MILE.

The Wind Created Wild Havoc Among the Chicago Yards.

The storm played havoc with the piles of lumber in the vicinity of Blue Island avenue and Twenty-second street. They were right in its path, which seemed to be only about 100 yards in width and mainly between Twenty-second and the West Fork. For half an hour the air seemed full of flying boards, shingles, and lath. The orderly appearance of the yards was sadly disarranged. Great piles of lumber were mowed down by the fury of the gale and the loss in the repiling of lumber will be considerable. The lumber shovers and pilers who were at work in the yards were in great danger for a time, but so far as known only three were injured and none fatally. James McGinn, 20 years old, son of Pipeman McGinn of Company 23, was struck on the left leg by falling lumber and the leg was fractured. He was taken to his home, No. 740 Hinman street.

At S. B. Barker's lumber-yard on Wood street, south of Blue Island avenue, E. Erickson, a lumber shover, was caught under a pile of falling lumber and badly injured internally. He was taken to the County Hospital and will recover.

At Hines Brothers' lumber yard, on Lincoln street, south of Blue Island avenue, the storm seemed to rage with redoubled fury. It came directly from the west, and when it reached Robey street seemed to leap across the intervening space and swoop down upon the yard at Lincoln street with a strength that moved great timbers like straws. An evidence of its force was presented by an empty box-car, through both sides of which a six-inch plank twelve feet long was forced, leaving two holes as clean cut as if made with a knife.

Chris Wiebe, a member of the Hines Brothers Lumber company, stated that a wheel was blown from a cart which had been used to haul lumber and which had been left in an alley in the lumber yard. The cart was found six feet from where it had been left and the wheel was lying on the ground forty feet away.

TREES AND AWNINGS BLOWN DOWN.

Damage Done on Cottage Grove Avenue, South of Twentieth Street.

Yesterday's terrific storm took for part of its path on the South Side that territory bounded by Twentieth street, the lake, and Twenty-eighth street. In many places trees were blown across the street, and the hundreds of branches gave the thoroughfares an appearance not unlike a country scene. Particularly so did Cottage Grove avenue look in this vicinity, and the first cable cars to pass along the line had to stop at short intervals to clear away the obstructions. Barber poles, swinging signs, druggists' hanging mortars, awnings, theater bill boards, fences, and, in fact, everything that was not spiked down, was food for the angry wind. The iron weather vane on top of Dr. McPherson's church, Twentieth street and Michigan avenue, was bent by its fury to an angle of 45 degrees. The high board fence that incloses the incompleted ground floor of the new hotel at Twenty-second street and Michigan avenue, which is 175 feet long on the Twenty-second street side and twelve feet high, was lifted from its fastenings and thrown into the street with a terrible crash. Chimneys and smoke-stacks in that vicinity fell like ten pins.

In the midst of the storm a lumber-laden wagon, with a team of horses attached, met its fury at the corner of Michigan avenue and Twenty-second streets and in the twinkling of an eye the wagon, horses, and driver were landed in an excavation being made at the southwest corner for a cellar. The driver received no serious injury and was helped out of his difficulty by many willing hands. At the corner of Twenty-fifth street and Cottage Grove avenue J. Kohn keeps a saloon, and he is now minus a large plate glass window and an awning. Telegraph and telephone wires were strewn in every direction.

At this point the path seemed to end, but onward toward the south on Cottage Grove avenue there were a few real-estate boards prostrated, which demonstrated that the wind had been there.

WRECK OF AN UNFINISHED HOTEL.

One on Sixtieth Street Collapses—Narrow Escape of a Workman.

On Sixtieth street, just east of Cottage Grove avenue, there was in process of construction just before the storm a frame building, to be used as a World's Fair hotel. It had been completed as far as roofing was concerned, was 148 feet deep, 24 feet wide, and three stories high. The wind struck it, and now it is a mangled, crushed mass of lumber, mixed up with tar and gravel roofing. It was owned by J. R. Collins, who was on the ground when the structure fell. The cross partitions had been set and the windows were wide open. Consequently, the building was a weak mark for the storm. It was Mr. Collins' birthday, and his loss is $2,000. In telling of the catastrophe he said to a TRIBUNE man:

"I saw the clouds coming. They were as black as night, and seemed to be gliding along the tree tops so low were they. They came whirling, bursting, and spinning over South Park, then directly over the Pompeii amphitheater they darted northeast, tore out a portion of the fence that surrounds the amphitheater, and then rushing directly east it struck my building, passing into the open windows, and roaring from cellar to roof. The uncompleted structure swelled and then collapsed with a crash."

At the time there were about fifteen men at work in the building, many of whom made their escape when they heard the Pompeii fence fall. Three gasfitters had to jump out of the third-story window. A bricklayer named Kavanaugh was at work building a chimney on the third story. He did not heed the warning of the others and when the building went down he was buried beneath the ruins. Miraculously the lumber fell in such a manner that he was unharmed, and fifteen minutes later he was extricated from his perilous position without a scratch but a much frightened man. By an odd coincidence a large, round tent covering a "merry-go-round" within 150 feet of the ruined hotel was passed by the wind and wholly unharmed. The damage to the Pompeii amphitheater is not great and will be repaired within a few days. The hundreds of scenery frames stood like rock.

THEY WITHSTOOD THE WIND'S FURY.

The World's Fair Buildings Weathered the Storm Without Damage.

The World's Fair buildings at Jackson Park withstood the wind-storm yesterday without damage. This is the official statement of Assistant Chief of Construction Graham, who, when the big blow was over, telephoned headquarters at the park to learn whether any damage had been done.

"Those buildings are all right," said he. "It will take a bigger wind than that of today to blow anything over at the park. The damage done by the wind several weeks ago was due not to any fault of construction, but to the fact that the contractors had not sufficiently braced the unfinished work."

BUILDING STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.

The Resulting Fire, However, Is Limited to One Room—Weather Report.

At 10 o'clock last night a second storm swept over the city. It lasted for three-quarters of an hour, but the damage done to property was not as great as that of the afternoon. No fatalities were reported. The rear of the Central Manufacturing Building, Nos. 72 and 74 Market street, was struck by lightning, and an alarm of fire was sent in. The flames were confined to one room on the fifth floor, causing a damage of $200 to the stock of the Gustav Grun Manufacturing company, makers of curling irons. By working at the fire Marshal Campion was struck on the left arm above the elbow by a large piece of falling glass, which inflicted a deep cut three inches in length.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, TRIBUNE Building, was as follows: Thermometer—8 a. m., 82° above zero; 9 a. m., 84°; 10 a. m., 85°; 11 a. m., 87°; 12 m., 88°; 1 p. m., 88°; 3 p. m., 70°; 6 p. m., 73°. Barometer—8 a. m., 29.54; 6 p. m., 29.53.

DAMAGE TO TELEGRAPH WIRES.

Many Blown Down at State and Twenty-fourth Streets—Cities Cut Off.

Manager J. C. Barclay of the Western Union Telegraph company said that the only damage to the wires operated by that company was at State and Twenty-fourth streets and that no reports had come in of damage to wires outside of the city. The wires on State street were principally to Washington, Baltimore, Pittsburg, Philadelphia, and other Eastern points along the Pennsylvania and Baltimore and Ohio railroads.

Linemen were immediately sent to repair the damage and by 10 p. m. the lines were either repaired or new circuits had been made.

It was reported that twenty-four telegraph poles with their loads of wires were blown across the car tracks on State and Twenty-fourth streets.

Manager Patten of the Postal Telegraph company said that the afternoon's cyclone had thrown down the wires at Brighton which connected with St. Louis, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Paul, and all other intermediate points; but that the damage was repaired and the wires in working order by 8 p. m.

CARS CRASH INTO A CABOOSE.

Blown Along by the Cyclone—Three Trainmen Badly Hurt.

JOLIET, Ill., June 13.—[Special.]—During the storm today three trainmen were hurt. Edward French, conductor, will die. His back and shoulders were hurt, his legs were crushed, and a beam struck him in the abdomen. Peter Randolph, brakeman, had his right leg crushed and his body was badly bruised. E. A. Hazen's legs, breast and arms were crushed. The men were in their caboose at Brighton eating their dinner, when the wind sent another train of forty cars crashing into them, going clear through the caboose. A special was made up and the men brought here, where doctors were awaiting them. The storm raged in Joliet all the afternoon, lightning striking in many places. The wind blew down trees and the hail cut down wheat, oats, and corn. The Village of Plainfield also suffered.

SANDWICH, Ill., June 13.—[Special.]—This city was visited by a small cyclone at 8:45 p. m., which blew in the front of the *Free Press* office while Editor F. E. Manley was in the building. He escaped to the rear of the building and was not injured. The front of the Wallace Bros.' grocery was also torn out. The inmates escaped before the crash came and no one was seriously injured. Small buildings and trees were blown down in other parts of the city. No lives were lost.

LEVEES BREAKING ALL ALONG.

Serious Situation at New Orleans—Railroad Men and Planters Alarmed.

NEW ORLEANS, La., June 13.—[Special.]—The levee situation is today much more serious than at any time during the present rise. Especially is this true of the levees within a few miles of New Orleans. Last night at 11 o'clock a serious break occurred in Belmont levee, St. James Parish. It is 180 feet wide and is reported to be about seven feet deep. There is a small batture in front, but the work of closing will be difficult. There is a force of 200 men at work, which is being constantly reinforced.

The Mississippi Valley morning train was not sent out and arrangements were made with the Texas and Pacific road to carry passengers to Baton Rouge. The 5 o'clock Valley fast train will start as usual, taking the Illinois Central tracks at Kenner to Jackson, thence over the A. and V. road to Vicksburg.

At 8 o'clock this morning a break occurred on the Esarpis Prospect plantation, twenty-two miles from this city. This is also on the Valley road. The break is sixty feet wide and is considered serious.

About 6 o'clock this morning the levee broke on the Avondale plantation, owned by Barton and O'Donnell. It is near Wazzawan station on the Texas and Pacific road. The break is sixty feet wide and eight feet deep, and the break is widening rapidly. The Southern Pacific railroad company had a boat with men and material one half mile above the crevasse and it was immediately transferred to the scene, while General Manager Kruttchsnitt, who has been living in his car for six weeks, went to the crevasse at once and is leading the combined forces of the Texas Pacific and the Southern Pacific. Both roads are within 200 yards of the break, and traffic will be impeded tomorrow if the break is not closed.

The situation on the lower coast is deplorable indeed. "You might as well say the whole east bank of the river is gone." Secretary Bell of the New Orleans and Southern railroad discouragingly remarked this morning. "The Southern had a new crevasse this morning at Merrit plantation, eleven miles below the city. It is 45 feet wide and 7 feet deep. Two hundred men have been placed to work there. The Villore carvasse just below the city, which occurred Saturday, is 60 feet wide and 7 feet deep. It will hardly be closed. The Story crevasse has widened to seventy-five feet, and no work is being done. Belaine crevasse is fifteen feet wide, and there are two breaks at Harlem, one thirty feet wide. The track is under water at five places. No trains are running. The country is flooded and the damage will be great. The river everywhere is higher than ever known in its history.

At New Orleans it is a foot and a half over all previous records. Most of the breaks are in what were fine levees which were weakened by the water flowing over them. The planters have become thoroughly alarmed and thousands of men are working all along the line. Even the Illinois Central has become alarmed at the latest crevasses and is bracing its tracks with piles and weighting them down. It has also sent 150 men to help the Mississippi Valley close the Sarpy.

MILWAUKEE BRIDGE IN DANGER.

Water Up to the Tracks at Earling—Mosquito Creek Valley Inundated.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, Ia., June 13.—[Special.]—A terrific storm occurred this afternoon near Earling, on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, and last accounts were that the waters are rising fast and the Mosquito Creek Valley is again inundated. Wires are down and telephone connection is cut off. The telephone exchange at Harlan reports having received word that the Milwaukee bridge at Earling moved when the west-bound passenger train passed over it, and trainmen report that the water was up to the track and rising. A report is in circulation here tonight that the water is up as high as two years ago. Such a depth would cause a flood in the entire valley. As the wires are down the report cannot be verified.

BOONE, Ia., June 13.—[Special.]—A terrific rain storm this afternoon filled the water courses and flooded the roads in a short time. A 3-year-old child of George Hannume of Dodge Township was caught in the storm and drowned in a pond made by the flood.

CRESTON, Ia., June 13.—[Special.]—An extensive hailstorm visited this section today. North of here the storm is reported as extremely severe and crops are injured.

DUBUQUE, Ia., June 13.—[Special.]—A heavy rainstorm, accompanied by a severe electrical disturbance, raged here for several hours this evening. The wires are down and it is impossible to obtain outside reports. In this city the damage has not been great. Telegraph operators say it is the most severe on the wires of any storm known for years. It is reported that a cyclone struck the country west of here, in the neighborhood of Farley.

STATE CENTER, Ia., June 12.—[Special.]—A phenomenal hailstorm occurred here at half past 1 o'clock this evening. The ground was covered with hailstones ranging from the size of small marbles to rough and irregular chunks of ice weighing two ounces. The damage done in town is not great, there being but little wind and the heavier stones falling almost straight down.

ALMOST A CYCLONE NEAR ST. PAUL.

Excursionists Have a Hard Time—Great Trees and Houses Blown Down.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., June 13.—[Special.]—The excursion of the Plymouth employés was stalled at Waconia during the severe storm of last night, and arrived safely home this morning. Suddenly the full fury of the storm fell upon them, and wind, rain, and hail, with the accompaniment of thunder and lightning, proceeded to make things lively. The excursionists were thoroughly frightened, and abandoned everything for safety. All their fish, 200 pounds, were thrown away, baskets and umbrellas went careening through the air, and finally, unable to hold their feet against the wind all were compelled to throw themselves flat on the ground to escape being blown away. The storm at that point amounted to a small cyclone. Several people narrowly escaped being blown into the lake.

At Minnetonka the storm blew into a cyclone and did considerable damage, although so far as reported no one was injured. The storm centered about George A. Brackett's house. It snapped off forty-eight big trees, many of which have stood for half a century. Some of them were two feet in diameter. It whirled them in the air and sent one tree through the L of Mr. Brackett's house. Another went through the barn and another went into Mr. Benton's house near by. Mr. Brackett was at home, and with his family and several visitors he hurried into the cyclone cellar. He was none too soon, for the next moment the entire house was picked up and dashed into kindling wood. Reports from outside towns showed the storm to have been severe, but aside from wrecking outhouses the storm did no particular damage. Awnings and plate-glass windows in Minneapolis and St. Paul suffered considerably.

GALVA SWEPT BY A CYCLONE.

Several Killed or Injured and Railroad Buildings Destroyed.

PEORIA, Ill., June 13.—[Special.]—Word was received here late this evening of a disastrous cyclone which swept over Galva, a town of 200 inhabitants in Henry County, forty-five miles north of here. Telegraphic communication is entirely cut off, so that it is utterly impossible to obtain any of the details. All that is now known is that the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy roundhouse, the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific depot, and several other buildings were destroyed. Several persons are known to be either killed or injured.

THEIR WATER SUPPLY HAS GIVEN OUT.

The Town of Chicora Being Destroyed by Fire—100 Buildings Already Gone.

CHICORA, Pa., June 13.—One hundred buildings have already burned and the whole town may be destroyed. The water supply has given out.

HIS CASE HELD OVER.

DR. BRIGGS WILL NOT BE RETIRED THIS YEAR.

The New York Presbytery Decides That It Is Impracticable to Go On with It at This Time—The Delay Thought to Be Until the Session of Next Year—John Redmond Talks of the Position of His Opponents in the Irish Party—Work of the Stock Exchange.

NEW YORK, June 13.—[Special.]—The Briggs matter came up before the presbytery on an official communication from the stated clerk of the General Assembly today. It gave an extract from the proceedings of that body which ordered the New York Presbytery to try the issues involved in the charges against Dr. Briggs. On a motion by Dr. Thompson it was decided to be impractical to go ahead with the case at present, and it was therefore laid over until fall. This means the matter will probably not be finally disposed of until 1893.

SIDNEY DILLON LAID AT REST.

His Funeral at the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church Simple and Impressive.

NEW YORK, June 13.—[Special.]—The funeral services over the remains of Sidney Dillon took place at 10 o'clock this morning at the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, Fifth avenue and Fifty-fifth street. The church was well filled with brokers and other friends.

It was expected that Dr. John Hall would conduct the services, but he was called away and the Rev. G. W. Alexander of the University Place Presbyterian Church officiated in his stead. He preached an excellent sermon, and his allusions to the sterling qualities of Mr. Dillon affected many of his hearers to tears.

The pallbearers were Henry B. Hyde, Sam Sloan, A. H. Green, John Sloan, Alexander E. Orr, Charles B. Fosdick, Thomas Rutter, and Arthur Soper.

The coffin was buried under pink and white roses. The inscription on the plate was simply:

"Sidney Dillon—We mourn his loss."

When the cortége arrived at the church the Rev. Dr. Alexander and the pallbearers preceded the coffin down the center aisle. The casket was placed in front of the reading desk, and against it was placed a large floral wreath from the employés of the Manhattan Elevated road. The pallbearers stood grouped around the coffin with bowed heads throughout the services, which lasted almost an hour. The mourners who followed the coffin were Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Dillon Ripley, Mrs. J. T. Ripley, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Dillon Ripley, Miss Mamie Dillon Ripley, Dr. and Mrs. Wyckoff and Misses Annie and Edith Wyckoff, and the family servants. The services were simple. A quartet composed of Dr. A. A. Barrows, Mrs. Dr. Danforth, Mrs. S. E. Anderson, and Mrs. S. J. Bushnell sang "O Paradise" and "Asleep in Jesus."

Among those who were present were D. O. Mills, Henry Schoemaker, Whitelaw Reid, John D. Crimmins, ex-Judge John F. Dillon, Rhinelander Dillon, Henry D. Thompson, James Low, Richard V. Harnett, P. W. Galludet, Joseph Coleman, Capt. O'Shea, Gen. Calhoun, Henry A. Hurlburt, Henry Leay, Col. Haine, Watson Rease, P. J. Doughtery, John Cloffy, W. O. Stoddard, and others. The interment was in Woodlawn, whither the relatives and a few of the most intimate friends went in a special train.

REPORT OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

Business Transacted on the New York Board in the Year.

NEW YORK, June 13.—[Special.]—The annual report of the Consolidated Stock and Petroleum Exchange shows that during the fiscal year ending May 31, 1892, 80,704,340 shares of stock were dealt in. In the miscellaneous security and bond department the business during the year aggregated $40,851,000. The volume of business transacted in mining securities makes a poor showing when taken in comparison with the sales of previous years. Only 1,767,780 shares of mining stocks were dealt in, against 3,180,320 shares in the fiscal year ended May 31, and 4,298,388 for the fiscal year ended May 31, 1890. President Wilson in his report attributes this indifference to trading in mining stocks to the unsettled condition of the silver market. In pipe line certificates, the dealings in which at one time constituted a large part of the business of the exchange, the amount dealt in was only 43,260,000 barrels, against 66,436,000 barrels during the previous year. The report of the clearing house of the exchange shows total clearances for the year 1891-1892 of 81,398,820 shares, against 78,421,940 shares the previous year. The officers elected are: President, Charles G. Wilson; First Vice-President, Thomas L. Watson; Second Vice-President, R. B. Chesebrough; Treasurer, John Stanton; Chairman, A. W. Peters.

DILLON KEPT HIS OWN COUNSEL.

Redmond Intimates That He Did Not Desire a Reconciliation.

NEW YORK, June 13.—Having digested the cable utterances of John Dillon, which have been printed here while Mr. Redmond was on his way hither, Mr. Redmond says: "If Mr. Dillon has always been in favor of reconciliation he has kept his views to himself, and has let neither me nor the world at large know them. During the Cork and Waterford elections Mr. Dillon preached the doctrine that the only safety for Ireland was to exterminate the Parnellites. As far as I know Mr. Dillon never made any proposal in the direction of reconciliation.

"We expect that Mr. Gladstone will soon be returned to power and that in a very few months his Home-Rule bill will be before the world. We proposed to Mr. Dillon that pending the production of Mr. Gladstone's bill the strife in Ireland should absolutely cease; that no contest should take place between Nationalist members; that we would not attack the seats of the McCarthyites; and that they should not attack the Parnellites. This proposal was summarily rejected by Mr. Dillon, and he says in his interview that his reason for rejecting it was that his constituencies would revolt. What Mr. Dillon meant was that the real master of the situation, so far as he and his party were concerned—Mr. Healy—would revolt.

"In my opinion Mr. Healy and his section of the McCarthyite party at the present moment are the only obstacle to the immediate cessation of hostilities in Ireland."

SAY THEY DON'T WANT HARRISON.

The Sensational Story Printed by a New York Journal.

NEW YORK, June 13.—[Special.]—The *Evening Telegram* prints the following improbable story:

While at the Fifth Avenue Hotel this morning I was told on reliable authority, no less a personage than one of the leaders of the Pennsylvania League of Republican clubs, a bit of sensational news.

"Harrison is the weakest nomination that could have possibly been made," said my informant, "and as the matter stands the Democrats have a walkover. Blaine is the only man today in the Republican party who can to a certainty carry New York, and 85 per cent of the Republicans of this country wanted him to lead the ticket. There seems to be such a universal protest against President Harrison and his criminal methods of using his office to perpetuate his power that I think that he will be crowded off the ticket."

"What do you mean?"

"Just this: to make Harrison retire from the first place on the ticket and give it to Blaine. From the present outlook it will be done."

"But how will you get at Harrison?"

"Did you ever hear of the League of Republican clubs? Do you know their power? They are in every State in the Union, well organized, and in touch with every voter. The league is going to find out just how many of the regular Republicans will not vote for Harrison, and when 3,000 men set out to do this work it will be easy. After this census is taken then we are going to call on Harrison to step down and out."

GENERAL NEWS OF THE METROPOLIS.

The Italian Government Will Send a Vessel with the Monument.

NEW YORK, June 13.—[Special.]—A warship has been assigned by the Italian Government to transport to New York the monument to Christopher Columbus, to be erected Oct. 12 next, at Fifty-ninth street and Eighth avenue. The statues are ready in the studio of Prof. Gaetano Russo, in Rome, and in a few days they will be exhibited to the public.

To Locate the County Jail.

Where is the county jail? That was the question which puzzled Judge Fitzgerald this morning when William A. Finn, lately agent for the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, was to have been sentenced. So perplexing was the question that Finn was remanded to the Tombs until Judge Fitzgerald will say whether the county jail is in the Tombs or Ludlow Street Jail. Finn has the distinction of being the first person convicted of compounding a misdeamor by taking a bribe from a disorderly house keeper. The penal code prescribes that this offense is punishable by imprisonment for one year in the county jail and a fine of $250.

Will Appeal the Corrigan Case.

Lawyer John M. Bowers argued before the general term of the Superior Court today his appeal from the preliminary injunction order through which Edward Corrigan's horse Huron was enabled to run in the Futurity race. On behalf of the club Mr. Bowers declared that Corrigan had not become entitled to the rights of a subscriber through his purchase of the horse. Counselor Abe Hummel opposed the appeal, urging that Huron's purchase at auction had been subject to all engagements and that the club had entered into a definite contract by which it was bound. Decision was reserved.

EVANSTON'S YOUNG ORATORS TALK.

Five Contestants Compete for the $100 Kirk Prize.

For fourteen years the annual Kirk oratorical contest has been the event of commencement week at Northwestern University, and last evening a packed house greeted the five contestants in Evanston's First M. E. Church. The prize sought for is $100, the gift of Mrs. James S. Kirk. The winner will not be announced by the judges—Dr. H. B. Ridgaway, Dr. C. F. Bradley, and Fred Raymond—until commencement night at the Auditorium, Thursday, June 16.

John Lewis Alabaster's subject was "The New Generation." Among other things the speaker said:

He who would paint the portrait of our times must be a versatile genius. Characterize our age as we may, we have received the harvests of all the centuries, and it is the duty of the coming generation to select and winnow; to discard the evil, preserve the good, and to reach out to yet more glorious achievements. In the midst of our prosperity we must be mindful of the fact that nations have not inherent life. That nation is small in whose history the footprints of the Lord cannot be traced. That population is weak in which God is uncounted. That nation is cursed with learning whose education has not its roots in the fear of God. This age wants heroes—heroes in religion, heroic statesmen, heroic scholars. These are the true knights of our modern civilization.

Miss Ethel Baker, daughter of Judge Frank Baker, quite won the hearts of the listeners by her vivid portrayal of "The Children of the Emigrant." In part she said:

Even a single acquaintance with the foreign districts of our great city tends to shake our cherished American prejudice against such aggregations. Go out on West Eighteenth street for example, among the Poles and Bohemians, and see what they have done. Only twenty years ago their parents went out as pioneers on the then vacant prairie, and today the broad well-paved streets are lined with stately buildings. The sidewalks swarm with children, neatly dressed, and riotously happy and good-natured, bare headed women with pleasant, motherly faces, all gossiping in the doorways, while the men smoke contentedly on the street corners; and with all the foreign language, dress, and customs it is all distinctly American. The men are Americans, none the worse perhaps for loving the old fatherland and keeping to its traditions in the details of their lives, but their minds and thoughts are Americanized. There is nothing of the cringing Old World peasant in the eyes which meet yours so fearlessly from doorstep and pavement. The children of the emigrant have entered fully into their possessions and the very air is full of their vigor, life, and hope.

Miss Nettie J. Hunt spoke on the life of "William Lloyd Garrison." She said:

In the history of every nation comes a time when instinct and intellect assert their right; when through heart and brain thrills the divinely-sent message: "Man's free. He whose being is a part of the eternal cannot be enslaved." To William Lloyd Garrison came the call. He saw the grandest people upon earth blinded by avarice and greed, serenely ignoring the words: "All men are created free and equal." They still dared in a Christian land to enslave a race of human beings. And this hero, filled with the strength of truth and right, dared to denounce this course; struck at the wrong before him; smote the fetters of the negro; and slavery in America perished forever. He saw a race once crushed and despairing now standing erect after generations of numbing, blinding tyranny.

Jerome Hall Raymond's oration was entitled "Unumvirate and Triumvirate."

The last speaker was Henry Rand Hatfield. "The Sabbath," with special reference to the popular question of "Shall the World's Fair be Opened on Sunday?" was his subject. He said in part:

The attack upon the Sabbath centers at present on the question of opening the World's Fair on that day. The claim is made that the American laborer—the real proprietor of the Exposition—will be excluded unless the gates are open Sunday. Surely his interests should be respected, but do not hasten to destroy the Sabbath thinking thus to benefit the laborer. Remember that Sabbath labor forced upon a few will soon encroach upon all. An open Fair Sunday would attract each week a swarm of dissolute excursionists, destroying the Sabbath of the entire city. The tradesmen of the city would be compelled to keep open shop Sunday to compete with those at the Fair. The open Fair would first enslave its own employés, then the laborers of the city, then the laborers of the entire country, and this, we are told, is to be done for the advantage of the laborer. No wonder the Federation of Labor has already protested against the efforts of their blind champions. The argument for opening the Fair Sunday is a bare sophistry advanced by shrewd business-men who would like to pose as philanthropists, but whose real purpose is to make both ends meet. We plead for the Sabbath as the bulwark of our free institutions. The Sabbath preserves our religion. Our religion makes freedom possible.

SAYS THERE IS NO OPPOSITION.

Gen. Stockton Declares That the People Want the North Side Improvement.

Gen. Joseph Stockton, President of the Lincoln Park Commissioners, said yesterday: "There is no opposition to the filling in of the lake near the north piers. The report is erroneous. The fact is that the Commissioners have been pressed by the property-owners to do the filling. The lake shore will be filled in some distance out into the lake from Ohio to Oak street, and a boulevard 202 feet wide will be built, all at the expense of the property-owners, who deed to the Commissioners the boulevard and the riparian rights outside."

Sad Accident at Lincoln Park.

A most distressing accident happened to a little girl, whose name the reporter was unable to learn, at Lincoln Park last Saturday night. The park was very warm and crowded, and this little girl was taking copious drafts of drinking water. She was suddenly observed to choke, and several ladies nearby hastened to her relief. After holding her arms up, slapping her on the back and using other old-time remedies they were horrified at seeing the little girl apparently choking to death. Their efforts were finally successful, and the little girl after recovering her composure said: "O, that's nothing! We often choke at our house when drinking this Chicago city water! My papa says it is vicrobes—or microbes—or something like that, so he ordered a ten-gallon can of Hygeia water, and now we do not choke any more. Uncle George uses Hygeia water, too; he says that the Chicago city water isn't fit to drink."

The Truthful Test

It requires no learned experts or scientific experiments to establish the fact that DR. PRICE'S DELICIOUS FLAVORING EXTRACTS are not only the strongest, but positively the sweetest and most delicate fruit flavors. If housewives will flavor a cake, pudding, custard or cream with Dr. Price's Extract of Vanilla, Lemon or Orange, and a smaller quantity gives a more natural and grateful taste than can be imparted by any other Extracts, is it not an incontestable proof of their greater excellence? In every case where Dr. Price's Flavors are used they give perfect satisfaction.

HILL FIGURES IT UP.

HE ACKNOWLEDGES CLEVELAND HAS MANY VOTES.

But Claims He Has Not Got Enough, and Still Hopes That Lightning May Strike Somewhere Around in His Neighborhood After All—Democrats Busy Wondering Who They Will Nominate in Chicago. Anyhow—No Fusion in Kansas—Minnesota at the Convention.

NEW YORK, June 13.—[Special.]—Up to date the managers of Senator Hill's canvass for the Presidential nomination have not given out any figures to support their claim that the Senator has more than an even chance to win at Chicago. One day last week a prominent leader of Tammany said that he would have at least 260 votes on the first ballot and Cleveland probably 500. Every day they claim to discover delegates for Hill who have heretofore been labeled to Cleveland. There has been a tally kept of the preferences of delegates so far as could be ascertained. This has been subject to constant changes, and these changes are said to be almost without exception in favor of Hill. A delegate to the convention went over the roll of States for a reporter and marked the delegations as set forth in the appended table. Ohio Democrats do not hold their convention until Wednesday, but Hill's friends say they have assurances that he will have at least sixteen of those delegates. According to this gentleman the States now stand as follows:

		Hill	Cleveland	Carlisle	Palmer	Boies
Alabama	22	9	13			
Arkansas	16	9	7			
California	18	14	4			
Colorado	8	8				
Connecticut	12	3	9			
Delaware	6		6			
Florida	8	3	5			
Georgia	26	12	14			
Illinois	48				48	
Idaho	6	6				
Indiana	30		30			
Iowa	26					26
Kansas	20	6	14			
Kentucky	26			26		
Louisiana	16	9	7			
Maine	12	3	9			
Maryland	16	7		9		
Massachusetts	30	9	21			
Michigan	28		28			
Minnesota	18		18			
Missouri	34	10	24			
Mississippi	18	8	10			
Montana	6	6				
Nebraska	16	4	12			
Nevada	6	6				
New Hampshire	8	2	6			
New Jersey	20		20			
New York	72	72				
North Carolina	22	10	12			
North Dakota	6	6				
Ohio	46	16	30			
Oregon	8	6	2			
Pennsylvania	64	8	56			
Rhode Island	8	3	5			
South Carolina	18	9	9			
South Dakota	8	8				
Tennessee	24	8	16			
Texas	30	14	16			
Vermont	8	2	6			
Virginia	24	12	12			
Washington	8	8				
West Virginia	12	4	8			
Wisconsin	24		24			
Wyoming	6	6				
Arizona	2	2				
New Mexico	2	2				
Utah	2	2				
Oklahoma	2	2				
District of Columbia	2	2				
Totals	898	336	453	35	48	26

Necessary to choice, 599.

This is a much more favorable showing than they had expected, and on it the hope is based that Hill will be nominated on the fourth or fifth ballot if nothing untoward happens. But something may happen, and it is the one thing that causes uneasiness. Most of the States vote as a unite and if this is done Hill's vote would be reduced 215, and Cleveland's increased to 577, or within 22 of the requisite number.

In this event, either the vote of Kentucky, Iowa, or Illinois would nominate the ex-President unless South Carolina and Virginia, whose delegations are claimed to be equally divided, should cast their forty-two votes for Hill. This contingency is considered remote, however, by Hill's supporters, as they intend that every delegate shall know the exact situation long before the ballot is taken. From the hour the National committee meets on the eve of June 16 until the roll of States is called for the ballot, missionaries from all over New York will recite to the delgates the history of the achievements of David B. Hill and the story of the treachery of the mugwumps and Cleveland Democrats.

SPECULATING ON THE RESULT.

Democrats Are Wondering Who They Will Nominate Anyhow.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 13.—[Special.]—"My belief is that Cleveland will be nominated by the Democratic convention, because he is the choice of the country," said Congressman McKinney of New Hampshire.

"I know that New England favors him above all others. All that stands in his way is the notion that New York may go against him. This trouble about New York is getting to be tiresome and the Democratic party should sooner or later adopt some way of relief. But if the convention should not choose Cleveland it might decide on taking another New-Yorker whose nomination would prove acceptable, I think, in all directions. I refer to William C. Whitney, ex-Secretary of the Navy. I feel certain of success with Cleveland and I believe he will be the nominee, but we could carry the country also with Whitney."

Mr. Caruth of Kentucky is rather inclined to be noncommittal. He wants to be loyal to Cleveland, but hopes the nomination will go West, and hoping so he believes that Carlisle would be the man for the place.

"It seems to be the thing to go to Ohio for candidates," said he last night, "and Mr. Carlisle, you might say, is an Ohio man, only the Ohio River and the big bridge separating him from that State."

"Mr. Carlisle," Mr. Caruth went on thus enthusiastically, "is the great exponent of tariff reform, and is a man who could gather about him all elements of the party. Mind you," said the Kentucky advocate of Mr. Carlisle warningly, "I depreciate no man's candidacy, but if the convention should go West for a candidate, Kentucky offers one who is the peer of any man."

A prominent New York Democrat, a personal friend of Tilden and Seymour, drew a dreary picture of the condition of affairs in New York. "Once only," said he, "did the Democratic party win with a ticket headed by a New York man, and that was when Cleveland was pulled through by the merest scratch. Factional feuds have been so strong in our State that the party always suffers. We met defeat with McClellan, with Seymour, with Greeley, with Tilden, and last with Cleveland, and with either Cleveland or Hill we will meet defeat again. No power under heaven, no possible arrangement between politicians, can heal the wounds inflicted in the body politic by Cleveland and Hill. Within three months after they were elected as Governor and Lieutenant-Governor, respectively, the trouble began, and at this day the factions are arrayed against each other so bitterly that the nomination of either of these two men will lose the Democrats the Empire State. Instead of strengthening his party, Cleveland while Chief Magistrate weakened it. It was so while he was in the Gubernatorial chair. He held himself aloof from the people and established a little aristocracy of his own, into which none but the elect had access. The only salvation of Democrats is to go outside of the State for its standard-bearer."

Diametrically opposed to this view there is a large and powerful element in the Democratic party, voiced by the members of Congress, who assert that Cleveland is the only man who can be elected. He is the idol of the anti-silver men and the patron saint of the tariff reformers. Others, too, insist that Hill has by no means been eliminated as a factor in the Democratic problem. It is claimed that in addition to the solid vote of New York he will be found at Chicago with delegates scattered all through the Southern States sufficient to make him a candidate to be feared and respected if not enough to nominate him. Much of the talk is drifting toward Gorman, but the argument is made against him that was made against Bayard, that it will not do for the party to take its candidate from a former slave-holding State.

In view of all these things the thoughts of the politicians are being turned westward, and by the time the convention meets there will be a crop of favorite sons sufficient to make the situation a veritable Chinese puzzle.

Local Democrats are preparing to make things lively at the convention. Messrs. Norris and Davis, the duly elected delegates, are supposed to be for Cleveland. Their right to seats in the convention will be contested by William Dickson and Andrew Lipscomb, who claim the election of Norris and Davis was brought about by fraud. Mr. Dickson is a member of the National committee, and this may give him an advantage. He and his colleagues are for anything to beat Cleveland, and are thought to have a weakness for Gorman.

ARKANSAS MAY BE UNINSTRUCTED.

Cleveland Has Many Friends, but the Western Man Idea Is Strong.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., June 13.—[Special.]—The Democratic State convention will meet at noon tomorrow, and will be attended by more delegates than any other political gathering in this State for twenty years. W. M. Fishback of Fort Smith will receive four-fifths of the delegates for Governor. The great fight will be over Presidential preferences. Cleveland, Boies, Palmer, Whitney, and Hill have many admirers among the delegates, with Cleveland largely in the majority. Notwithstanding that fact, it looks tonight as if the anti-Cleveland combination will win. Many of the Cleveland delegates met in caucus tonight and decided to fight for instructions. The leaders of the anti-Cleveland forces claim 389 votes favorable to an uninstructed delegation. Prof. James Mitchell, editor of the Arkansas *Democrat*, came out squarely for Cleveland today, and now several delegates who were noncommittal this morning openly declare that they will vote and insist upon instructions for Cleveland. Judge John W. Rogers of Fort Smith, who is here leading the Fishback forces, will be one of the delegates-at-large by mutual consent. He is opposed to Cleveland and prefers a Western man. S. W. Fordyce will be the second, while Col. George William Caruth of this city will likely be the third selection. He was originally a strong Hill man, but now leans toward Palmer or Boies. The selection of the fourth delegate-at-large is in great doubt.

If the convention fails to instruct for Cleveland, which seems highly probable tonight, Arkansas can safely be put down as favoring a Western man. The district conventions will follow the example laid down by the State convention.

The delegates to the convention instructed for Fishback for Governor held a caucus tonight. Four hundred and five delegates were present. The caucus decided to present the name of ex-Speaker W. C. Brawley for Temporary Chairman and C. A. Bridewell for permanent presiding officer. Judge Forrester of Fort Smith made an effort to get an expression from the caucus on Presidential preferences. He favored sending an uninstructed delegation to Chicago. The caucus decided, by a large majority, not to discuss that question.

GATHERING FOR TODAY'S CONTEST.

Brice and Campbell Will Be Two Delegates-at-Large from Ohio.

COLUMBUS, O., June 13.—[Special.]—The Democratic State convention meets tomorrow. All interest centers in the selection of the four delegates-at-large to the National convention. It is the drift among delegates on the scene tonight that United States Senator Calvin S. Brice and ex-Gov. J. E. Campbell will be selected as two of these delegates by acclamation. Campbell is rather outspoken for Cleveland, and Brice has been noncommittal, but supposed to have a leaning in favor of himself. The next formidable candidate is Allen W. Thurman of Columbus, the only son of the ex-Senator. Mr. Thurman has a strong moral support, but is meeting an intense opposition, owing to the long standing feud between his family and what is known as the McLean or *Enquirer* Democracy. Among the other candidates are ex-Congressman Lawrence T. Neal of Chillicothe, a thrice disappointed candidate for the Gubernatorial nomination. Ex-Congressman John A. McMahon of Dayton, who was beaten by Brice for United States Senator; ex-Congressman Frank H. Hurd of Toledo, the pioneer free-trader of Ohio; Congressman Michael D. Harter of Mansfield, the anti-free silver crank; Leo Eibert, the Ironton brewer; ex-Police Judge J. D. Ermston of Cincinnati; Maj. W. W. Armstrong, Col. Bob Lee, and Virgil P. Kline, all of Cleveland.

TESTING MICHIGAN'S GERRYMANDER.

Proceedings Begun Similar to the Wisconsin Case.

LANSING, Mich., June 13.—[Special.]—The preliminary steps for testing the legislative redistricting act of the last Legislature were taken today by T. T. Chadbourne of Houghton, who presented to the Secretary of State for filing a certified copy of the proceedings of the Houghton County Supervisors, dividing that county into legislative districts, whereas the act referred to creates a district by attaching two townships of this county to the Counties of Isle Royale and Keweenaw.

This latter arrangement is held by Chadbourne to be unconstitutional, and as the Secretary of State refused to file the certificate offered today the Supreme Court will tomorrow be petitioned for an order directing the Secretary to show why he should not be compelled to receive it.

This will require the court to pass upon the constitutionality of the entire act, for if the Houghton districts as arranged by the Supervisors are held to be valid Keweenaw and Isle Royale Counties will be left unrepresented in the lower branch of the Legislature.

TALKING MACHINE ACTS AS SECRETARY.

The National Phonograph Association Holds Its Annual Meeting.

Thirty men from almost all sections of the country held a peculiar meeting yesterday at the Leland Hotel. The duty of the Secretary was unique. He wrote nothing. Everything that was said by those present he merely repeated into a large funnel on the table in front of him. It was the annual meeting of the National Phonograph Association, and all of its deliberations were reported by the little instrument which the association is pushing for the place of the stenographer.

A severe test of the phonograph's practicability will be made, it was announced yesterday, during the coming Democratic convention, when one of the Washington correspondents has arranged with the Chicago Phonograph company to report the entire proceedings by phonograph.

The election of officers resulted as follows: President, A. W. Clancy of Chicago; Vice-President, E. P. Stone of Omaha, Neb.; Secretary, Walter S. Gray of Chicago; Treasurer, J. L. Andem of Cincinnati. In his annual address President Clancy recommended unification of the work of the subcompanies and gave a history of the phonograph and its progress made from the imperfect machine of 1879 to the one now used for commercial and social purposes.

The companies represented and the delegates present were:

The Columbia Phonograph Company of Washington, D. C.—E. D. Easton, President; W. H. Smith, Vice-President; R. F. Cromelin, Secretary.

Chicago Central Phonograph Company of Chicago—Charles Dickinson, Director; Walter S. Gray, Manager.

Georgia Phonograph Company of Jacksonville, Fla.—F. Wohlgemuth, General Manager.

Iowa Phonograph Company—E. A. Benson, Vice-President, of Omaha; E. P. Stone, Treasurer, of Sioux City.

Kansas Phonograph company of Topeka—G. E. Tewksbury, Vice-President.

Kentucky Phonograph company of Louisville—George W. Seymour, General Manager.

Missouri Phonograph company of St. Louis—A. W. Clancy of Chicago, President; W. J. Moore of Minneapolis, Secretary; J. C. Wood of Milbank, S. D., General Manager.

Minnesota Phonograph company of Minneapolis—C. H. Chadbourn, President and General Manager.

Montana Phonograph company—George B. Hoit of Chicago, Director.

New England Phonograph company of Boston—August N. Sampson, General Manager.

Nebraska Phonograph company—H. E. Cary, Vice-President.

New Jersey Phonograph company of Newark—V. H. Emerson, General Manager.

Ohio Phonograph company—James L. Andem, President and General Manager.

State Phonograph company of Illinois at Chicago—Granger Farwell, President; George A. McClellan, Secretary and Treasurer.

Texas Phonograph company of Galveston—Thomas Conyngton.

West Pennsylvania Phonograph company of Pittsburg—G. B. Motheral, President.

North American Phonograph company of New York—Thomas L. Lombard, Vice-President; Thomas Butler, Treasurer.

Edison Manufacturing company of New York—A. O. Tate.

Automatic Phonograph Exhibition company—Thomas Butler of New York, Secretary and Treasurer.

All Days Alike.

At Quito, the only city in the world on the line of the equator, the sun rises and sets at 6 o'clock the year round.

MEN BLOWN TO PIECES

TERRIBLE EXPLOSION AT MARE ISLAND NAVY-YARD.

Gunners and Seamen of the Cruiser Boston Meet Death While Filling Shells—The Bodies Scattered Over a Wide Area—No One Knows Just How It Occurred—Probably a Shell Was Dropped—Fourteen Are Dead and Others Injured—People Flee to the Hills.

VALLEJO, Cal., June 13.—A report which shook the town like a sharp shock of earthquake was heard here at 11:30 o'clock this morning, and was followed by the ringing of alarm bells at Mare Island Navy-Yard. When a great volume of smoke at the yard cleared away it was found an explosion had taken place at the shellhouse of the naval magazine.

The burned and charred bodies of two apprentice seamen were found on the beach 200 yards from the scene of the explosion. A third body, that of a German, was at the same time on the way to the hospital. In the midst of the ruins and all around on the hillsides were seen bodies and remains scattered here and there. When collected together the dead numbered fourteen, with Gunner Hittinger of the cruiser Boston at the head of the list. The bodies were greatly disfigured, some being cut in two and nearly all were minus limbs. Three wounded men were taken to the hospital in a dying condition, two of the number being the apprentices picked up on the beach. The force of the explosion had thrown them into the bay and a boat from a merchant vessel picked them up.

The list of dead is as follows:

HECKEL, WILLIAM, apprentice.
HILLINGER, T. D. GEORGE, gunner, U. S. N.
HOLTON, J. H., apprentice.
JOOS, H., apprentice.
KETUELL, A., seaman.
LEGATT, F., seaman.
OSTRANDER, W., apprentice.
REINCKE, R., seaman.
RUSH, WILLIAM, seaman.
SEYMOUR, THOMAS, chief gunner's mate.
SMITH, C. W., landsman.
SUNDBERG, COL., gunner's mate.
WASHBURN, WILLIAM, seaman.

Fatally injured:

BRISCOE, J., apprentice.
JOHNSTON, T. H., gunner.

No one seems able to tell exactly how the explosion occurred. A working party of fifteen men from the United States Ship Boston, which was in the stone dock near by, had been sent to prepare ammunition and fill shell for the ship. All were at work in the filling room of the magazine under charge of Gunner Hittinger. It is supposed one of the party dropped a shell and the concussion caused the explosion. One of the first to get to the scene was Dr. Lewis of the Naval Hospital, who, braving probable dangers, rushed into the midst of the ruins to rescue any living. He found one body possessed of life, but filled with pieces of wood and burned and bleeding.

The party of blue jackets were set to work in what is or was known as the brick filling house. In it were stored about 3,000 pounds of brown prismatic powder and 400 pounds of black powder for use in shells. The men from the Boston began filling six-inch shells and preparing charges for the new eight-inch rifles.

Gunner Johnston was making his rounds, and precisely at 11:30 a. m. stopped behind the filling house. At that instant a terrific roar and a rush of air lifted him off his feet and hurled him to the ground. Before he could realize what had happened there was another explosion, followed instantly by a third and then still another. With the last deafening report a man's body flew through the thick smoke and dust over Johnston's head.

In the main magazine, only 1,000 feet away, was stored 300 tons of powder and in another building, forty feet distant, were 150 barrels of powder. To the north along the water front in another magazine was 150 tons of powder. The wreck of the filling house was a blazing volcano, and Johnston staggered and stumbled over mangled bodies and dying sailors to a hose reel. The watchmen worked like heroes to check the flames and prevent another explosion that would have wiped Mare Island off the earth.

Blazing fragments had been scattered all about the greater magazines and to extinguish them was no small task, to say nothing of the danger. The main force of the explosion tore out the wooden roof of the filling house and the brick walls fell outward.

One of the men rescued from the bay said he was standing near Gunner Hillinger filling a shell. Then the crash came. He could not tell what had caused the explosion. But it is supposed that in tamping black powder into a shell too much force was used. All the men were barefooted or wore magazine shoes.

None of the Boston party were expert in filling shells or handling powder, and ignorance rather than carelessness must have led to the accident.

Watchman Collins, Burns, and Damstudt were on duty in other parts of the grounds. Though injured all will live. Watchman Collins had a narrow escape. A piece of shell glanced the top of his head and left an ugly contusion. It came from the second explosion. The first shock had shaken him almost senseless, and after he was struck he worked for an hour about the ruins, thinking he might save some one. Then, feeling faint, he went home, where Drs. Moore and Anderson found that besides a scalp wound he was injured internally. The body of Gunner Hittinger was found on the roof of shell-house No. 1, having been blown through the roof of shell-house No. 2, which was afterwards destroyed by fire. Mrs. McDougal, of the lighthouse, and her daughter were on hand early to assist any of the wounded, bringing bandages and doing much that was necessary at the moment.

Drs. Magruger, Crane, Page, Moore, and Lewis, all of the Navy, were soon on the scene. The crew of the Boston, to which ship the dead and wounded belonged, worked hard in the ruins under direction of Lieuts. Blase, Robinson, and Hughes.

From the body of one of those whose lives are despaired of—the German—Dr. Lewis extracted a piece of wood six inches long by an inch thick out of the right side. Besides this, the bones of the left leg are shattered, and with the cuticle burned off the better part of the body is in a horrible state.

Just opposite the magazine are Starr's mills. The windows in the mills were broken. The men left work and rushed to the hills, not knowing what might happen.

A shell was picked out of the railroad wharf close by.

INTERNATIONAL TYPOGRAPHERS MEET.

The Annual Convention Assembles in Philadelphia—Only One Woman Delegate.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., June 13.—[Special.]—At the opening of the fortieth annual convention of the International Typographical Union here today there were addresses of welcome by Mayor Stuart, Mayor Moses Veale, representing Gov. Pattison, and George Chance, President of the local union. President Prescott responded, and the regular business of the convention was taken up.

After some discussion over the seating of Delegate John D. Vaughan of Creede, Colo., the matter of the appointment of a special committee on the Childs-Drexel Home was considered. The following nominations were made, the five candidates receiving the highest votes to be elected: James J. Hayes, Colorado Springs, Colo.; Henry Hahn, Minneapolis, Minn.; William A. Snyder, Topeka, Kas.; George J. Curtis, Linn, Mass.; Michael E. Maloney, Cincinnati, O.; John J. Burke, New York; George A. Davis, Boston, Mass.; Martin J. Kohn, Baltimore, Md.; Paul M. Crowley, Boston, Mass.; George W. Davenport, Chattanooga, Tenn.

Afterward there was a street parade. In the order mentioned marched the First Regiment band, Philadelphia Typographical Union No. 2, officers of No. 2, and Reception and Entertainment committees, acting as special escort to the International Typographical Union; officers of International Typographical Union and delegates to International Typographical Union, First Regiment drum corps, German Typographical Union, Camden Typographical Union, visitors to the convention, Bookbinders' Union.

Mrs. Lola Julian of Kearney, Neb., is the only woman delegate present. She represents Union No. 106. Protests were filed against seating Delegate Vaughan and also several others from unions that had not fully paid up an extra assessment levied.

A Friend When One Was Needed.

LEBANON, Ind., June 13.—[Special.]—Virgi Bartley and Emma Jones, both of Indianapolis, eloped, and on their way to Illinois to be married were stopped by a friend, who secured the necessary license and preacher here. They were married today.

TO RECEIVE ST. ANTHONY'S BLESSING.

Father Mollinger's Chapel at Mount Troy Thronged All Day with the Afflicted.

PITTSBURG, Pa., June 13.—[Special.]—Father Mollinger's kingdom on Mount Troy was a scene of animation today interesting to not only the people of his faith, but to those of others. St. Anthony was to be honored. The commemoration of the anniversary of his birth brought thousands to the little chapel.

Around in the vast crowd walked many who used crutches, many whose faces bore upon them the expression of suffering. All day the people came. One young man, a wealthy resident of Washington City—Bohrer Von Orendorf—was there to be cured of paralysis. He was before the shrine of St. Anthony last year and had received great benefit; he was not yet cured, but he expected to be.

One woman was there who had come all the way from Australia. She was certain that she would return cured of her ailment.

The services today commenced with the early mass at 6 o'clock. At 7:30 the mass for the repose of the soul of St. Anthony was held. At both services the chapel was crowded.

It was not until 10 o'clock, however, when the high mass was to be celebrated, that the throng grew large. In the chapel yard was a crowd that suffocated almost. One woman fainted and had to be carried out. Cripples were thrown about, so eager was the multitude to enter the sacred edifice. Officers of the church and five policemen were needed to preserve order and see that those entitled, by reason of their infirmities, to enter the church and receive the blessing were allowed to do so.

Before 10 o'clock they had ordered two men to walk and not to show themselves while the services were being held. It was after 11 o'clock when Father Mollinger, having sprinkled holy water over the heads of the congregation, came out among the crowd to do the same. Today he gave only the general blessings. Tomorrow he will give the individual blessings, and each day thereafter for three weeks. Back of the chapel sat mothers with sick infants, young girls walking on crutches; dozens of these people awaited the coming of Father Mollinger.

While everything was impressive inside the church, outside it was a curious sight. Lemonade and fruit booths were as plenty as at a circus. Upon numerous porches sat invalids who knew that today they could not get to see Father Mollinger and receive his benediction. They were trying to make themselves comfortable, evidently waiting for the morrow, when their chance would come to kneel before the father.

Father Mollinger will hold daily services for three weeks, blessing all who come. It was noticeable today that most of the visitors were children or women. A number of cures have been reported among the people of the hill. There was one case that attracted a great deal of attention. Miss Mary O'Neill of Cleveland visited the Chapel of St. Anthony, helped by her friends, and walking on crutches. She met Father Mollinger. He told her not to mind her crutches. She is said to have gone across the street to her boarding-house without their aid. She is not entirely cured, but some of her friends said yesterday that she had very little use for her crutches.

August Mattes of Johnstown is blind, and when he came here a few days ago was not able to see the light of day. One of his friends said yesterday that he could now almost distinguish small objects.

CHICAGO ZOUAVES MARCH INTO CAMP.

They Join Other National Guard Companies at Omaha—Opening of the Encampment.

OMAHA, Neb., June 13.—[Special.]—The Chicago Zouaves arrived in Omaha at 1:30 today to participate in the national competitive drill. The camp opened formally at 2 o'clock and Capt. Ford barely had time to get his company to the fair grounds when Buxler S. D. Dady of the Second United States Infantry announced the opening of the encampment. The zouaves were compelled to witness the opening ceremonies without being able to take part in the program.

Gov. Boyd and Maj. Bemis were present to welcome the visitors in the name of the State and city. Capt. Richards, the camp commandant, was given formal charge and the encampment was formally declared open. Capt. Ford's command was then assigned quarters. The Union military band accompanied the zouaves into camp playing "Dixie." The Texas companies drowned the music with their wild cheers.

With all the military pomp that nearly 100 companies of the National Guard of various States can "muster," the encampment of the Competitive Drill Association will open at the old fair grounds tomorrow. It will continue until Monday, June 20.

The National Fencibles of Washington, D. C., arrived in camp at noon. The company numbered forty-seven men in command of Capt. Domert. The boys were delayed by a wreck near Pittsburg and were over thirty hours late.

The Hale Zouaves arrived this morning about 7 o'clock. The company numbered twenty-four men under Capt. C. Lechtman. They were met at the depot by the Omaha Guards. The Hales take their name from the Chief of the Kansas City Fire Department.

The Indianapolis Light Artillery, Lima (O) Guards, Fort Wayne, Ind., Battery were several hours late.

The boys in camp all passed through the storm last night in fine shape. No mishaps occurred. All the companies put in their spare time decorating their streets. The Texas companies have placed tent flies over the officers' street, making a shaded promenade. The Belknap Rifles have planted their colors at the head of their street and surrounded them by a flower bed in the shape of a star, representing the Lone Star of Texas.

All the companies assembled on the parade ground to take part in the opening exercises. The Captains of the several companies put their companies through the drill. All showed up well, and it was evident that they would drill capitally. The Governor will review them tomorrow evening.

LUDWIG WILL SUCCEED JUDGE GILSON.

The Appointment Made While the Bar Association Was Deliberating.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., June 13.—[Special.]—John C. Ludwig, whose appointment by Gov. Peck as the successor of the late Frank Gilson as Judge of the Superior Court No. 1 was announced from Madison this afternoon, is a well-known lawyer. A year ago he was the Democratic candidate for Judge of the Superior Court, but was defeated by R. N. Austin, another Democratic, who had the indorsement of the Bar Association. Mr. Ludwig is a prominent German Catholic, and his appointment is regarded with political significance since the German Catholics were complaining of the patronage afforded them by the Democratic State administration.

This morning about fifty members of the Bar Association met in the Superior Court room to select a suitable attorney to be recommended to the Governor for a vacant Judgeship. As the meeting had been hurriedly called it was decided to adjourn until tomorrow morning to secure a larger attendance and a fuller expression of opinion. Immediately after adjourning a telegram was sent to the Governor asking him to withhold the appointment pending the action of the Bar Association. Two hours later a reply was received from Madison stating that the Governor had appointed Mr. Ludwig.

JEALOUSY CAUSES ATTEMPTED MURDER.

Ambrose Gallup Shoots at Thomas Greer and Kills Himself at Carrollton.

CARROLLTON, Ill., June 13.—[Special.]—Jealousy prompted an attempted murder and a successful suicide here last night about 10 o'clock. While Miss Fannie Dacus, a school-teacher living here, and Thomas Greer, a barber from Jerseyville, were walking together on the street they were confronted by Ambrose Gallup, a young man from the country who had been paying attention to Miss Dacus. Gallup drew a revolver, exclaiming: "You know what I told you," and began firing. Greer turned and ran and the young lady fell in a swoon on the sidewalk. Gallup, seeing her fall, evidently concluded that he had killed her. He reloaded his revolver, ran into an alley, and fired three shots into his own body. He was found lying upon his face dead a few minutes later. It seems that Gallup had threatened he would shoot Greer if he found him in Miss Dacus' company. Gallup made the acquaintance of the young lady the last winter while she was teaching in his neighborhood and boarding at his sister's house.

Cleveland Lost Them the State.

PORTLAND, Ore., June 13.—Gov. Pennoyer, referring to the late election in Oregon, said the Democrats could have easily won if they had not abandoned free coinage and indorsed Grover Cleveland. From 8,000 to 10,000 Democrats were driven to the People's party.

PALACIO A FUGITIVE.

THE VENEZUELAN REVOLUTION IS NEARLY AT AN END.

As Soon as the Dictator's Soldiers Left Caracas He Left the City by a Special Train and Made His Escape on a Boat in Waiting—His Family Preceded Him—Residents of the Capital Ready to Welcome Gen. Crespo and the Fugitives Without Resistance.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

CURACOA, June 13.—Startling intelligence is at hand from Caracas, the Capital of Venezuela. It is to the effect that Palacio is a fugitive and that the revolution is within a few hours of ending in favor of Gen. Crespo. It is a difficult matter to verify the report on account of the demoralized condition of the country and the strict censorship exercised over all telegraphic and cable dispatches, but the news comes from a most reliable source.

Everything would seem to confirm the report. Palacio's power has for a long time been on the wane. Only a few days ago it was said that he was trembling in the Casa Ama Yella, which was strongly fortified. Soldiers bestrolled all the main thoroughfares and nearly all the streets were barricaded. There is no doubt that since the recent fierce three days' fight in the vicinity of Valencia, Palacio's cause has been virtually lost. He seems to have realized this himself.

His scouts informed him of the utter rout of the government troops in that battle and of the advance of the main body of rebels toward Caracas under command of Gen. Crespo. At the same time he heard of the presence of a large force of insurgents south of the capital. He made a feint of going out to meet the victorious revolutionists and really did send between 2,000 and 3,000 men to the front. His plan seems to have been to hold the enemy in check long enough to enable him to make good his escape.

As soon as his soldiers left the city by one route Palacio packed up his belongings and was driven in great haste and in the opposite direction to the railway depot. A special train was in waiting for him. For a long time past the railroad authorities have held themselves by Palacio's orders in readiness for such an emergency.

There was no time lost getting the train off. Palacio had no sooner stepped aboard the car than the locomotive steamed away at great speed toward La Guayra.

The train reached that port in safety and the fugitive Dictator at once went on a vessel that was held there to receive him. He had long before taken precautions to send his family out of the country and had also transferred the bulk of his wealth abroad.

The news of his flight seems to have leaked out in Caracas and to have been followed by wild scenes of excitement. The citizens, in sympathy with the revolution and who have been hoping for just such an opportunity, are said to be arming themselves and cheering Gen. Crespo.

Palacio's desertion has more than ever disheartened his supporters. It looks as if the revolutionists would be welcomed into the capital without having to fight their way there. As soon as Crespo and his men appear in the outskirts it is likely the government officers, tired of hopeless struggle, will hasten to surrender and sue for mercy.

PARLIAMENT TO DISSOLVE IN A WEEK.

Will Be Impossible to Proceed with the Irish Local Government Bill.

LONDON, June 13.—In the House of Commons today Mr. Balfour, the government leader, stated that Parliament would be dissolved between June 19 and June 25. Mr. Balfour added that the government would conclude the Irish Education and several other bills before Parliament was dissolved, but it would be impossible to proceed with the Irish Local Government bill.

The Hon. C. N. Curzon, Parliamentary Secretary of the India Office, stated that the Government of India had decided that it was needless to be officially represented at the World's Columbian Exhibition or to make a grant for an Indian exhibit. The government, however, supports the Calcutta Tea Association in forming a section for the Exhibition.

Mr. James Stuart (Radical), member for the Hoxton division of Shoreditch, asked whether the government would take care that writs for the election of members of the new Parliament would reach the boroughs so as to enable the elections to be held Saturday.

Mr. Balfour replied that it was not only the business of the House of Commons, but the House of Lords also, that must be concluded before fixing the exact date of dissolution. He therefore could not fix the date so that the elections would take place Saturday.

Mr. Howard Vincent (National Conservative), member for the central division of Sheffield, called attention to the fact that 2,259 immigrants had entered England from the continent in a month, of which number 373 did not intend to proceed to America. Mr. Vincent asked the government, in view of the present depression in trade, to name a day for the introduction of a measure of restriction.

The Rt.-Hon. Henry Matthews, the Home Secretary, admitted that thus far in 1892 5,993 immigrants more than in 1891 had entered the country. The destination of many of these immigrants was not stated. Mr. Matthews said he understood they had proceeded to America. In conclusion, he said the government could not name a day for the purpose specified by Mr. Vincent.

Uganda Troubles in the House of Lords.

In the House of Lords today Lord Harris (Liberal), asked that a commission be sent to Uganda to examine into and report upon the recent troubles in that country between Capt. Lugard, the representative of the British East Africa company, and the French missionaries. He claimed that the honor of England was at stake in the matter.

Lord Salisbury replied that a telegram had just been received from Zanzibar which gives letters from Muanga, at the southern end of the Victoria Nyanza, dated March 31, reporting the arrival of Capt. Williams, an employé of the British East Africa company, who stated that the fighting in Uganda had ended, and that Capt. Lugard hoped to come to terms with Muanga, King of that country. The English missionaries were in Uganda, and nineteen French missionaries were in the Bukboa district. They were safe and well. This intelligence, Lord Salisbury said, would diminish the anxiety the government has shared regarding the self-sacrificing and devoted men who had appeared to be exposed to great danger and suffering. Continuing, he said:

If I believed for a moment that British agents had been guilty of attacking Catholic establishments, or had in any way taken hostile action against other Europeans in Uganda, I would heartily condemn their conduct, but I cannot condemn British officers unheard. From what I know of Capt. Lugard I am sure he would never meditate propagandist orders or use his forces to inflict injury upon another religion or nation. The reports previously received were probably exaggerated. Although the geographical position of Uganda, which would entail a six months' journey, renders the dispatch of a commissioner impossible, we will make every inquiry and call vigorously to account any person whose conduct deserves censure.

In reply to a question asked by the Earl of Kimberley (Liberal) Lord Salisbury said it was true that Capt. Jones had been instructed to withdraw from Uganda to a point midway between that country and the coast. He added that, although it was an arduous task to hold Uganda under existing conditions, he believed that the building of a railway would dispose of the difficulty.

TO FURTHER ENGLAND'S INTEREST.

Extraordinary Efforts Displayed by Commissioner Johnston in East Africa.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

LONDON, June 13.—A blue book on East African affairs is issued tonight, the correspondence in which shows that Commissioner Johnston, whose zeal nearly caused a war between England and Portugal over disputed territory, continues to display extraordinary efforts to further England's interests in that region. It seems that Johnston has been engaged in almost continuous fighting since November, ostensibly for the suppression of slave trade in the Nyassaland. At first he seemed invincible in his conflicts with the Arabs, but of late he has suffered and his prestige is somewhat impaired. Both the Germans and Portuguese favor Johnston's habit of attacking every Arab caravan in sight, but it looks as though they had complained to the British Government on the subject, for Johnston, evidently replying to a reproof, wrote Lord Salisbury Feb. 25:

I am anxious to assure your Lordship that I am not pursuing a bellicose policy. I do not intend to enter upon any quixotic or expensive crusade against slavery throughout British Central Africa, but I am forced to suppress slave raiding and slave trading along our narrow and precious line of communication between Shire and Tanganyika.

Ten days after this note was written the Arab slave-trader Zarfi defeated Johnston's lieutenant and captured a seven-pound gun and a quantity of ammunition. A month later Johnston had his revenge. He swooped down upon Zarfi with a strong band of natives and administered a severe defeat to the Arabs. But the net result of the movement was expensive to England, and it would not be surprising if Johnston were peremptorily called upon to adopt a less aggressive course and show more discretion in his warfare. The government shows no sign, however, of weakening in its determination to put down the slave trade, though a more cautious course may be insisted upon than Johnston would prefer. The Admiralty are building two steamers for him to use in capturing slave dhows on the lake. Meanwhile Germany and Portugal have agreed to so far coöperate with England as to refrain from sending powder to the Arabs of Nyassaland. Johnston's caprices, coupled with the brutality in the district of Uganda, which latter have led to a world-wide scandal, furnish a queer comment upon the complaint of the English that the Germans are always trampling on the susceptibilities of the natives and do not advance their civilization by conciliatory methods. As a matter of fact recent events in Africa show that the British are the tramplers upon native feelings and claims.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

We will make a discount of 15 per cent from our regular prices on all SEALSKIN GARMENTS ordered this month. All such garments to be stored free of charge and to be paid for when delivered next fall.

This is done to stimulate early orders and avoid the rush in season.

ALASKA FUR CO.,
159 State-st.

BURIAL OF AN OGALLALA CHIEF.

Long Wolf, a Member of the Wild West Show, Dead—He Had 250 Bullet Wounds.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

LONDON, June 13.—An unusual ceremony took place at West Brompton this morning. It was the burying of Long Wolf, an Ogallala chief, who died yesterday at the Wild West encampment from the effects of wounds received in various campaigns during his career as a Sioux warrior. His body contained 250 bullet wounds, all of which had become more or less painful with increasing age. During the recent Indian outbreak Long Wolf was the first Indian to give up his gun to Gen. Miles. He did this in order to set a peaceable example to the hostile members of his band. The burial ceremonies today were attended by all the members of the Wild West Show and a big crowd of Englishmen who had never witnessed proceedings so strange. Long Wolf's makes the fifth Indian grave at West Brompton. It lies within a few feet of the last resting place of Adelaide Neilson.

Foreigners Who Hooted Released.

The three foreigners who were arrested yesterday for hooting at President Carnot and calling him a "wooden head" as he was leaving Longchamps, where he had witnessed the race for the Grand Prix de Paris, were released by the police today. Their arrest was more a matter of precaution than anything else, for the crowd who heard the insults offered the President were deeply incensed, and there is no doubt the men would have been severely handled had not the police intervened and taken them into custody.

Paris Coaching Parties.

Today's coaching parties were as follows: On the Crescent: Donanien Levesque, the Misses Levesque, Mrs. E. L. Edwards, and Miss Helsworth; on the Comet: Mr. and Mrs. T. Jefferson Coolidge Jr., and party of friends, Mr. and Mrs. E. N. Tailer, Mrs. and Miss J. G. Betts; on the Meteor: Baron and Baroness Lueyel and party of friends; on the Magnet: Mr. and Mrs. John Brown; on the Old Times: Mr. and Mrs. B. De Holand, Mr. and Mrs. King and party of friends; on the Evening Star: Miss Tailer, Miss Lorillard, Edward Sanford, Mrs. Tailer, Mrs. Lydig, and Phillip Lydig.

Americans in Paris.

The following Americans are registered in Paris:

C. H. Hirsch, J. Harrington, A. Lyon, D. Lavery, L. Holsmaister, L. R. Halla, Mr. Hurl, Alice Clegg, E. S. Cook, M. Steifel, M. M. Standish, M. Stehler, R. Schnaber, J. Schaul, Henry McAleman, M. Mayer, J. Meyer, Miss Benedict, Fred Brooks, W. Bunker, Miss Green, Morris Reno, Daniel Richter, H. Pfeiffer, S. Pemram, Miss Brandreth, A. Kohn, P. Moller, H. Valliew, Mrs. Grace Vowell, New York; M. Ketcham, Toledo; W. Whitehead, Newark; Mrs. Sanfords Timken; Mrs. Loomis, M. Graef, Brooklyn; R. Hooley, G. Hurlburt, Mrs. M. Gerow, J. Snitzler, C. H. Redfield, Chicago; A. Barr, T. H. Clarke, Pittsburg; B. Brandner, New Orleans; W. Haskell, Boston; Mrs. Hale, St. Paul; B. Cunningham, Cincinnati; B. Fallen, New Orleans.

Weather in Paris.

Paris has had brilliant weather. The temperature was tempered by cool breezes all day, ranging from 52° to 56°; barometer at 6 p. m., 30:07 and rising; wind northwest and strong.

BIMETALLISM OR A GOLD STANDARD.

Business-Men in India Want an International Agreement.

SIMLA, June 13.—At a largely attended meeting held here today it was unanimously decided to memorialize Parliament to reform the Indian currency by an international agreement establishing bimetallism or a gold standard. The President of the Calcutta Chamber of Commerce made an effective speech in which he urged that energetic action be taken to attain the end desired. The movement to secure a reform in the currency is receiving strong support throughout India.

MANY SPANISH CHURCHES STRUCK.

Thunder-Storms Work Destruction—Worshipers Killed and Many Injured.

MADRID, June 13.—Terrific thunder-storms prevailed in various parts of Spain yesterday and loss of life and injury by lightning are reported. The electricity appeared to pick out the churches as the objects on which to show its power, and unfortunately it did so while the services were in progress. At Melias, in the Province of Orense, the parish church was crowded with worshipers attending mass when the storm burst. Though the peals of thunder were loud and the flashes of lightning extremely vivid, not much attention was paid to the storm at first. Suddenly a most terrific crash of thunder, followed almost immediately by a flash of lightning that was blinding in its intensity, caused the worshipers to spring to their feet in fear. Women shrieked in terror and little children clutched their parents in an agony of fear. For two or three seconds after the flash it was impossible to see anything, the transition from sudden brightness to extreme darkness rendering the people practically blind. The utmost confusion prevailed. Finally, when order was restored, the congregation was horrified to find that one of their number had been struck by the lightning and instantly killed and that twenty-eight others had been seriously injured.

When this became generally known the people were panic-stricken and rushed from the church in the pelting storm. Many of them sought refuge in the open spaces in the vicinity of the church, fearing to enter a house, and there they remained, drenched to the skin, until the storm passed over.

An almost similar scene occurred at Mucientes, in the Province of Valladolid. The church in that village was also struck by lightning. Five of the worshipers were killed and ten injured.

At Burgos, the capital of the province of that name, considerable damage was done to the famous old cathedral by the lightning. The Burgos Cathedral is one of the oldest buildings in Spain, having been founded in 1221 and finished in 1567. The lightning displaced a portion of one of the walls and did other damage. Nobody in the cathedral was hurt.

THEY HAVE CONFIRMED THE STORY.

Poultney Bigelow and Frederic Remington Were Expelled from Russia.

BERLIN, June 13.—The American Legation here has received a note from Poultney Bigelow, whose expulsion from Russia was announced last night, stating that he and Frederic Remington, the American artist, had been driven out of Russia. They are now at Tilsit, in East Prussia, from which place they will return to Berlin in a canoe. The expulsion of the two Americans is supposed to have been due to the publication of Germanophile articles written by Mr. Bigelow. The object of the two travelers in visiting Russia was to make a canoe voyage along the coast, Mr. Bigelow was to write up their experiences, while Mr. Remington was to make sketches to illustrate Mr. Bigelow's articles.

BREVITIES BY CABLE.

HEMP SPINNING WORKS DESTROYED BY FIRE.

The hemp spinning works at Barmi have been destroyed by fire, causing a loss of 75,000 marks.

DR. HACKER PLACED IN AN INSANE ASYLUM.

Dr. Hacker, Burgomaster of Stuttgart, who has suddenly become insane, has been placed in an asylum.

BARRACKS STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.

The barracks and forage stores at Bayreuth were struck by lightning yesterday and set on fire. Despite the efforts of the garrison the buildings were entirely consumed.

CENTRAL ILLINOIS TURN-FEST CLOSES.

A Ball and Prize Awards Wind Up a Successful Meeting at Decatur.

DECATUR, Ill., June 13.—[Special.]—The turnfest of the Central Illinois Bazirk closed tonight at Turner Park with the award of prizes and a ball. The fest was one of the most successful in the history of the organization. Prizes in team work were awarded as follows:

Peoria, first; Moline, second; Peru, third.

Young women's team—Peoria, first; Moline, second; Pekin, third.

Individual Turner Prizes—A. Heibel, Peoria, 64.6; R. Weston, Peoria, 60.0; Herm Becker, Peoria, 58.1; C. Kuhl, Moline, 57.6; William Cowell, Pekin, 54.6; W. Siger, Springfield, 74.5; John Loeffel, Peoria, 52.8; George Taubert, Peoria, 52.3.



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Annual Sale, 18 Millions.

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THE TIMES, LONDON.

BURNHAM'S CLAM BOUILLON.

Old people with impaired digestion are exceptionally fond of BURNHAM'S CLAM BOUILLON; its continued use gives them new life and vigor. For sale at Black's or Jayne's and all grocers and druggists. Nos. 50c and $1.00 bottles.

TROUBLE OVER SEATS.

ENTRANCE TO THE WIGWAM PERTURBING LOCAL DEMOCRATS.

National Reception Committee Resents the Appointment of Committees by the Iroquois Club and the County Democracy, and Believes All Perquisites Belong to Its Members—Subcommittees Appointed—Col. W. R. Morrison Highly Spoken of as a Presidential Possibility.

Ever since the Democratic National committee located the National convention in Chicago the various local party politicians have taken a lively interest in the event, and as the time for the convention draws near this interest increases. The fuss about the tickets has never been entirely settled, and there are a good many Democrats in Chicago who enjoy the distinction of being able to deliver delegations who do not know how they are going to get into the convention. This seems somewhat peculiar in the face of the fact that the convention hall will probably house more people than any similar structure ever built in this country. There will be 19,400 seats. The original agreement with the National committee was that a structure should be built that would accommodate 15,000 people. Chicago was to get 3,000 seats, but the local people have built a building that will seat 4,500 more. No one knows who will get the extra 4,500. Chicago will claim them and it is quite probable the National committee will need them in its business.

This uncertainty has caused much anxiety and there is unusual interest being taken in the committees that make up the local committee having charge of the management. Longsighted politicians are careful to get their names enrolled upon the proper committee as it is believed the people who make up these committees will either be given tickets or will be able to get next to the people who have them.

Not long ago a big reception committee was appointed. This committee has met and made provision for receiving the various delegations, but the Iroquois club and the County Democracy have also made a similar move and each has selected people to meet the delegations and escort them to the hotel where they have engaged rooms. The County Democracy has gone farther than this. It has written letters to every State in the Union to ascertain the hour of the day and the depot at which each will arrive.

Subcommittees Appointed.

The main Reception committee—the one authorized by the National committee—met yesterday and decided that all perquisites belonged to its members. The meeting was held at the Palmer House, and was well attended. Chairman John Charles Black announced subcommittees as follows:

Conference and Escort—William C. Goudy, J. M. Brown, J. S. Grinnell.
Music—John Cunningham, Charles Sigwalt, John McGillen.
Finance—R. J. Smith, Frank Wenter, Thomas A. Moran.
Carriages—C. E. Crafts, D. S. Daley, Dr. J. F. Todd.
Auditing—William G. Ewing, Thomas Byrne, Henry Kohn.
General Information—L. M. Ennis, M. J. Russell, Charles Corkery, Egbert Jamieson, J. G. Everest.

Then the following were appointed to meet the State delegations at the depots:

Alabama—George H. Kettelle.
Arizona—Frank X. Brandecker Jr.
Arkansas—Thomas Byrne.
California—Thomas Gahan.
Colorado—Henry F. Donovan.
Connecticut—William C. Asay.
Delaware—Lambert Tree.
Florida—John S. Cooper.
Georgia—Edward Rose.
Idaho—William Loeffler.
Illinois—John C. Black.
Indiana—Mark L. Crawford, R. J. Smith.
Iowa—P. O. Stensland, J. M. Brown.
Kansas—M. J. Butler, Louis Nettelhorst.
Kentucky—M. F. Tuley.
Louisiana—Egbert Jamieson.
Maine—Henry M. Shepard.
Maryland—Frank G. Hoyne.
Massachusetts—W. T. Baker.
Michigan—Stephen G. Clark.
Minnesota—Walter S. Bogle.
Mississippi—Thomas A. Moran.
Missouri—Frank J. Gaulter.
Montana—J. G. Everest.
Nebraska—W. G. Ewing.
Nevada—Dennis Considine.
New Hampshire—Jonas Hutchinson.
New Jersey—R. E. Bremner.
New Mexico—John Cunningham.
New York—D. R. Cameron.
North Carolina—Dr. D. C. Moore.
North Dakota—Charles Sigwalt.
Ohio—M. J. Russell.
Oklahoma—P. J. O'Connell.
Oregon—E. E. Brown.
Pennsylvania—Adolph Schoeninger.
Rhode Island—E. S. Cummings.
South Carolina—Henry Kohn.
South Dakota—D. S. Daley.
Tennessee—Frank Scales.
Texas—Julius S. Grinnell.
Utah—John McGillen.
Vermont—Sigmund Zeisler.
Virginia—A. T. Ewing.
Washington—Charles Corkery.
West Virginia—Frank Wenter.
Wisconsin—W. H. Russell.
Wyoming—Dr. J. F. Todd.

Secretary Strain, in making up the list furnished him by Gen. Black, had inadvertently assigned two men to some of the larger delegations but the Chairman quickly corrected this and the committee approved it. Then a good deal of time was taken up discussing whether the committees which the Iroquois club and the County Democracy had assigned to the various States were to be considered as authorized by the National committee and work in conjunction with the representatives of the Reception committee proper. This brought out the ticket question, and it was asked whether the National committee would allow the Iroquois and County Democracy volunteers tickets. It was hinted that it would not; that all perquisites belonged to the authorized Reception committee. Then Judge Moran moved that the Conference and Escort committee take the matter in charge and arrange matters so that the person representing the authorized committee should be Chairman of each State committee. This met Mr. Asay's approval, and W. C. Goudy explained that the committee then in session was the only authorized committee and that it would be impossible to procure tickets for the volunteer people. "Whatever tickets are procured," he said, "by virtue of being on the Reception committee should be confined to this committee."

Then Mr. A. T. Ewing amended Judge Moran's motion to the effect that all those who had been selected to meet State delegations meet at the Iroquois club Thursday evening at 8 o'clock, and that the Conference and Escort committee be on hand to adjust matters. This met approval, and the motion was carried.

Chairman Ennis of the Information committee requested that those having charge of delegations report the time of their arrival and stopping place as soon as possible. Then the committee adjourned until Friday.

The County Democracy Reception committee will meet at No. 76 La Salle street this evening.

SECRETARY SHEERIN BACK AGAIN.

He Returns in Time to Hear of the Wigwam Collapse—Convention Notes.

Secretary Sheerin of the Democratic National committee returned to the city last evening and took charge of the National committee-rooms at the Palmer House. Mr. Sheerin is in excellent spirits and is confident that the Democratic party will hold a grand convention and name a wise ticket. He arrived at the hotel just after the storm had carried off the canvass which sheltered the pit of the wigwam and was greatly worried over the accident, but said that he was confident the hall would be completed on time.

"There is no obstacle too great for Chicago," he said. "It is always equal to the occasion, and I know it will be this time. If such an accident must occur it is a good thing it happened when there was not a crowd in the building."

Mr. Sheerin declined to express an opinion as to what the ticket would likely be. He said the functions of the National committeemen were simply to make arrangements for the convention.

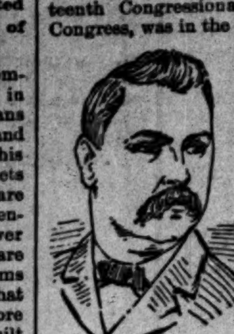
There will be 896 delegates in the convention, and owing to the two-thirds rule it will require 599 to nominate.

The subcommittee having charge of the arrangements will meet Friday. It is composed of Chairman Calvin S. Brice of Ohio, Secretary S. P. Sheerin of Indiana, Senator Gorman of Maryland, Michael Dolan of Minnesota, O. T. Holt of Texas, and Arthur Sewall of Maine. After the meeting of the committee reports will be received from the local committees and a general conference will be held. The full meeting of the National committee will be held Monday. A subcommittee, headed by Mr. Ransom of North Carolina, has been appointed to select the temporary officers of the convention. Adlai Stevenson of Illinois, Henry Watterson of Kentucky, ex-Gov. Campbell of Ohio, and Gov. Abbett of New Jersey have been mentioned for Temporary Chairman.

COL. MORRISON A STRONG MAN.

Congressman Fithian's on the Democratic Situation—Tariff Reform the Issue.

George W. Fithian, who represents the Sixteenth Congressional District of Illinois in Congress, was in the city yesterday and said:



GEORGE W. FITHIAN.

"I do not join in the cry that Cleveland cannot carry New York. I believe that the Electoral vote of that State will be cast for the Democratic nominee for President. The people are for Cleveland, because he represents the great issue of tariff reform, upon which all Democrats are united. I do not say that there are not others who as fully represent this issue as Mr. Cleveland. Of the several men mentioned from the great West as possible candidates for the Democratic nomination for President, all of them are perhaps as sound on this question as Mr. Cleveland.

"It can be truthfully said of Col. William R. Morrison that he was the original tariff reformer of them all. He took advanced grounds in favor of tariff reform many years in advance of the leading statesmen of today, and he has persistently waged war against tariff robbery both in and out of Congress. He never allowed defeat to discourage him and, like the brave soldier that he is, at every political contest was always found in the thickest of the battle fighting for the people's cause. My information is that the Illinois delegation will cast the vote of the State for Cleveland, but if there should be a chance to nominate Morrison I have every assurance that our delegation would cast the solid vote of the State for him. The delegation is instructed to vote as a unit. The majority of the delegates are Col. Morrison's friends. It is a mistake to suppose that Morrison or Palmer would stand in each other's way if either could be nominated. I personally know the contrary to be the fact. I feel greatly encouraged in regard to the outlook in Illinois, and believe that we will carry the State for the Democratic ticket in November. Judge Altgeld and our entire State ticket is strong with the masses.

"If it is thought advisable not to nominate Mr. Cleveland, then we should take a Western man for our candidate for President, and my choice for Vice-President, in the event we should nominate a Western man for President, would be Gen. Slocum, Flower, or Whitney of New York. Without speaking disparagingly of any of the other Western men who have been mentioned, I am of the opinion that Col. Morrison is the most available candidate at this time. This Congress has not met the expectations of the people in dealing with the tariff, and the Democracy must name a candidate who will be a tariff platform in himself, and that Col. Morrison would be. Another thing in his favor is the fact that he has always been a Democrat, as firm as the rock of Gibraltar. He was a soldier in two wars and was wounded while in active engagement leading the Union forces against the enemy in the late war. In his long years of public service he has made a reputation for honesty that is unimpeachable. His most bitter enemies cannot utter a word of reproach against his honor, and as our candidate for President he would grow in strength every day until triumphantly elected in November. He could defeat the Minneapolis ticket easier than any candidate that the Democracy could name. He would be satisfactory to the opposing factions of New York, and with him as our standard-bearer we would be assured of a great Democratic victory in November."

WHEN SOME DELEGATES ARE DUE.

Where They Will Sojourn While in the City by the Lake.

Secretary Joe Schofield of the Reception committee of the Cook County Democracy announced yesterday the time of arrival of the following clubs and delegations:

The Tuscarora club of Utah will reach the Burlington depot Friday.

Delegates-at-large from Maine will come in on the Lake Shore road Sunday and will stop at the Palmer.

The Vermont, Maine, and New Hampshire delegations will reach Chicago Sunday over the Michigan Central.

The West Virginia delegation will arrive Sunday over the Baltimore and Ohio.

Massachusetts and Rhode Island delegations will reach Chicago Sunday over the Lake Shore and will stop at the Clifton.

Colorado delegation will arrive Sunday over the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy.

The Pennsylvania delegation reaches Chicago Saturday, 3:15 p. m., by the Michigan Central, and will stop at the Sherman.

North Dakota delegates reach Chicago Sunday over the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul.

The Idaho delegation arrives Saturday on the Chicago and Alton.

The Duckworth club of Cincinnati, the Jackson club of Columbus, O., and the Colorado State Silver League of Denver will make headquarters at the Revere Hotel.

The Iowa headquarters for booming Gov. Boies for the Presidency will be opened at the Palmer House Tuesday or Wednesday.

TO ATTEND A CHARITY CONFERENCE.

Delegates Will Go from Chicago to Denver in a Special Train.

All arrangements have been completed by the Burlington route for an exclusive special train for the delegates and their friends en route for the Conference of Charities and Correction at Denver June 23-29. A special train of Pullman sleepers will leave Chicago at 10 p. m. June 21, running direct to Denver, reaching there the morning of June 23.

The party consists of specially appointed delegates from all parts of the Union, who will rendezvous at Chicago. The conference will assemble in the Broadway Theater at 8 p. m., June 23, and will be welcomed by the Governor and prominent citizens.

During the session, which lasts a week, there will be many social features. A reception by the women of Denver will take place in the Mining Exchange Building Friday. Visits will be made to the State and various other institutions in and near Denver during the week. One special form of entertainment will be an excursion given by the Denver people to Gray's Peak by way of Clear Creek Cañon and Georgetown. Another trip will be made to the summit of Pike's Peak by the cogwheel road. In the party are the foremost advocates of improved and broad-minded methods of dispensing charity and applying correction. Among these are:

Alexander Johnson, the Rev. W. F. Slocum, D. D., the Rev. Hastings Hart, F. B. Sanborn, Dr. Charles S. Hoyt, Miss Alice Fletcher, Miss Josephine Locke, Sarah F. Keeley, Mrs. Isabel C. Barrows, the Rev. James Nutting, Dr. George F. Knight, Mrs. J. M. Flower, Dr. Charles E. Wright, the Rev. S. A. Eliot, Mrs. D'Arcambal, Miss Elizabeth Harrison, the Rev. Charles G. Trusdell, D. D., Miss Clara Barton, George G. Buzelle, Frederick H. Wines.

SETH P. WARNER PASSES AWAY.

He Was One of Chicago's Pioneers—The Funeral Will Be Held Today.

Seth P. Warner, who died at the house of his daughter, Mrs. James Wallace, No. 388 La Salle avenue, last Sunday, was one of Chicago's pioneers. He was born at Amherst, Mass., Sept. 18, 1810, and came to this city in 1837. In 1849 he went to California, but returned to Chicago in 1851. That year he built Warner Hall at Randolph and Clark streets, one of the former landmarks of the downtown district.

Mr. Warner assisted in organizing the first fire company of the city. It was a hook and ladder company, with quarters near Lake and Dearborn streets. He was also one of the organizers of the First Presbyterian Church. Later on he became a member of the Second Presbyterian Church, where he remained until he joined Prof. Swing's congregation, of which he was a member at the time of his death.

Mr. Warner leaves a widow and the following children: Orrin Warner and Mrs. James Wallace of this city; Porter Warner, proprietor of the *Times*, Deadwood, S. D.; and Mrs. William J. Chrisman of Glens Ferry, Idaho.

The funeral will be held at 2 p. m. today at the residence of Mrs. James Wallace. Prof. Swing will make the funeral address.

WEIR'S MUDDY GALLOP

CORRIGAN'S IMPROVED COLT WINS THE SPECULATION.

Hawthorne's Master Lands Three Races Again—The Storm Raided the Betting Rings—Hugh Penny's Mishap—The Other Winners Were Mabel, Stonemason, Speculation, and Helter Skelter—St. Florian and Montana Win Fast Races—Wadsworth's Mile in 1:40¾—Turf News.

Lew Weir's performance at Hawthorne was more than a fair one, and will entitle him to start in Saturday's Garfield Park Derby. He and Huron will carry the Corrigan green-white sash in the race. Contribution's fast race at Morris Park was a notable bit of work. Montana's impressive win makes him a stronger candidate for Suburban honors. St. Florian's quality was emphasized by his winning race. Another ray of light on Saturday's $20,000 race at Garfield Park was Wadsworth's mile in 1:40¾ at Latonia. Generally favorites were successful on the higher class race tracks yesterday.

LEW WEIR WINS THE SPECULATION.

Ed Corrigan's Horses Land Three of Four Races at Hawthorne.

Ed Corrigan's good form continues. He won three races, including the Speculation Handicap, with his own horses on his own track yesterday, and started Dundee in another. He was favorite, but didn't like the mud and was beaten. The storm, which flooded the track and drove the bettors out of local and foreign rings into the stand basement, was easily the day's feature. It drenched the bookmakers, knocked down the foreign book's wires and stopped its game, demolished the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy gate and ticket office, turned over trees, and unroofed the big stable next to Corrigan's. Hugh Penny, the jockey, came over from Garfield to ride Miss Knott in the handicap. She was not worth it. He rode a broncho, and returning the beast slipped and fell, with Penny underneath. His left ankle was badly sprained and left arm hurt. He did not return to Garfield, but lay in the Corrigan stable kitchen until the races were over. Hugh will not ride for a week. He will be missed. Good boys are scarce in Chicago.

The racing was not of much quality. The wet track made the layout worse. All the finishes were open. Three favorites won in Mabel (J. Barrett), 2 to 1; Lew Weir (Overton), 3 to 5; Helter Skelter (Overton), 3 to 5. The other winners were outsiders, Speculation (Regan), 8 to 1, and Stonemason (Horton), 20 to 1. Speculation's win was a scratch. Horton had the race won with Orinoco, turned to see how near the others were, let his sulky mount gallop along, and was nipped at the end.

Corrigan's filly Siren, the half sister to Ethel, renamed Mabel before her first start, was a wavering favorite at from 7 to 5 to 2½ to 1 for the opening race, half a mile for 2-year-olds. She won easily by two lengths from Miss Spot, she two more before Berwyn. Northwestern was left at the post.

Stoneman, a high-class horse from the Seagram Canadian Stable, and supposed to be unfit, was at 20 to 1 for the mile handicap. He ran away with the purse, leading from the first turn, and winning by six lengths from Torrent, 2½ to 1, he three before old Spectator. Forward, the 6 to 5 favorite, was a cheap fourth.

Then came the Speculation Handicap, worth $3,110, $2,660 net to the winner. Corrigan's Lew Weir was a hot favorite, opening at 4 to 5 and going to the post at 7 to 10. He won in a gallop by five lengths, laying behind Powers and Miss Knott to the turn from the half, where Miss Knott stepped in a hole and fell through the field. Then Weir nailed and headed Powers, and coming on, won with his ears cocked. Powers was five lengths before Clementine, Miss Knott fifty lengths back. It was the second Speculation Handicap. Here is its tabled history:

Year	Winner.	Second.	Third.	Time.	Value.
1891.	Ethel.....	Nero....	Brookwood.	2:00¼	$1,360
1892.	Lew Weir.	Powers.	Clementine.	2:16	2,660

Horton, who has ridden well since the meeting opened, threw away the fourth race on Orinoco. Old Speculation won it with a rush on the end by a scant length. Dundee was the even money favorite, but ran badly in the mud and was never in it. Orinoco, 2½ to 1, ran away from the others and led by eight lengths into the stretch, when Horton let up on him and turned to watch the others. Before the sulky colt could be got to going again to stall off Speculation's rush the race was lost. Rock Laidley, two lengths back, was third.

Helter Skelter, real good, and with no prejudice against the going or load, was an odds-on favorite for the last race, seven furlongs, under light welter-weights. She won easily by three lengths, Eclipse a head before Bob Jacobs, and trying none too hard. The summary follows:

The Racing Summary.

First race, purse $500, for maiden 2-year-olds, allowances, half a mile—Mabel, 107 pounds (J. Barrett), 2 to 1, won; Miss Spot, 102 (Lilli), 8 to 1, second; Berwyn, 105 (Regan), 8 to 1, third. Time, :53¾. Roscoe, 110 (Browne), 8 to 1; Mr. Barnes, 105 (Washam), 8 to 1; Inland, 105 (Fink), 4 to 1; and Yon Yonson, 110 (Horton), 6 to 1, ran unplaced. North Western, 113 (Vincent), 12 to 1, was left at the post.

Second race, handicap, for all ages, one mile—Stonemason, 110 pounds (Horton), 20 to 1, won; Torrent, 102 (H. Smith), 2½ to 1, second; Spectator, 104 (N. Porter), 4 to 1, third. Time, 1:53¾. Foward, 101 (Washam), 6 to 5, and Selina D., 96 (Lilly), 10 to 1, ran unplaced in order. Dundee, 114, John G., 104, and Ormie, 110, were drawn.

Third race, Speculation Handicap, for 3-year-olds, $50 each starter, $1,500 added, one mile and one-eighth—Lew Weir, 126 pounds (Overton), 3 to 5, won; Powers, 114 (Steppe), 5 to 1, second; Clementine, 103 (Lilly), 4 to 1, third. Time, 2:16. Miss Knott, 107 (Penny), 6 to 1, ran unplaced. La Colonia, 114; Content, 106; Gulinda, 119, were drawn. Net value of stake to the winner, $2,660.

Fourth race, purse $500, for 3-year-olds and upwards, selling allowances, seven furlongs—Speculation, 101 pounds (Regan), 8 to 1, won; Orinoco, 107 (Horton), 2½ to 1, second; Rock Laidley, 106 (L. Brown), 8 to 1, third. Time, 1:42. Dundee, 112 (Overton), even, ran unplaced. Torrent, 102, was drawn.

Fifth race, purse $500, for 3-year-olds and upwards, light welter weights, allowances, seven furlongs—Helter Skelter, 147 pounds (Overton), 3 to 5, won; Eclipse, 138 (J. Tribe), 8 to 1, second; Bob Jacobs, 144 (R. Soden), 10 to 1, third. Time, 1:47½. Tactician, 142 (Horton), 4 to 1; Massillon, 127 (Steppe), 30 to 1; and Daring, 119 (L. Brown), 20 to 1, ran unplaced in order. Joe Blackburn, 134, and Big Three, 140, were drawn.

Today's Hawthorne entries are:

First race, for 3-year-olds and upward, ten pounds below scale, allowances, seven furlongs—Spectator, 100 pounds; Ruth, 91; Massillon, 96; Bettina, 103; Furnish, 101; B. B. Million, 99; Lombard, 90.

Second race, one and one-eighth miles, for all ages, ten pounds above scale, selling allowances—Content, 96 pounds; Tactician, 114; Sir Bevys, 106; The Hero, 117; John G., 103; Astrakhan, 100.

Third race, Chicago Horseman Stakes, $2,000 added, for 2-year-olds, three-quarters of a mile—Ducat, 113 pounds; Joe Murphy, 118; Le Grand, 113; The King, 118.

Fourth race, for 3-year-olds and upward, selling allowances, three-quarters of a mile—Annie Race, 99 pounds; Betty Prather, 106; Sir Bevys, 107; Beef Eater, 108; Lemon Blossom, 96; Lulu May, 99; Rouser, 104; Special, 111; Future, 111.

Fifth race, one and one-eighth miles, handicap hurdle race, over four hurdles—Speculator, 136 pounds; Bob Thomas, 144; St. Luke, 151; Speculation, 130; Elphin, 140.

ST. FLORIAN'S AND MONTANA'S WINS.

Both Were Good Performances—Contribution's Fast Race at Morris Park.

NEW YORK, June 13.—[Special.]—After his hard race with Locohatchee on Saturday, few thought that St. Florian would be started in the Vreedland Handicap at Morris Park today as he was asked to take up the top impost and concede lumps of weight to all of his opponents. But Wyndham Walden, who trains for "Lottery Magnate" Morris, does not believe in keeping a good horse in the stable simply to give him rest, and therefore St. Florian went to the post ridden by Littlefield instead of Fitzpatrick, as usual. His high class made him a red-hot favorite at 1 to 3, the others being quoted at 6 to 1 and upwards. St. Florian won, but he had no easy task, and although he is a horse of iron constitution it seems that it will be impossible for him to keep up his present succession of hard races without breaking down or going wrong. Foxhall Keene's light-weighted Alcina colt, went out to make the running and it was the task of the others to overtake him. Bar St. Florian none of them were able to do this, and even St. Florian had to be driven with whip and spur at the finish. He just managed to get up in the last few strides and win by a short head, the Alcina colt beating Osric five lengths for the place.

The good but unfortunate colt Ajax won the Hartford stakes for 2-year-olds at three-quarters of a mile, this being the second success of his owner, Jacob Ruppert Jr., since his appearance upon the turf. Very rightly Ajax was made favorite at even money, with Simmons, the only other well-played horse, quoted at 4 to 1. Ajax took the lead at the end of the first quarter, and, romping along in front of the bunch for the remainder of the journey, won in a gallop by two lengths. The fight for the place was the most desperate seen in the East for a long time, four colts finishing all abreast. Sir Roy, ridden with all of "Snapper" Garrison's vigor, managed to get the place by a nose from Lawless. Warsaw and Sam Weller were only heads away.

There was a fairly good field of sprinters in the opening scramble of five and a half furlongs. Tormentor with Taral up was a strong favorite at 6 to 5, but Contribution at 3½ to 1 and Lavish at 4 to 1 were both heavily supported. After a long delay at the post Tormentor and Contribution got away in front and head and head led the field all the way. In a rattling finish Contribution passed the winning post first by a head. Tormentor was second, two lengths before Key West, third. The winner's time was 1:04¾, which is only half a second slower than the record for the distance made by La Tosca last year with 111 pounds up.

Montana's Suburban Try Out.

Montana made his first appearance in the second race at a mile and a furlong, this run being in a large degree his trial for the Suburban. He was made favorite at 6 to 5 in today's event, Reckon being next at 13 to 5. After the lightweights Gloaming and Lizzie had tired of making the pace, Montana and Reckon went to the front. It ended in a common canter for the favorite, on whom Garrison always maintained a double pull. He won as he pleased by half a length from Reckon, who was hard pressed to beat Lizzie out by a head. Montana ran the mile and a furlong in 1:53¾, very fast time, and not a few were impressed by the fact that his chances of winning the Suburban are not far from being rosy.

Fairy and Correction were the only starters in the three-quarter dash for mares 3 years old and upwards, all the others withdrawing. Information that Correction had worked three-quarters of a mile uphill at Morris Park in 1:14 made her favorite at 4 to 5, with Fairy quoted at even money. They ran as a team to the last furlong pole. Then Garrison sent Fairy to the front, and she won by three lengths, Correction pulling up at the end.

Now-or-Never, favorite at 7 to 10, won the selling race at a mile and a sixteenth in a drive by a length and a half from Kirkover, who was the same distance in front of Gertie D., third. In all, four of the six favorites were successful, and Garrison and Bergen each rode two winners, Sims and Littlefield taking the other two. The summary follows:

First race, for 3-year-olds and upwards, weights 7 pounds above the scale, penalties and allowances, five and one-half furlongs—Contribution, 108 pounds (Sims), 3½ to 1, won; Tormentor, 111 (Taral), 6 to 5, second; Key West, 108 (Littlefield), 30 to 1, third; Lavish, 97 (A. Covington), 4 to 1; Alcalde, 97 (J. Lambley), 50 to 1; Johnny Hecksher, 97 (Narvice), 10 to 1; Wah Jim, 97 (Delehanty), 50 to 1; Stonenell, 118 (Garrison), 6 to 1; Brown Beauty, 92 (W. Midgley), 20 to 1; Daisy Woodruff, 105 (Bryant), 100 to 1; St. Mark, 97 (Blake), 50 to 1, and Somerset, 108 (Bergen), 100 to 1, ran unplaced in the order named. Time, 1:04¾.

Second race, lightweight handicap, for all ages, one mile and a furlong—Montana, 117 (Garrison), 6 to 5, won; Reckon, 113 (Littlefield), 13 to 5, second; Lizzie, 80 (J. Lambley), 10 to 1, third; Gloaming, 95 (A. Covington), 2 to 1; Lepanto, 105 (Lambley), 8 to 1; and Masterlode, 114 (Hamilton), 5 to 1, ran unplaced in the order named. Time, 1:53¾.

Third race, Hartford Stakes, for 2-year-olds, penalties and allowances, three-quarters of a mile—Ajax, 118 pounds (Bergen), even, won; Sir Roy, 118 (Garrison), 6 to 1, second; Lawless, 118 (Lambley), 15 to 1, third. Warsaw, 111 (Taral), 6 to 1; Sam Weller, 111 (Doggett), 20 to 1; Simmons, 116 (Hayward), 5 to 1; Risk, 115 (Littlefield), 25 to 1; and Heads or Tails, 111 (Bryant), 50 to 1, ran unplaced in the order named. Time, 1:12¼.

Fourth race, Vreedland Handicap, for 3-year-olds, seven furlongs—St. Florian, 122 pounds (Littlefield), 1 to 3, won; Alcina colt, 97 (J. Lambley), 7 to 1, second; Osric, 100 (Stevenson), 8 to 1, third. St. Anthony, 92 (A. Covington), 7 to 1; and Fidelio, 102 (Lambley), 6 to 1, ran unplaced in the order named. Time, 1:26¼.

Fifth race, for mares 3 years old and upward, allowances, three-quarters of a mile—Fairy, 117 pounds (Garrison), even, won; Correction, 117 (Littlefield), 4 to 5, second. Time, 1:12½.

Sixth race, for all ages, selling allowances, one mile and a sixteenth—Now-or-Never, 106 pounds (Bergen), 7 to 10, won; Kirkover, 102 (Delehanty), 8 to 2, second; Gertie D., 104 (Sims), 6 to 1, third. Castaway II., 111 (Taral), 3 to 1, and Roquefort, 104 (Lambley), 20 to 1, ran unplaced in the order named. Time, 1:48.

Tuesday's Morris Park entries are:

First race, for maidens 2 years old, weights 7 pounds below the scale, allowance, five and one-half furlongs—Prince George, 111 pounds; War Paint, 111; Lindsay, 106; Rightaway, 106; Extra, 106; Mendacity, 103.

Second race, for 3-year-olds and upward, weights 10 pounds below the scale, penalties, one mile and a sixteenth—Dr. Hasbrouck, 112 pounds; Indiarubber, 112; Doncaster, 97; Fair Play, 95; Lord Motley, 97; Roller, 97; Madrid, 92.

Third race, for 2-year-olds, winning penalties, selling allowances, six furlongs—Raindrop, 115 pounds; Hammie, 113; Sir Peter, 111; Tar and Tartar, 110.

Fourth race, for 3-year-olds, weights seven pounds below the scale, penalties, one mile—Charade, 115 pounds; Barefoot, 115; Sir Catesby, 115; Shellbark, 115; Strephon, 115; Moonraker, 115; Vernon, 115.

Fifth race, New York Jockey Club Handicap, for all ages, one mile and a quarter—Raceland, 124 pounds; Pessara, 120; Russell, 113; Yosemite, 88.

Sixth race, for all ages, selling allowances, five furlongs—Onward, 111 pounds; Bengal, 111; Golddollar, 107; Cerebus, 107; Rheingold, 107; Nubian, 104; Flavilla, 104; Berwyn, 104; Capt. Brown, 102; Grand Prix, 102; May D., 102; Knapsack, 96; Poor Jonathan, 93; Mountain, 92; Kirsch, 90; Tammany Hall, 90; Detroit, 81; Marmont, 97; Spavonia, 76.

WADSWORTH'S MILE IN 1:40 3-4.

The Derby Candidate's Latonia Work—Favorites Win Half the Races.

CINCINNATI, O., June 13.—[Special.]—There was an even break as between favorites and fielders today, two long shots going to the front. The weather was oppressively hot, and fast time was made from first to last, the local mile record being lowered in the second race by Jack Star. He carried very light weight, however, and the event was a selling race. The winner was run up to $200 over his entered price and bought in by the owner. In the same race Marietta and Happiness fell rounding the far turn, but neither horse nor jockey was hurt. Penn P. was the favorite in the race, but he got off rather badly. Judge Cardwell, in the 2-year-olds, easily disposed of a big field, showing something like stake form. Response, in the mile and seventy yards handicap, showed in great form, as he romped under the string in very fast time. Jim Williams was at the track yesterday trying to secure a jockey to ride Chief Justice in the American Derby. He has second call on Britton. Williams thinks the Justice has a rosy chance in the big Washington Park event. Yo Tambien worked a wonderfully fast trail Saturday, but Sunday morning Wadsworth saw that and went it a point or two better. He did faster work than was ever made in public or private over the Latonia track. The first half was made in 49, the six furlongs in 1:16, the mile in 1:40¾, and the mile and a furlong in 1:53¾. A couple of horses were sent with him, starting at different points, but he shook them off as if ashamed of their company. The remarkable work of both the cracks foreshadows a great race when they meet tomorrow in the Merchants' Stakes. The last construction of the conditions put a seven-pound penalty on Wadsworth and five pounds penalty on Yo Tambien. The summary follows:

First race, selling purse, for 3-year-olds and upwards, five furlongs—Virgie Johnson, 100 pounds (Perkinson), 15 to 1, won, whipping, by a length; Kindora, 105 (J. Murphy), 3 to 1, second, by a length and a half; Hamline, 97 (A. Clayton), 2½ to 1, third. Time, 1:02½. Himdoo Gam, 98; Peddler, 97; John Adams, 100; Dud Hughes, 105; Heron, 108; also ran.

Second race, selling, purse, for 3-year-olds and upward, one mile—Jack Star, 96 pounds (Nelson), 8 to 1, won fighting by a head; King Punster, 110 (Clayton), 5 to 1, second by two lengths; Penn P., 96 (Britton), 8 to 5, third. Time, 1:41 1-5. Happiness, 113; Modjeska, 97; Marietta, 107; Speth, 106; and Little Annie, 106, also ran.

Third race, for maiden two-year-olds, four and a half furlongs—Judge Cardwell, 111 pounds (Clayton), 6 to 5, won, urged on by a length; The Governess, 108 (Ray), 5 to 1, second, by a neck; Humming Bird, 108 (Slaughter), 8 to 1, third. Time, 56¾. Mattie Kinney, 108; Mine Heart, 103; Say On, 106; Little Cad, 106; Voucher, 106; Elopement, 108; Belle Blackburn, 103, also ran.

Fourth race, purse, for 3-year-olds and upwards, one mile and seventy yards—Response, 105 pounds (Britton), 5 to 2, won by a scant length; Hueneme, 101 (J. Murphy), 4½ to 1, second by a length; Pendleton, 82 (H. Williams), 4 to 1, third. Time, 1:46. Hotspur, 101; Wildwood, 114; Flower Dell, 92; Lillian Lindsay, 96; and Joe Carter, 101, also ran.

Fifth race, purse for maidens 3 years old and upward, sweepstakes, seven furlongs—Frank Eisenman, 106 pounds (Ray), 4 to 1, won easily by a length and a half; Col. Clay, 106 (J. Murphy), 8 to 1, second by half a length; Excelsior, 106 (Perkinson), 5 to 1, third. Time, 1:29¼. Fleetwood, 112; Annie D., 101; Rebuff, 114; Hambleton, 114, also ran.

Sixth race, selling purse for 3-year-olds and upwards, five furlongs—Amos A., 110 (Ray), 4½ to 1, won by a length; Vashti, 111 (Britton), 5 to 1, second by a length; Sir Planet, 106 (J. McDonald), 7 to 1, third. Time, 1:02¼. Gretchma, 100; Fred Fink, 104; James Town, 106; Pink, 90; Mine Alone, 95; Laura F., 109, also ran.

Tuesday's Latonia entries are:

First race, selling—Miss Ballard, 94 pounds; Twilight, 104; Roseboy, 105; Corinne Kenny, 108; Warren Leland, 114; Londonsmete, 114; Calhoun, 103; Tenor, 109.

Second race, selling, one mile and seventy yards—Outcraft, 104 pounds; Banner, 107; Roseboy, 110; Orville, 110; Greenwich, 117.

Third race, handicap, one mile—Harry Smith, 100 pounds; Perbiaise, 100; Miss, 106; Maj. Tom, 107.

Fourth race, Merchants' Handicap, one and one-eighth miles—Adalia, 92 pounds; Bashford, 97; Yo Tambien, 107.

Fifth race, 2-year-olds, five and one-half furlongs—Susie Kirwin, 98 pounds; Velox, 101; Semper Lex, 101; Empera, 102; Mary Crigler, 102; Fay S., 105; Mirage, 108; Plutus, 108; Ingomar, 116.

In tonight's Covington pool quotations there is no selling on the first race.

Second race—Greenwich, $50; field, $40.
Third race—Harry Smith, $10; Perbiaise, $10; Miss Dixie, $25; Major Tom, $15.
Fourth race—Yo Tambien, $100; field, $45.
Fifth race—Fay S., $15; Mirage, $20; Plutus, $25; Ingomar, $35; field, $15.

AXTELL'S FAST YOUNG SON.

Axle Trots a Good Mile at Terre Haute—Nancy Hanks Goes in 2:17¾.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., June 13.—[Special.]—There was a gathering here today of men prominent as breeders of trotting horses, among them Col. Conley and J. H. Steiner of Chicago, Jackson L. Case of Racine, and A. C. Bruce of Minneapolis, owner of Axle. Budd Noble drove the latter, the 2-year-old son of Axtell, in 2:34½, making a quarter in 34 seconds, and an eighth in 16 seconds. His previous trial was 2:43½. Doble drove Nancy Hanks a half in 1:17½, and later a mile in 2:17¾, the fastest half being in 1:05¼. John Goldsmith, John Dickerson, Orrin Hickok, and other noted drivers showed the visitors some fast work by horses in their stables.

Nancy Hanks After Sunol's Record.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., June 13.—The Belmont Driving club has made arrangements with Budd Doble to trot Nancy Hanks at Belmont Park, Philadelphia, Thursday, July 7, against her record of 2:09 for a special purse of $5,000, with $1,000 added if the record of Robert Bonner's Sunol, 2:08¼, is beaten.

Turf Notes.

Major Domo is breaking all the watches at Sheepshead.

Forest Rose has arrived at Garfield Park and will probably start today.

BILL WHITE IS FAST.

SENSATION'S SON RECALLS THE SPEED OF HIS GREAT SIRE.

He Spread-Eagled a Field in Fast Time at Garfield Park—Gunshot, Lucinda, Redlight, Strathmaid, and Freelight Won the Other Races—The Storm Changed All Weather Conditions and Mudders Had Their Turn—Racing of a Day at St. Louis and Gloucester.

The racing at Garfield Park, St. Louis, and Gloucester yesterday was of poor quality. Bill White's local half mile in 50¼ was the best on a Chicago track this year. The colt comes honestly by his early speed. His sire was invincible at his age. St. Louis races are mainly for gambling alone, Gloucester's entirely so. Nancy Hanks' half-mile at Terre Haute in 1:05¼ is a warning to Robert Bonner and his Sunol. Axtell's 2-year-old son Axle shows his promise by a furlong in 16 secs., a 2:08 gait; quarter in 34 secs., a 2:16 gait, and a full mile in 2:34½, a notable performance even though against the watch.

BILL WHITE WON A GOOD RACE.

A Son of Sensation Runs the Fast Local Race of the Season.

Before the second race at Garfield Park yesterday the track was unusually fast on the rail, Bill White, the big 2-year-old colt, covering the half mile in :50¼ and spread-eagling his field. Then the rain came down in torrents, sending everybody under cover, the wind snapped off both flagstaffs on the grand stand, and the track was converted into a veritable quagmire. The talent went back to the mud performers, on whom it had a good line, and the bookies lost heavily on the last five races of the day.

The boys taxed the starter's patience at the post, and, as a result, Fox and Tevis were set down for a week, H. Jones for a week of general riding, and C. Howard for the balance of the meeting. Although the association announced a few days ago that no more than one entry would be received in selling events from the Rice-Stover, Arkansaw-Orange Grove Stable combination, the confederacy had two entries in the last race of the day, but as it made the betting good and neither horse was ever in the chase there was no complaint entered. Fox tried to redeem himself for his bad work of late, and rode two winners in Gunshot and Lucinda, being beaten with Lord Lonsdale by a nose for second money in the fifth race.

The winners, with the jockeys and betting, were:

Bill White (O. Lewis), 4 to 1; Gunshot (Fox), 2½ to 1; Lucinda (Fox), 16 to 5; Strathmaid (Perkins), 4 to 1; Redlight (Hoggett), 4½ to 1; Freelight (Keith), 12 to 1.

Ten fractious 2-year-olds delayed the start in the first race for nearly twenty minutes. Patsy, the favorite and heavily played at 8 to 5, was at no time dangerous and finished fourth. Bill White, 4 to 1, jumped off with the lead and opening up a gap of two lengths was never headed, winning by two and a half lengths from Lumberman, 8 to 1, Black Maria third, a length in front of Patsy.

Mudders Have Their Inning.

The heavy rain which fell before the second race turned the tide of the betting to mud-diggers, and Gunshot went to the post a 2½ to 1 favorite. He justified the confidence placed in him, rushed to the front, and, leading all the way, won with his mouth wide open by four lengths from Oakdale, 7 to 1, who was two lengths in front of Fred Knox, 10 to 1.

Fox, anxious to redeem himself for his bad riding of late, took Lucinda, 16 to 5, out in front and, riding the mare hard for the first half mile, won as he pleased by three lengths. Glenoid, the 8 to 5 favorite, never showed prominently until the head of the stretch, when he came fast close to the rail and, passing Josie Wells, beat her out for second money by nearly two lengths.

Empress Frederick and Mt. McGregor were both 8 to 5 favorites for the fourth race. Roseland, once a crack, was off in front, but immediately quit and barely galloped along the backstretch. Strathmaid took his position in the van and, running easily, won by a length. Falero, who is about coming good, made a wonderful rush in the stretch under Gomer Williams' riding and took the place from Empress Frederick. Mt. McGregor was a bad fourth.

A world of money went in on Derango in the fifth race, backing down his price from 5 to 1 to 2½ to 1, and making him a post favorite. Red Light, quietly played at 5 and 4 to 1, went out with the flag and won easily by an open length. In a fighting drive for the place Whitenose reached it a nose in front of Lord Lonsdale.

Johnny Greener, a 2 to 1 favorite in the last race, was beaten at the post by Freelight, 12 to 1. Keith made a good finish, sending his mount under the wire a short head in front. Abandon, 8 to 1, ran a poor third. The summary follows:

Summary of the Races.

First race, purse $500, for maiden 2-year-olds, allowances, half mile. Bill White, 115 (O'Lewis), 4 to 1, won; Lumberman, 115 (Keith), 8 to 1, second; Black Maria, 112 (Sims) 12 to 1, third. Time, :50¼. Patsy, 115 (Penny), 8 to 5; Minnie S., 112 (Stringer), 20 to 1; Lake Shore, 115 (R. Jones), 8 to 1; Francis Pope, 115 (G. Williams), 6 to 1; Marmaduke, 115 (Nailling), 20 to 1; Florist, 112 (Goodale), 6 to 1; Susie N., 112 (Tevis), 30 to 1, ran unplaced. Lottie Wall, 112; Lucy Dillard, 115; Frank Evans, 115; Blizzard, 118, were drawn.

Second race, purse $500, for 3-year-olds and upwards, selling allowances, six furlongs—Gunshot, 106 pounds (Fox), 2½ to 1, won; Oakdale, 109 (Burns), 7 to 1, second; Fred Knox, 104 (Dorsey), 10 to 1, third. Time, 1:25¾. Kismet, 109 (G. Williams), 3 to 1; Galbanum, 98 (Cratty), 20 to 1; Algebra gelding, 100 (J. Cook), 7 to 1; Trude, 88 (Forquer), 4 to 1; Kangaroo, 99 (Keith), 10 to 1; Red Wing, 90 (Brazier), 6 to 1, ran unplaced. Katinah 85, Edith 102, Amboy 112, ran unplaced.

Third race, purse $500, for 3-year-olds and upwards, allowances, five furlongs—Lucinda, 109 pounds (Fox), 16 to 5, won; Glenoid, 103 (Cratty), 1½ to 1, second; Josie Wells, 109 (Cook), 5 to 1, third. Time, 1:12. Leland, 116 (Burns), 10 to 1; McGinty, 114 (S. Allen), 8 to 1; Fiddlesticks, 109 (Alldridge), 30 to 1; Jim Rees, 116 (Bichings), 6 to 1, ran unplaced. Katurah, 98, and Sonoma Boy, 103, were drawn.

Fourth race, purse $500, for 3-year-olds and upwards, allowances, five furlongs—Strathmaid, 98 pounds (Perkins), 4 to 1, won; Falero, 103 (G. Williams), 2 to 1, second; Empress Frederick, 101 (Goodale), 8 to 5, third. Time, 1:10¾. Mt. McGregor, 106 (T. Sloan), 8 to 5; Ella Blackburn, 109 (Keith), 4 to 1; Sunbeam, 98 (Steuman), 10 to 1; Roseland, 114 (Hoggett), 8 to 1, ran unplaced. Gladstone, 119, was drawn.

Fifth race, purse $500, for 3-year-olds and upward, selling allowances, six and one-half furlongs—Red Light, 110 pounds (Hoggett), 4½ to 1, won; Whitenose, 107 (Keith), 3 to 1, second; Lord Lonsdale, 101 (Fox), 10 to 1, third. Time, 1:35¾. Woodpecker, 111 (Griffin), 12 to 1; Derango, 113 (H. Jones), 2½ to 1; Lord of the Harem, 116 (Barbee), 15 to 1; Bon Ton, 108 (Goodale), 8 to 1; Tom Roach, 111 (O. Lewis), 15 to 1; Gladstone, 105 (Burns), 20 to 1, ran unplaced. Fly Lisbon, 103; Zeke Hardy, 109; and Rambler, 113, were drawn.

Sixth race, purse $500, for 3-year-olds and upwards, selling allowances, six furlongs—Freelight, 101 (Keith), 12 to 1, won; Johnny Greener, 101 (Goodale), 1 to 1, second; Abandon, 106 (Howard), 8 to 1, third. Time, 1:27¼. Zeke Hardy, 106 (W. Hueston), 8 to 1; Redstone, 99 (Kuhn), 10 to 1; Roley Boley, 112 (Fox), 7 to 1; Dick Scott, 104 (Bain), 12 to 1; Billy Pinkerton, 112 (Stringer), 8 to 1; Little Crete, 107 (G. Williams), 5 to 1; Longbroeck, 109 (R. Jones), 20 to 1, ran unplaced. Emperor Billet, 98, was drawn.

Here are today's entries and weights for Garfield Park:

First race, purse $500, for 2-year-olds, 8 pounds below scale, penalties and allowances, half a mile—Our Frankie, 107 pounds; Pearl C., 111; Columbia, 111; Beatifice, 114; Jack Lovell, 117; Lollie, 117.

Second race, purse $600, owners' handicap, six furlongs—Chimes, 66 pounds; Maggie Beck, 77; Palisade, 82; Blitzen, 86; Mollie V., 88; Blue Banner, 88; Hart Wallace, 90; Ballarat, 90; Odrey, 92; Hercules, 95; Big Three, 100; Garcia, 100; Viceroy, 96.

Third race, purse $500, for maiden 3-year-olds and upwards, selling allowances, five furlongs—Cora W., 96 pounds; Ten to One, 100; Miss Velvet, 104; Horace L., 106; Johnny D., 108; Iron Rod, 107; Mike Shelley, 107; Laurenska, 109; Emperor Billet, 112.

Fourth race, $700 added, a free handicap, for 3-year-olds and upward—seven furlongs—Rambler, 112 pounds; Lord Harry, 109; Blue Banner, 105; Donohue, 103; Brandolette, 103; Sull Ross, 103; Lady Pulsifer, 102; Ormie, 101; Ormonde, 100; Blitzen, 102; Robin Hood, 95; Dolly Nobles, 85; Viceroy, 98; Gendarme, 102.

Fifth race, purse $500, for 3-year-olds and upwards, selling allowances, six and one-half furlongs—Ora, 94 pounds; Johnny Greener, 97; Edith, 100; Big Man, 100; Harbor Light, 101; Borealis, 103; Miss Patton, 106; Kangaroo, 108; Catlan, 108; Hamlin, 108; Forest King, 110; Bon Ton, 110.

Sixth race, same conditions as third race, five furlongs—Recherche, 99 pounds; Rosewater, 100; Concave, 103; Jimmy R., 103; Judge Thurman, 105; Red Root, 106; Cora A., 106; Johnny D., 107.

ST. LOUIS FAVORITES BEATEN.

Leumbria, Golda, Expense, Audrey, Toewater, Zender, and Sullivan Won.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 13.—[Special.]—The track today was fast and sport fair. Two favorites won and five defeated. Low Carlisle was the choice of the talent in the first race, but he was never prominent. Leumbria, well played at 4½ to 1, won in a canter from Franco. Golda was favorite in the 2-year-old affair and won. Expense got away in the lead in the third race and won with ridiculous ease by twelve lengths. The winner was as good as 30 to 1 in some of the books. L. J. Knight and Audrey divided the honors in the betting on the fourth race at 2 to 1 each. The latter made all the running and won whipping by a length. Toewater at 12 to 1 defeated a lot of heavily-played good things in the fifth race for maidens, and Zender at 8 to 1 won the sixth without much trouble. Bonnie Byrd at 8 to 5 was the handicap favorite, while a select group of knowing ones backed Sullivan down from 5 to 2 to 1. He won by a length. The summary follows:

First race, selling, purse $500, for all ages, three-quarters of a mile—Leumbria, 83 pounds (Sanford), 4½ to 1, won; Franco, 106 (Butler), 10 to 1, second; Corronel, 94 (Kunze), 8 to 1, third. Time, 1:14¾. Little Midget, 85 (Jordan), 20 to 1; Weaverman, 89 (Sargent), 30 to 1; Ida Beeswing, 91 (Perry), 40 to 1; Steve Jerome, 100 (Taylor), 3 to 1; Hornet, 101 (Costello), 60 to 1; Jim Corwell, 107 (Mattox), 60 to 1; April, 106 (J. Morgan), 200 to 1; Lew Carlisle, 106 (J. Irving), 8 to 5; Miss Mary, 111 (Keyes), 25 to 1, ran unplaced.

Second race, purse $500, for two-year-olds, five furlongs—Golda, 110 (Taylor), even, won; Tom Kelly, 113 (Richardson), 3½ to 1, second; Rube Burrow, 113 (McKay), 30 to 1, third. Time, 1:03¾. Wild Huntress, 110 (Madison), 12 to 1; Constantine, 110 (W. Williams), 50 to 1; Lisbon, 113 (Keyes), 100 to 1; Burwine, 113 (Seaman), 30 to 1; Quickstep, 113 (Costello), 4 to 1, ran unplaced.

Third race, selling, purse $500, for all ages, three-quarters of a mile—Expense, 104 pounds (Lowrey), 30 to 1, won; Nancy Hakes, 86 (Sargent), 10 to 1, second; Granite, 104 (Taylor), 8 to 1, third. Time, 1:15¾. Little Phil, 90 (Arnold), 6 to 1; John Francis, 95 (Jordan), 10 to 1; Rookery, 99 (C. Weber), 3 to 1; Walter, 103 (Tucker), 12 to 1; Neva C., 110 (Seaman), 25 to 1; Orderly, 112 (J. Irving), 8 to 5, ran unplaced.

Fourth race, purse $500, for all ages, one mile—Audrey, 112 pounds (Pierce), 2 to 1, won; L. J. Knight, 98 (Madison), 2 to 1, second; The Deacon, 117 (Butler), 10 to 1, third. Time, 1:42¾. Cyrena, 102 (Sargent), 15 to 1; Long Ten, 107 (J. Irving), 10 to 1; Leporine, 107 (Taylor), 8 to 1; Uplan, 113 (Costello), 8 to 1, ran unplaced.

Fifth race, purse $500, maidens, seven furlongs—Toewater, 101 pounds (Madison), 8 to 1, won; Bonnie B., 111 (Seaman), 15 to 1, second; Red Bud III., 112 (Dorland), 20 to 1, third. Time, 1:32¼. Normie, 106 (Green), 8 to 1; Lady Morn, 106 (Sargent), 3 to 2; Miss Effie, 107 (Long), 30 to 1; Second, 111 (Conway), 50 to 1; Danton, 112 (Butler), 5 to 1; Mary Belle, 117 (Manning), 20 to 1; Senator Morrell, 117 (J. Morgan), 3 to 1, ran unplaced.

Sixth race, purse $500, for all ages, seven furlongs—Zender, 112 pounds (Costello), 7 to 1, won; Davezac, 101 (Madison), 7 to 1, second; Alice D., 96 (Kunze), 5 to 2, third. Time, 1:29¾. Tea Set, 96 (Sanford), 9 to 5; Frank Phillips, 101 (Taylor), 15 to 1; Paris, 108 (Legrys), 25 to 1; Brownlow, 112 (Ransom), 20 to 1; Venture, 114 (E. Carr), 8 to 1; A. B., 114 (Meyers), 50 to 1, ran unplaced.

Seventh race, handicap, purse $600, one mile—Sullivan, 96 pounds (Sanford), 2 to 1, won; Barney, 97 (Costello), 8 to 1, second; Bonnie Byrd, 107 (W. Harris), 9 to 5, third. Time, 1:52¾. Gen. Marmaduke, 95 (Sargent), 5 to 1; Jugurtha, 100 (Kunze), 6 to 1, ran unplaced.

St. Louis entries for Tuesday are:

First race, selling, purse $500, for all ages, seven and one-half furlongs—Uncle John, 93 pounds; Irene B., 99; Gen. Caldwell, 100; Mean Enough, 100; New Castle, 102; Churchill Clark, 102; Dollikins, 105; Jim Dougherty, 108.

Second race, selling, purse $500, for all ages, seven and one-half furlongs—Penny Royal, 99 pounds; Rosemont, 102; Pat King, 102; Cassella, 102; Mary Sue, 105; Hopeful, 106; Costa Rica, 110; Hydy, 113.

Third race, Merrimac Stake, $1,000 added, for 2-year-old colts and geldings, five furlongs—Michael, 113 pounds; Hinman, 113; Falstaff, 118; Sir Carr, 118; Jack Kearney, 118; King Lee, 121.

Fourth race, selling, purse $500, for all ages, three-quarters of a mile—Volti, 83 pounds; Relief, 84; Good-Day, 94; Frankie D., 94; Itica, 96; Harry Askew, 99; Silver Mint, 100; Maud, 100; Dewberry, 101; Envy, 103; Clifton, 104; Hazelhurst, 110.

Fifth race, selling, purse $500, for all ages, three-quarters of a mile—Vedanna, 85 pounds; Iowa, 88; Miss Lou, 88; Billy Smith, 94; Kanesville, 98; Autumn Leaf, 97; Little May, 97; Blaze Duke, 100; Ruby Payne, 101; Royal Garter, 112; Creole, 112; Ed Mack, 112.

Sixth race, purse $500, for all ages, one mile—Col. O'Cane, 93 pounds; Lord Willowbrook, 102; Abby, 103; Ed Leonard, 108; Carus, 112; Burch, 112.

Seventh race, handicap, purse $600, one mile—Giveaway, 90 pounds; Royal Flush, 96; Innocence, 102; Costa Rica, 103; Chief Justice, 108.

GLOUCESTER RACING RESULTS.

Ill Spent, Our Maggie, Ed McGinnis, Young Lottery, Count-Me-In, and Ned Won.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., June 13.—[Special.]—Two favorites, two second choice horses, and two outsiders won at Gloucester this afternoon. Summaries follow:

First race, six and a half furlongs—Illspent (Morris), 3 to 1, won; Bias (Yetter), 3 to 1, second; So-So (Lynch), 8 to 1, third. Time, 1:25.

Second race, four furlongs—Our Maggie (J. Bergen), 6 to 1, won; Lisbon Maid (Morris), 6 to 1, second; Delink filly (Larrissey), 6 to 1, third. Time, :50¼.

Third race, one mile—Ed Maginess (Burrell), 3 to 1, won; Darling (Ham), 10 to 1, second; Charles Reed (Moore), 20 to 1, third. Time, 1:46¼.

Fourth race, four and one-half furlongs—Young Lottery (Yetter), 5 to 1, won; Goldstep (Ham), 15 to 1, second; Sunday (Casey), 12 to 1, third. Time, :55¾.

Fifth race, six and one-quarter furlongs—Count-Me-In (Kuchen), 3 to 1, won; Bryson (Larrissey), 2 to 1, second; Lita (J. Bergen), 5 to 2, third. Time, 1:20¾.

Sixth race, six and one-half furlongs—Ned (Lynch), 3 to 1, won; Headlight (Kuchen), 6 to 5, second; Piedmont (Griffin), 10 to 1, third. Time, 1:26.

Tuesday's Gloucester entries are:

First race, four and one-half furlongs—Blackmailer, 110 pounds; Sax Opea, 110; Flagrant, 110; Glenall, 110; Anarchist, 110; Blaze Awa, 110; Montlieco, 110; Masher, 110; Bookmaker, 110; Major Thornton, 110; Beck Akin gelding, 110; High C, 105; Exotic, 105; Jessica, 105; Gyda, 105.

Second race, one mile, 3-year-olds—Leather Stocking, 110 pounds; Botheration, 107; Eddie M., 107; Illinan, 105; St. Laurent, 101; Wallace G., 101; Milo, 101; Baby, 101; Lebanon, 101.

Third race, one and one-eighth miles—Eblis, 112 pounds; Passmore, 108; Tourist, 108; Capstone, 105; Pocatello, 105; Bias, 105; Henry Mack, 105; Boyle Rhodes, 105; Glenmound, 105; Dousman, 105; Ned, 105.

Fourth race, six and a half furlongs—Bargain, 115 pounds; Hemet, 115; Rhono, 115; Prince Howard, 109; Oberlin, 108; Jack Rose, 100.

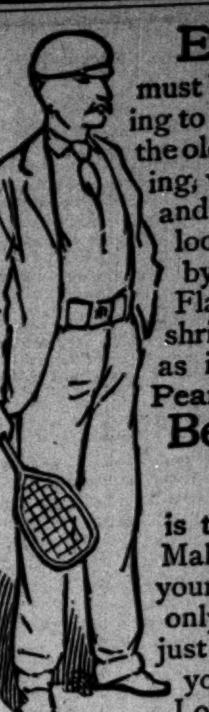
Fifth race, six and one-half furlongs—West Farms, 116 pounds; Knapp, 105; Double Cross, 105; Contest, 99; Addie T., 98; Nettie, 95; Smuggler, 91; Santa Rita colt, 90; Arthur Davis, 90.

Sixth race, five furlongs, beaten horses—Village King, 110 pounds; Jim Gates, 110; Bush Boy, 100; Handicraft, 100; Lord Clifton, 100; Golden, 100; Darius, 100; Troublesome, 95.

A Warm Weather Beverage.

It is in the interest of comfort, refreshment, and good health to become acquainted with as many innocent and invigorating beverages as possible to offset the sudden wave of heat which is now sweeping over Chicago. One good housewife sends the following: "Dissolve one pint of wild cherry phosphate in five pints of Hygeia water. You can get these from any druggist or grocer. If this is compounded with chopped ice in a glass bowl it presents a very pleasing appearance to the eye and is equally refreshing to the taste. An orange cut up and thrown into the bowl adds a pleasant flavor, as does also a fine fresh lemon, or a few cherries or strawberries will do."

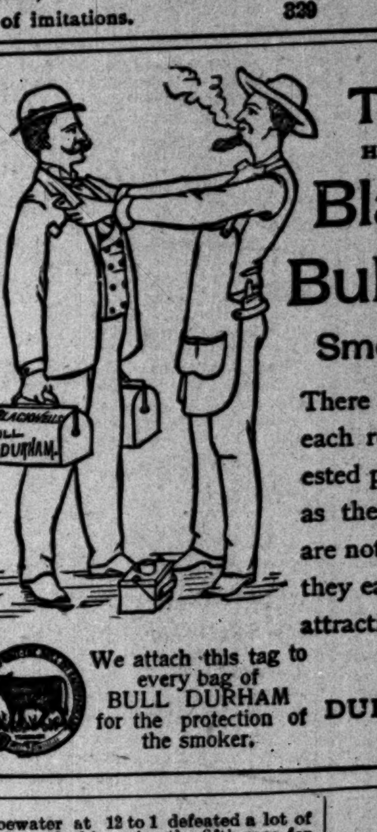
Another good summer drink is Hygeia Ginger Ale, which is compounded from the purest ginger and aromatic herbs. Do not use any so-called ginger ale whose principal ingredient is cayenne pepper, as Hygeia Ginger Ale is made from pure ingredients—from Hygeia water, clear as crystal, sparkling as a diamond.




End of Season must be thought of. If you're going to have your flannels washed in the old-fashioned, rubbing, twisting, wrenching way, with soap and a washboard, then you'll look something like this by the time the leaves fall. Flannel is flannel, and it shrinks unless it's washed as it ought to be—with Pearline.

Beginning of Season is the time to take action. Make up your mind now that your toggery shall be washed only with **Pearline** (you're told just how on every package) and you won't have any trouble. Look up your last year's suits and have them washed with **Pearline**, too. They'll look like new, and, if too small for you, will do for a younger generation.

Beware of imitations. 329 JAMES PYLE, New York.



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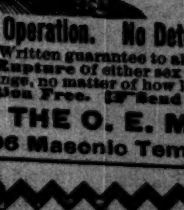
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COLTS ARE SHUT OUT.

CHICAGO STRUCK THE WHITE-WASH BRUSH AT BROOKLYN.

Dahlen Played Badly and the Team Could Not Hit Haddock—New Men Needed to Replace the Cripples—Cleveland, St. Louis, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Cincinnati the Other Winners—The New York Meeting—Western, Illinois-Iowa, and Miscellaneous Games.

All the league games scheduled for yesterday were played and resulted in victories for St. Louis, Philadelphia, Brooklyn, Baltimore, Cincinnati, and Cleveland. Chicago was shut out at Brooklyn. The result of the games did not change the relative standing of the clubs. Three Western and three Eastern clubs won.

Standing of the League Clubs.

Clubs.	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Per cent.
Boston	47	34	13	.723
Brooklyn	45	29	16	.644
Cincinnati	48	28	20	.583
Chicago	46	25	21	.543
Philadelphia	47	25	22	.532
Cleveland	47	24	23	.511
New York	46	22	24	.478
Pittsburg	49	23	26	.469
Louisville	46	20	26	.435
Washington	45	19	26	.422
St. Louis	48	17	31	.354
Baltimore	46	13	33	.283

The league games scheduled for today are Chicago at Brooklyn, Cleveland at New York, Cincinnati at Boston, St. Louis at Washington, Louisville at Baltimore, Pittsburg at Philadelphia.

CHICAGO SHUT OUT BY BROOKLYN.

Dahlen Played Bad Ball, but the Colts Could Not Bat a Bit.

NEW YORK, June 13.—[Special.]—"I have a Yonigan to try," yelled Uncle, as he went sailing out of the hotel today at 1 o'clock, bound for Eastern Park. People started to their feet in amazement at this strange declaration. "You haven't this Yonigan, as you call it, about you, Uncle, have you?" some one asked. The old man looked pityingly at his questioner.

"A Yonigan is not a thing one can conceal about his figure. We professional people call any one who has not been in a major league a Yonigan. I have one now. His name is Lucas, and he comes from Florida. His practice there has been obtained in throwing green oranges, and he claims a record of 419 feet with one. He thinks he can pitch and I am willing to let him try." Then Uncle went to the grounds and waited long and patiently for the Yonigan, but he never came. He may be out tomorrow. The Old Man had a talk with Pitcher Terry, released by Brooklyn. Terry wants to play for him and the Old Man will give him a chance if he shows well in practice tomorrow. Anson makes no bones of the fact that his team is not playing ball to suit him just now. He wants a short stop and some pitchers. Cooney has lost all his vim. His hit today was the first he has made in a week, and his fielding has been poor, too. He went to Anson yesterday and said: "I don't see why you don't lay me off. I can't hit a balloon."

"I am short of men or I might," was Uncle's grim answer. The old man has his eye on an infielder in the Illinois-Iowa league and may secure him by drafting. Jim Hart has taken the bull by the horns in the Frank Genins case. He notified the Western League that if it persisted in playing the man he would go out and sign some of its men.

This seems to have had the desired effect, for Genins has not played in several days. If he joins the club he will probably be put into center until Ryan recovers. Then he may be tried at short. Dahlen's general inefficiency cost the Colts today's game. In the first inning, with Wilmot on third and him on second, with one man out, he allowed himself to be caught napping. Thus not a run was scored, while with one out Wilmot would have easily scored on Anson's grounder to Joyce. Again, with a man on third and one on second, Dahlen was unequal to the task of sacrificing. Again, he gave Brooklyn its second run on a low throw to Anson. Haddock was in the box for Brooklyn. He was effective throughout. Hutchison was found for ten hits, but not a run was earned off his delivery.

Methods of the Brooklyn Crank.

The Brooklyn crank is a King in his way. The bloodthirsty instincts which enter into the composition of the Cleveland, Pittsburg, and Cincinnati bleachers find no place in his make-up. But he has ways of his own for making the umpire's life a burden to him. He tested Lynch's patience to the limit today by mocking his every call. When Mr. Umpire would call one strike a thousand throats would come to the front with a discordant yell meant for one ball. Finally Lynch, whose temper is none too sweet, called on the police to put a few of the hoodlums from the grounds. This had a salutary effect, and silence reigned from that time forward.

Brouthers scored in the second inning. Corcoran first drove a line ball to right that Dungan scooped up, but Lynch allowed an out on it. Then O'Brien hit to left, stole second, advanced to third on Canavan's fumble of Daly's hit, and scored on Haddock's fly to Wilmot.

In the sixth Griffin hit to Dahlen and reached second on the latter's poor throw. He advanced to third on a passed ball, and scored on Corcoran's single.

In the ninth Ward went to base on balls and scored on successive hits by Joyce and Brouthers. The score:

BROOKLYN.

	AB	R	BH	PO	A	E	SB	SO	BB
Ward, 2b	4	1	1	5	3	2	0	0	1
Joyce, 3b	5	0	2	0	1	0	0	1	0
Brouthers, 1b	4	0	2	9	0	0	0	1	0
Burns, r. f.	5	0	2	8	0	0	0	0	0
Griffin, c. f.	5	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	0
Corcoran, ss	3	0	1	4	3	1	0	0	0
O'Brien, l. f.	4	1	2	3	0	0	1	0	0
Daly, c	4	0	0	2	3	0	1	3	0
Haddock, p	4	0	0	0	3	0	0	1	0
Totals	38	3	10	27	14	3	2	7	1

CHICAGO.

	AB	R	BH	PO	A	E	SB	SO	BB
Wilmot, l. f.	3	0	1	3	1	0	2	0	2
Dahlen, 3b	4	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	0
Luby, c. f.	4	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1
Anson, 1b	4	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0
Dungan, r. f.	4	0	3	2	0	0	0	0	1
Canavan, 2b	4	0	0	5	2	1	1	0	0
Cooney, ss	4	0	1	0	2	1	0	0	0
Hutchison, p	4	0	2	0	2	0	0	1	0
Kittridge, c	3	0	0	7	2	0	0	0	1
Totals	[illegible]	0	8	27	8	3	3	2	5

Brooklyn.........0 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 1—3
Base hits.........1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 3—10
Chicago.........0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0
Base hits.........1 1 0 1 1 1 1 0 0 3—8

Exact attendance—2,651. Two-base hits—Joyce, Cooney. Sacrifice hits—Luby, Haddock, Dahlen, O'Brien, Joyce. First base on errors—Brooklyn, 3; Chicago, 3. Left on bases—Chicago, 12; Brooklyn, 11. Double plays—Griffin-Daly; Corcoran-Brouthers. Passed balls—Daly, Kittridge. Wild pitches—Hutchison. Hit by pitched ball—Brouthers. Umpire—Lynch. Time of game—2:10.

Baltimore, 5; Louisville, 3.

BALTIMORE, Md., June 13.—[Special.]—The local team won a lucky game from Louisville today. The score:

Baltimore.	R	B	P	A	E	Louisville.	R	B	P	A	E
Shindle, 3b	2	1	2	1	2	Brown, cf	0	1	2	0	2
Van H'lt'n, rf	1	1	1	0	1	Taylor, 1b	1	0	9	1	1
Halligan, 1b	0	0	7	0	2	Weaver, lf	1	0	3	0	0
Shoch, ss	0	1	2	4	0	Jennings, ss	2	0	2	2	0
Welch, cf	0	1	4	0	0	Pfeffer, 2b	0	2	3	1	0
Gunson, lf	0	0	3	0	0	Grim, c	0	0	2	1	0
McGraw, 2b	1	0	1	2	2	Dowse, rf	0	1	2	0	0
Robinson, c	1	1	7	1	1	Kuehne, 3b	0	0	4	4	0
McMahon, p	0	1	1	2	0	Stratton, p	0	1	0	2	1
Totals	5	6	27	8	8	Totals	3	5	27	11	4

Baltimore.........2 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0—5
Louisville.........2 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0—3

Earned run—Baltimore. Home runs—Taylor, Weaver, Pfeffer. Safe hits—Baltimore, 1; Louisville, 1. Stolen bases—Kuehne, Taylor. Double play—Gunson. Struck out—By McMahon, 2; by Stratton, 2. Time—Two hours. Umpire—Hurst.

Cincinnati, 7; Boston, 5.

BOSTON, Mass., June 13.—Cincinnati beat Boston today. The score:

Boston.........0 0 0 2 0 0 3 0 0—5
Cincinnati.........0 2 3 2 0 0 0 0 *—7

Earned runs—Cincinnati, 5. Home runs—Murphy, Browning, Smith. Three-base hits—Mullane, Holliday. Two-base hit—Long. Sacrifice hits—Comiskey, Smith, Latham. Stolen bases—O'Neill, McPhee. First on balls—By Mullane—Nash, 2; Kelly, 3; Lowe. By Staley—Browning, O'Neill, Holliday. By Stivetts—Browning. First on errors—Boston, 4. Passed balls—Kelly, 2. Wild pitch—Mullane. Struck out—By Mullane—McCarthy, Nash, Kelly, Lowe, Staley, Tucker. By Stivetts—Mullane, O'Neill, Murphy, 2.

Cleveland, 10; New York, 5.

NEW YORK, June 13.—Cleveland defeated New York today. The score:

Cleveland.........1 2 0 1 4 0 0 2 0—10
New York.........0 0 3 0 1 0 0 1 0—5

Hits—New York, 12; Cleveland, 12. Errors—New York, 3; Cleveland, 3. Batteries—Young and O'Connor; King and Boyle.

Philadelphia, 11; Pittsburg, 5.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., June 13.—Philadelphia beat Pittsburg today. The score:

Philadelphia.........0 1 4 3 1 2 0 0 0—11
Pittsburg.........0 0 1 3 1 0 0 0 0—5

Base hits—Philadelphia, 15; Pittsburg, 8. Errors—Philadelphia, 6; Pittsburg, 3. Batteries—Weyhing and Clements; Smith and Mack. Umpire—Emslie.

St. Louis, 15; Washington, 11.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 13.—St. Louis defeated the Senators today. The score:

St. Louis.........1 0 0 3 0 3 3 4 1—15
Washington.........0 0 0 2 1 2 4 0 2—11

Hits—Washington, 17; St. Louis, 12. Errors—Washington, 4; St. Louis, 3. Batteries—Knell and Foreman; Gleason and Buckley.

How Manager Chapman Downed Pfeffer.

It looks decidedly as if there was a plot around Fred Pfeffer to depose him from the captaincy of the Louisvilles. The principals in the conspiracy are said to have been Manager Chapman and First-Baseman Harry Taylor. It is alleged that both men have worked upon some of the gullible directors and convinced them that Fred had been intoxicated in the East; refused to put on a uniform when able to play ball; refused to go on the gates or have anything to do with the games. Pfeffer has a stanch friend in Dr. Stucky, who has resigned and who says that Mr. Chapman will have to face some serious accusations and take back some of the stories told about Pfeffer.

Stucky Is Fred Pfeffer's Friend.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., June 13.—President Stucky of the Louisville Baseball club is trying to buy stock enough to control the club. In that case he will reinstate Pfeffer as Captain and make him also manager. In case he cannot get the stock he says he will give Pfeffer his release.

National League's Leading Experts.

The leading batters in the National League are: Burns, 381; Brouthers, 365; Van Haltren, 339; O'Rourke, 336; T. Daly, 333; and Shugart, 323. The leading first basemen are Taylor, Connor, Werden, Virtue, Brouthers, and Beckley; second basemen—D. Richardson, McPhee, Quinn, Dowd, Childs, and Hallman; third basemen—Cross, Dahlen, Tebeau, Latham, Crooks, and Howe; shortstops—Richardson, Cooney, Long, Glasscock, Davis, and Corcoran; left fielders—Lowe, Weaver, O'Rourke, Hamilton, O'Brien, and Duffee; center fielders—Delehanty, Griffin, McAleer, Brodie, Browning, and Gore; right fielders, Burns, Thompson, O'Connor, Caruthers, Corkhill, and Swartwood. The leading pitchers are Stivetts, Young, Carsey, Keefe, Weyhing, Baldwin, Stratton, Meekin, Davis, and Clarkson.

Shaking Up the St. Louis Team.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 13.—[Special.]—President Von der Ahe has started to shake up his team again. He has released Pitchers Dwyer and Easton and has threatened Third Baseman Pinkney with a ten days' notice. In place of Dwyer, who is the only man on the St. Louis team who is in condition to pitch with the exception of Gleason, der boss expects to sign Terry, the pitcher just released by Brooklyn.

WESTERN LEAGUE STANDING.

Columbus, Toledo, and Fort Wayne Win the Games Played Yesterday.

The clubs in the Western League stand relatively as follows today:

Clubs.	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Per cent.
Columbus	43	32	11	.744
Milwaukee	33	21	12	.636
Kansas City	37	19	18	.486
Toledo	35	17	18	.486
Minneapolis	31	14	17	.452
Omaha	38	17	21	.447
Fort Wayne	33	12	21	.364
Indianapolis	28	7	21	.250

The games scheduled for today are: Columbus at Fort Wayne, Indianapolis at Omaha, Toledo at Minneapolis, and Milwaukee at Kansas City.

Columbus, 13; Minneapolis, 8.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., June 13.—Columbus outplayed the Millers today and won easily. The score:

Minneapolis.	R	B	P	A	E	Columbus.	R	B	P	A	E
Shinnick, 2b	0	1	3	1	0	Walsh, ss	1	2	0	2	0
Newman, cf	2	3	5	0	0	O'Ro'rke, 3b	0	2	3	0	1
West, 1b	3	4	8	0	0	Campau, lf	2	2	1	0	0
Katz, lf	0	0	1	0	0	Lally, rf	2	2	3	0	0
Parrott, 3b	1	1	1	1	1	M'Cl'lan, 2b	1	2	4	0	0
Munyon, c	1	1	3	0	0	Br'kr'ge, 1b	3	1	11	0	0
Carroll, rf	1	1	1	1	0	Abbey, cf	1	2	1	0	0
Graham, ss	0	0	0	2	1	Kantz, c	2	2	5	2	0
Corbett, p	0	0	0	3	0	Clausen, p	1	2	0	3	0
Dixon, rf	0	0	2	0	0						
Totals	8	11	24	8	2	Totals	13	17	27	7	1

Minneapolis.........0 2 1 1 2 0 0 0 2—8
Columbus.........1 2 0 7 0 2 0 1 *—13

Earned runs—Minneapolis, 8; Columbus, 10. Two-base hits—Walsh, Abbey, McClellan. Home runs—Campau, Carroll, West (3), Parrott, Abbey, Lally. Stolen base—Parrott. Sacrifice hits—Columbus, 1; Minneapolis, 1. Double play—Shinnick-West. First base on balls—By Corbett, 2; Clausen, 7. Struck out—By Corbett, 1; Clausen, 6. Wild pitches—Corbett, 1; Clausen, 1. Time—1:20. Umpire—Zerad.

Toledo, 4; Milwaukee, 3.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., June 13.—Clarke and Weidner fought a hard game today, the former taking the palm. Attendance, 300. Weather fair. The score:

Milwaukee.	R	B	P	A	E	Toledo.	R	B	P	A	E
Ward, 2b	0	0	0	0	0	Ely, ss	1	0	1	3	0
Henry, cf	0	1	2	1	0	Nichols'n, 2b	1	1	2	4	2
McGarr, ss	0	1	4	5	1	Campion, 1b	1	1	7	1	0
Twitchell, lf	1	1	0	0	0	Gettinger, lf	0	0	2	0	0
Krieg, 3b	0	2	0	1	1	Nichol, cf	1	1	2	0	1
Earl, 1b	1	1	13	0	0	Newell, 3b	0	3	2	2	0
Donahue, c	1	1	4	2	0	Armour, r.f.	0	0	1	0	0
Hamb'rg, rf	0	1	1	0	0	Darling, c	0	0	8	0	0
Weidner, p	0	0	0	4	2	Clarke, p	0	0	2	3	0
Totals	3	8	24	13	4	Totals	4	6	27	13	3

Milwaukee.........0 1 0 0 0 2 0 0 0—3
Toledo.........3 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 *—4

Earned runs—Milwaukee, 1; Toledo, 1. Two-base hits—Donahue, Hamburg, Nicholson. Home run—Nichol. Stolen bases—Twitchell, Earl, Donahue, Newell. Double play—Henry-Earl. First base on balls—Ward, Twitchell, Ely, Nicholson, Newell. Hit by pitched ball—Campion (2), Clarke, Henry, McGarr, Hamburg, Weidner. Wild pitches—Weidner, 2. Time—1:40. Umpire—Snyder.

Fort Wayne, 2; Omaha, 1.

OMAHA, Neb., June 13.—Poor coaching lost the game for Omaha today. The Indians played an errorless fielding game and made nine hits to Fort Wayne's four hits and four errors. Weather fair. Attendance, 800. The score:

Omaha.	R	B	P	A	E	Ft. Wayne.	R	B	P	A	E
Shiebeck, ss	0	0	1	0	0	Dona'hue, lf	0	2	2	1	0
Gilks, 2b	0	1	4	2	0	Sutcliffe, rf	0	0	4	1	1
Kelly, cf	0	0	1	0	0	Smith, 2b	0	0	3	6	0
Visner, rf	0	1	1	0	0	Motz, 1b	0	0	9	1	0
Rowe, 1b	0	0	10	0	0	Dugdale, c	0	0	5	0	0
Callopy, 3b	0	1	0	3	0	Holland, ss	0	0	1	3	1
Hengle, 2b	1	3	1	1	0	Hogr'v'r, cf	1	0	3	0	0
Hayes, c	0	1	6	2	0	Collins, 3b	1	1	0	2	1
Handiboe, p	0	0	0	8	0	Wadsw'th, p	0	1	0	4	0
Vickery, lf	0	2	0	0	0						
Totals	1	9	24	16	0	Totals	2	4	27	18	3

Omaha.........0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0—1
Fort Wayne.........0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 *—2

Earned runs—Omaha, 1; Fort Wayne, 1. Sacrifice hits—Omaha, 1; Fort Wayne, 2. Stolen bases—Hengle, 3. First base on balls—Off Handiboe, 5; Wadsworth, 2. Struck out—By Handiboe, 5; Wadsworth, 3. Wild pitch—Wadsworth, 1. Time—1:30. Umpire—Guenther.

FOR ILLINOIS-IOWA HONORS.

Jacksonville and Rockford Win Yesterday's Games—Quincy Team Disbands.

JOLIET, Ill., June 13.—[Special.]—Today's standing of the Illinois-Iowa League is as follows:

Club.	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Per cent.
Joliet	33	29	4	.879
Rockford	31	19	12	.613
Evansville	36	22	14	.611
Aurora	36	21	15	.583
Rock Island-Moline	32	13	19	.406
Terre Haute	33	12	21	.364
Quincy	31	11	20	.355
Jacksonville	36	7	29	.194

The games scheduled for tomorrow are Rock Island-Moline—Joliet, two games, Terre Haute at Jacksonville, Evansville at Quincy, Aurora at Rockford. No games at Joliet and Quincy today. Rain.

W. S. McCAULL, Sec'y.

Jacksonville, 8; Terre Haute, 7.

JACKSONVILLE, Ill., June 13.—Jacksonville won today's game. The score:

Jacksonville.........0 2 0 1 0 3 2 0 0—8
Terre Haute.........0 0 1 1 0 0 4 0 1—7

Rockford, 11; Aurora, 1.

ROCKFORD, Ill., June 13.—[Special.]—Mays was an easy mark for Rockford today. Kling's pitching and Thorp's batting were the features. The score:

Rockford.........6 1 1 3 1 0 0 0 *—11
Aurora.........0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0—1

Earned runs—Rockford, 4. Hits—Rockford, 15; Aurora, 5. Errors—Rockford, 1; Aurora, 6. Batteries—Kling and Snyder; Mays and Frost, Grantlick. Two-base hits—Underwood, Kling, Matthews. Three-base hit—G. Nicol. Home runs—Thorp (3), Wiswell. Passed ball—Frost. Time—1:45.

QUINCY FORCED TO DISBAND.

Losing Attendance and Poor Work of the Team the Causes.

QUINCY, Ill., June 13.—[Special.]—The Quincy Baseball club was disbanded today and the players released. The cause was the poor work of the team and the losing attendance. The club would have been carried on and strengthened except for the improbability of the adoption of the double-season plan. The club has lost about $2,000.

Today's Wisconsin-Michigan Games.

The following games are scheduled for today in the Wisconsin-Michigan League: Oshkosh at Menominee, Green Bay at Negaunee, and Marinette at Marquette.

Eastern Association Results.

At Albany, N. Y.—Albany, 14; Buffalo, 8.
At New Haven, Conn.—New Haven, 10; Binghamton, 3.
At Providence, R. I.—Troy, 8; Providence, 4.
At Elmira, N. Y.—Athletic, 4; Elmira, 3.
At Rochester, N. Y.—Syracuse, 5; Rochester, 4.

Southern League Results.

At Atlanta, Ga.—Atlanta, 8; Memphis, 4.
At Macon, Ga.—Macon, 3; Montgomery, 6.
At Birmingham, Ala.—Birmingham, 6; Mobile, 3.
At Chattanooga, Tenn.—Chattanooga, 6; New Orleans, 0.

Harvard, 4; Brown, 3.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., June 13.—[Special.]—The deciding game in the baseball series between the teams of Harvard and Brown was played today, resulting in a victory for Harvard after a close and exciting contest. Both pitchers were effective, but Highlands carried off the honors. The score:

Harvard.........0 3 0 0 0 0 1 0 0—4
Brown.........0 3 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—3

Earned runs—Harvard, 2. Base hits—Harvard, 9; Brown, 7. Errors—Harvard, 6; Brown, 2.

COOK COUNTY MEN SUSPENDED.

Had No Permission for Saturday's Road Race—Chicago Matinee Races.

All of the Cook County Wheelmen who took part in last Saturday's races have been suspended from the League of American Wheelmen for not having obtained permission of the league to hold the meeting. Until an official investigation is made nobody can compete with them without incurring a similar punishment.

Whatever the Chicago club may think of the Illinois club on the track or on the road, it must acknowledge that the example their rivals have set in holding Saturday afternoon handicap road and track races has furnished the idea out of which it is hoped to evolve a brilliant series of successes during the present season. Beginning next Saturday afternoon and continuing every succeeding Saturday whenever it is possible the Chicago club will hold handicap track races at the Parkside grounds. In course of time invitations will be extended to other clubs to participate in these events, and from the competition there is expected to result much that will be of benefit. The racing men will be fit throughout the season and the sport will be generally encouraged. Youngsters will come to the front and this city will soon become what, to its discredit it is not now, the center of racing in the country. As a starter races at one, two, five, and ten miles have been arranged, in which all the cracks of the Chicago club—Barrett, George Thorne, Bode, Tuttle, Munger, Winship, Ballard, Biles, Root, Young, Githens, Van Sicklen, Lumsden, Davis, Roe, Nicollet, Drier, McFarland, and Brooks—will take part. With the best of these men fit and the conditions favorable the contests between them would be worth going miles to see.

Capt. Van Sicklen of the Chicago Cycling club, now that there is every appearance of the match team race with the Riverside Wheelmen falling through, is eager to treat with the Illinois club's team for a race. In all likelihood the Illinois men will overlook the provisions of his reply to their challenge and force his team to a race now that nothing lies in the way beyond the mere assertion that the Illinois team is an inferior one. In Rhodes, Tuttle, Gray, Knisely, and Ullbrecht it must be confessed that the Illinois men have a rattling good quintet, one not to be despised even by such fine riders as the Chicago club can put on the road. What the outcome of the matter will be can only be determined when the Illinois club learns officially of the situation from its Captain. A race between these clubs would seem desirable for the purpose of settling once for all the supremacy which is in dispute between them, to say nothing of the healthy effect such a contest would have upon the rivalry of the sport, which at present seems to languish hereabouts.

Tomorrow evening the Century Road club of America will hold a meeting for the purpose of receiving the reports of the committees it appointed two weeks ago to nominate tickets to be balloted on by mail, to frame a constitution and rules to govern road racing in this country.

Zimmerman's quarter mile record of 30 seconds does not go. The time is all right, but the performance was made with a flying start. Therefore it is no record, because he had previously gone a quarter on the Springfield, Mass., track in 29 4-5 seconds with a flying start. However that may be, there is no disputing or lamenting the latest performance of this famous wheelman, in which he rode a half-mile in 1 minute and 4 seconds, or two seconds faster than Tyler's time.

Twenty-two miles have been covered in an hour on the Paddington track by J. Wass and J. N. Still. They did not beat the mile record of Murphy and Zimmerman made last year, but they knocked all the existing records up to twenty-two miles. The following analysis shows the performance by the mile:

1 mile, 2:36 2-5; 2 miles, 5:13 1-5; 3 miles, 7:50 4-5; 4 miles, 10:27 2-5; 5 miles, 13:11 1-5; 6 miles, 15:54 1-5; 7 miles, 18:36 2-5; 8 miles, 21:21 1-5; 9 miles, 24:5 2-5; 10 miles, 26:49 3-5; 11 miles, 29:33 4-5; 12 miles, 32:17 3-5; 13 miles, 35:3 1-5; 14 miles, 37:47 3-5; 15 miles, 40:33 2-5; 16 miles, 43:18 1-5; 17 miles, 46:3 1-5; 18 miles, 48:48 1-5; 19 miles, 51:40 2-5; 20 miles, 54:26 2-5; 21 miles, 57:11 2-5; 22 miles, 59:55 3-5.

NAME THE AMERICAN DERBY WINNER

Three Handsome Prizes Offered for Correctly Placing Its First Three Horses.

The American Derby, at one mile and a half, for 3-year-olds, will be run at Washington Park Saturday, June 25. In the interest of sport THE TRIBUNE offers a prize of $100 to the first of its readers who can correctly name the first, second, and third horses at the finish.

If no competitor names the three correctly the one coming nearest thereto wins the $100. A second prize of $50 will be given to the second correct guesser, and a third prize of $25 to the third. Each competitor can guess as often as he pleases. The only condition imposed is that the choice be written on the blank printed below. Competition closes at noon Saturday, June 25, the day of the race. All guesses received after that time will be rejected. As each coupon is received it will be numbered and filed. The official TRIBUNE stamp affixed will show the hour and minute of its receipt.

[*Trim here.*]

AMERICAN DERBY,
June 25, 1892.

The following are my selections for first, second, and third places:

1.................................
2.................................
3.................................
Name.................................
Town.................................
No.................................
Street.................................

[Coupon will be stamped here.]

[*Trim here.*]

[Cut this coupon out and address American Derby, Tribune office, Chicago, Ill.]

The horses eligible, with their present odds in the book of J. H. McDermott & Co., 145 Monroe street, and 125-127 Park row, New York, are:

Horse.	Odds.	Horse.	Odds.
Azra	6	Jerome L.	100
Alice D.	100	Josie O.	100
Annorean	100	Jot Gunter	100
Bashford	5	Julia May	100
Bob Rice Jr.	25	Knobber Chief	100
Belle of Beachwood	100	Miss Knott	40
Bob Forester	50	My Partner	100
Big Casino	20	Newton	10
Belle Mead	100	Outcraft	100
Brazos	40	O'Sullivan	80
Robert Weitbrec	Full	Old Pepper	25
Belfast	100	Perblaise	100
Brooklyn	100	Prince of Darkness	80
Chief Justice	5	Pauline S.	100
Charm	100	Pat Woodcock	10
Crit Davis	100	Quickness	100
Cicero	5	Roscoe	100
Cæsar	60	Roseman	100
Carlsbad	Full	Ronald	40
D. M.	100	Roseboy	100
Devezac	100	Sewanee	100
Emperor Regent	30	Sykeston	30
Fire Ball	100	Salvation	70
False B.	60	Staghound	100
Faraday	20	St. Argentino	70
Good Investment	100	Salonica	20
Gen. Miles	100	Zorilla	70
Gladiator	100	Tombigbee	100
Galindo	Full	Transit	60
Horace L.	100	The Peer	60
Herald	10	The Distiller	80
Hickory Withe	100	Umatilla	40
Al Orth	100	Westlake	100
Ignite	80	Wanthrift	100
Indus	20	Zaldivar	3
Julius Saxe	25		

Zaldivar is now a 3 to 1 favorite, Bashford second choice at 5 to 1, and Azra third choice at 6 to 1. Salvation, St. Argentine, Zorilla, Brazos, Old Pepper, and Bob Rice Jr. have all been played to some extent during the week, causing a drop in the prices against them.

There are 10,000 guesses so far in the contest.

Kalamazoo-Detroit Relay Race.

KALAMAZOO, Mich., June 13.—[Special.]—A relay bicycle race between Kalamazoo and Detroit has been arranged for the date to be decided upon in a few days.

Jake Schaefer's Start for Paris.

Jake Schaefer will leave Chicago this afternoon at 5 o'clock for New York, where he will take the steamer for Paris. He will be accompanied on his trip by William H. Catton of Rock Island. Schaefer will practice with Catton for the championship game at Vignaux's academy, providing Ives has not already secured the place. He also expects to have some games with the foreigners before he returns to America.

A Killing with Ormie Postponed.

Old Ormie was pointed with the injection and necessary betters for a "killing" in the mile handicap, but the storm broke while he was coming to the paddock and so did he. After running a mile all the racing was out of the old rogue, and Tony Licalzi got him excused.

Emperor William's Meteor Beaten.

LONDON, June 13.—At the Cinque Port regatta today the yacht Iverna again defeated the Meteor, which is owned by the German Emperor.

Notes of the Amateurs.

Dearborns defeated the Crystal Boys by a score of 19 to 7.

Pullman Maroons were defeated at Washington Heights Sunday by the Calumets. The score: 2 to 1.

Dearborns are open for challenges from all clubs averaging 13 years of age. Address Louis Hoffman, 3503 Dearborn street.

Calumets would like to hear from all 16 to 17-year-old clubs, the Willows and Oakdales preferred. Address John C. Lucken, Washington Heights.

HE TALKS OF BLAINE.

SENATOR HALE SPEAKS OF THE EX-SECRETARY'S PLANS.

He Was Not Desirous of Being President but Was Forced into the Fight by His Friends—He Will Work and Speak for the Ticket—John C. New Brings a Lot of Enthusiasm to Washington with Him—Elliott Shepard Wants to Be Secretary of State—Ratification Meeting.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 13.—[Special.]—"Mr. Blaine told me the day he left Washington that he expected Mr. Harrison to be nominated," was the statement Senator Hale made Sunday. The Senator from Maine, who is a warm personal friend of the ex-Secretary of State, was talking about the events of the last few days, and his statement quoted above indicated that Mr. Blaine foresaw better than those who were championing his cause at Minneapolis what the outcome would be.

"Mr. Blaine meant what he said in his letter to Mr. Clarkson," Mr. Hale continued. "He did not want to be a candidate and was not, but his friends insisted upon pushing him for the Presidency and, seeing that they would do so whether he was willing or unwilling, Mr. Blaine resigned. I do not think he wanted the Presidency, for it does not require an election to that position to add anything to the laurels of James G. Blaine."

During the further course of his talk Mr. Hale said that Mr. Blaine's withdrawal from the Cabinet was not the result of a hastily formed determination. To Senator Hale he had expressed a desire of leaving the place some months prior to the time when he did. Secretary Blaine had conducted to a successful ending matters in which, as Secretary of State, he was greatly interested, and that being accomplished, Mr. Hale said, Mr. Blaine found no reason why he should not cast aside the burdens of public office. Under no circumstances would he have remained much longer. Being asked whether the ex-Secretary had retired from public life altogether, Senator Hale said he did not know.

"I do not believe that he has," he continued, "and I do not want to be quoted as saying so, for what Mr. Blaine's plans for the future may be I am not prepared to speak. However, I know that he desired to leave the Cabinet to pursue a line of work that he had laid down for himself and to which he will no doubt devote considerable of his time. He loves books and likes to reach results and his work in the Department of State was not congenial to him. Mr. Blaine is full of work and abundant in resource and never at a loss for something to do. American politics is a field in which the historian may gather a harvest of exceeding richness, and this is the work to which Mr. Blaine will apply himself."

His work will deal with some epoch of American history; just what Mr. Hale could not say, but after the line of that publication which now bears his name. When asked if Mr. Blaine would take part in the campaign Mr. Hale replied in the affirmative.

"Of course," he went on, "it would not be expected that he would do the work he did ten or twenty years ago, when he was younger, but he will no doubt make some speeches and give the ticket nominated his hearty support. He is too good a Republican to do anything else, and Mr. Blaine and his many friends will be found zealously working for the election of Mr. Harrison and Mr. Reid."

Mr. Blaine still has his house here, and Mr. Hale thought he would spend his winters in Washington as he had in the past.

CONFIDENT OF THE RESULT.

John C. New Arrives in Washington Full of Enthusiasm.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 13.—[Special.]—John C. New reached Washington last evening, the avant courier of the Republican hosts returning from Minneapolis, and took rooms at the Shoreman. He confessed to extreme bodily fatigue and much loss of sleep, but he looked well and his good spirits were evident.

"Without a word of detraction from the other candidates," he said, "the result was the natural sequence of a strong and successful administration, one that had won popular approval and which the people deemed worthy of a second trial. Right here I want to say that throughout the convention none of Mr. Harrison's friends uttered any word of unkindness or reproach for any of the other gentlemen mentioned for the nomination."

"Will Mr. Harrison be reëlected?"

"I have not the slightest doubt of it; no more than I had of Grant's reëlection in '72, or of Lincoln's in '64. In fact, there isn't the opposition to him now that there was to either of the others when they were candidates for the second time. The people approve of Mr. Harrison's administration and are going to keep him where he is. Mr. Reid will make an admirable Vice-President and his nomination will be acceptable to the party everywhere."

Morris M. Estee of California, replying to a direct question as to the probability of the Golden State going Republican in the coming campaign, replied: "I am quite sure California will give its Electoral vote to the Republican ticket. It is idle to repeat what every one knows, that Blaine is the idol of our section. At the same time the people are satisfied with Mr. Harrison's course as President. He will enter a second campaign without having to be on the defensive. No acts of his administration need apology or defense. Even the Democrats, while they differ from him on questions of policy, concede that he has filled his high office creditably. Some opposition has developed in the silver States, but California cannot be classed as a silver State, neither can Oregon nor Washington."

MILWAUKEE, Wis., June 13.—[Special.]—Henry C. Payne, the Wisconsin member of the Republican National committee, has returned from Minneapolis. He said today:

"While Mr. Harrison was not my first choice I am satisfied with the result and believe he is a strong candidate and will continue to grow stronger. The election would have to be made on the Harrison administration anyway."

"The report that I accepted the National committee selection with the understanding that I would resign if Harrison was nominated was not true and there was no occasion for it. It is on a par with the report that there were some words and hard feelings between Senators Spooner and Sawyer and myself. There was at no time any ill feeling or warm words between us, but good feeling prevailed throughout."

COL. SHEPARD IS AMBITIOUS.

He Wants to Be the Secretary of State Himself.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 13.—[Special.]—Dr. Depew's ambition to be Secretary of State may meet a check in Col. Elliott F. Shepard. Ever since he won his way to the President's heart by presenting him with an exquisite portrait of young Benjamin Harrison McKee inlaid in mahogany, Col. Shepard has had diplomatic aspirations. He wanted the mission to Turkey, but Secretary Blaine cruelly crushed that hope. By his own account Col. Shepard, through his newspaper and in private, has been the President's chief adviser in international matters. He has been at least the left hand of the administration in the Chilean controversy and the Bering Sea arbitration. He wants to wear some of the blushing honors of a diplomatist. He would take hold of the State Department and infuse some life in it—his friends say. One reform would be to adopt the style he has enforced in his paper of using proper titles of foreign countries and capitals. For instance, correspondence going into Congress would be dated "Wien," "Bruxelles," "Roma," and "Loudres," instead of the everyday English names which common people are used to using.

This is a reform on which Col. Shepard has long had his heart set. As he himself claims much of the credit for driving Secretary Blaine from the Cabinet it may be taken for granted that everything savoring of the "Blaine policy" would be rooted up. If his services at Minneapolis cannot be rewarded with the State Department Col. Shepard might be persuaded to accept the vacant Russian mission. His friends, however, think he ought to be rewarded with the first place.

Though it requires something more than a knack for after-dinner talkers to perform the many duties of the State Department, there is no doubt that Dr. Depew wants the position. The younger Vanderbilts and the English stockholders are said to be crowding him so that he would be glad of a chance to leave the railroad business. The New York Central pays its President more than the United States does its Secretary of State, but there is enough honor attached to the latter position to enable Dr. Depew to make the exchange of positions without loss of prestige. His lack of training would not be a hindrance, because the President and Secretary Tracy could go on attending to the business of the State Department just as the administration partisans say they have for the last year.

THREE SECRETARIES WILL STAY.

Foster, Elkins, and Rusk to Remain in the Cabinet—Other Positions.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 13.—[Special.]—Members of the Cabinet who are said to be booked for a second term, in the event of Harrison's reëlection, are: Mr. Foster, Secretary of the Treasury; Mr. Elkins, Secretary of War, and Mr. Rusk, Secretary of Agriculture. The vacancy in the State Department must be filled before July 4. The gentleman selected will doubtless have assurance of remaining in the Cabinet until the end of Harrison's second term. Secretary Noble of the Interior Department has desired for some time to return to private life. Mr. Wanamaker, it is said, would prefer to devote his time to his business and will gladly turn over the Post-office Department to a Republican successor. Mr. Miller is anxious for judicial honors, and may leave the Cabinet before the expiration of the present term. The District Judgeship at Chicago will be vacant by the retirement of Judge Blodgett in November next. Mr. Tracy, Secretary of the Navy, would be glad to go on the Supreme Bench, but as New York already has a member of the court President Harrison will not go there for an appointee. The Controller of the Currency and Fifth Auditor vacate their offices July 1. Mr. Lacy, the Controller, goes to Chicago as President of the new national bank just organized, and Mr. Habercorn will engage in private business. The resignation of Mr. Blaine and the transfer of Mr. Proctor to the Senate leave New England without a representative in the Cabinet. The President has in mind that this section of the country must not be without a Cabinet officer. The only question just now is who would be willing to take the office for the brief period that it is certain to be held. The names of W. W. Crapo and ex-Gov. Robinson are mentioned, as well as that of ex-Gov. Cheney of New Hampshire. If Mr. Coolidge had not so recently gone to France he would be offered the honor. Ex-Gov. Alexander H. Rice, it is said, may be the President's choice.

THEY ARE ALL GONE NOW.

The Last of the Politicians Have Left Minneapolis.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., June 13.—[Special.]—Chairman Clarkson, J. Sloat Fassett, John Dwight, ex-Congressman Boutelle, and forty or fifty newspaper correspondents are about all who were left of the big convention crowds today.

Gen. James W. Husted of New York left for the East last evening, accompanied by his wife and son. The General has been confined to his bed from the day of his arrival in Minneapolis until yesterday, when he was sufficiently recovered to warrant him in starting on his homeward journey. Gen. Galusha A. Grow of Pennsylvania, whose presence was missed from the convention, is nearly recovered from his illness, and will leave for the East in a day or so. Like Gen. Husted Gen. Grow has been ill during the entire week.

Messrs. Clarkson and Fassett left for their respective homes this evening. The general sentiment seems to be that Chris Magee of Pittsburg will be selected Chairman of the National committee.

REPUBLICANS ARE ORGANIZING.

Ratification Meetings Are Being Held Throughout the Land.

ANDERSON, Ind., June 13.—[Special.]—Ten thousand people ratified Harrison's nomination in this city tonight with bands, fireworks, and torchlight processions. J. W. Lovett, W. T. Durbuin, and Judge Robinson spoke. The city is ablaze with enthusiasm.

LEBANON, Ind., June 13.—[Special.]—The Republicans opened the campaign here this evening after ratifying the new Presidential ticket by a grand pyrotechnical display. About 2,000 people were seated in temporary quarters in the court-house yard, where John L. Griffiths and John D. Cochran spoke. Both were enthusiastically received.

OLNEY, Ill., June 13.—[Special.]—A grand Republican rally was held this evening in the court-house yard to ratify the nominations of Harrison and Reid. Gen. C. W. Pavey and J. O. Berton delivered addresses.

IRON CITY, Tenn., June 13.—[Special.]—The first Harrison and Reid club in the South was organized here today with the following officers: Hal H. Seavy President, A. W. Porch Vice-President, Oscar Wade Secretary, L. L. Porch, Treasurer.

CALLING ON THE PRESIDENT.

He Receives Many Visitors and Congratulatory Telegrams.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 13.—The President had a large number of visitors today, including Gen. Estee of California, Col. A. M. Hughes of Tennessee, and other delegates to the Republican convention.

It is safe to say, however, that none of the visitors had as cordial a reception as Gen. New, who stopped in the city today on his way to London, where he will resume his duties as Consul-General. He left here this evening, and will sail from New York Wednesday on the City of New York.

Among the many congratulations received by the President today were cable messages from Minister Phelps at Berlin and Minister Grant at Vienna.

"IT WILL BE STALE NEWS.

President Harrison to Be Told of His Nomination Monday.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 13.—The President has received a telegram from Gov. McKinley, Chairman of the committee appointed by the Republican convention to notify President Harrison of his renomination, asking if it would be convenient to him to receive the committee Monday next. The President responded in the affirmative.

Maine Stands by Its Son.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., June 13.—Congressman Boutelle this morning was asked to give his opinion of the talk of sending Blaine to the Senate to succeed Senator Hale. He said that he had not seen the report and did not know whether Mr. Blaine would care to go to the Senate, but he had no hesitation in saying that any honor in the gift of the Republicans of Maine that Mr. Blaine may desire would be enthusiastically bestowed upon the great leader.

Hendricks May Succeed Platt.

NEW YORK, June 13.—Since the defeat of Thomas C. Platt in the Minneapolis convention the question as to who should take charge of the Republican national campaign in this State has been the subject of earnest discussion among the leading Republicans who are in this city. In the person of the Collector of the Port Francis Hendricks they believe they can see the necessary man.

HOMEOPATHISTS IN ANNUAL CONVENTION

The Meeting Gets Down to Business the First Day—Papers Read.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 13.—The homeopathic physicians' convention opened here today with a large attendance. The Secretary's report said there are in the United States forty general and thirty-nine special homeopathic hospitals, at which 31,294 patients were treated last year. Of this number 21,134 were cured. The death rate was 3.31 per cent. It was also shown that there are in the United States fifty-five homeopathic dispensaries and thirty homeopathic journals.

The address of the Bureau of Gynæcology was read by Dr. M. T. Runnels of Kansas City, Mo. Dr. T. S. Verdi of Washington presented the text of a proposed bill to be submitted to Congress, providing for the appointment by the President of a board of eight medical examiners, whose duty it shall be to examine candidates for the degree of United States Master of Medical Science. The session was public. An introductory address was made by Dr. J. B. Gregg Curtis of the local committee. An address of welcome was then made by the Hon. J. W. Douglass, Commissioner of the District of Columbia, which was followed by a short address by Representative Dalzell of Pennsylvania.

Dr. Tullio S. Verdi read a paper on "Our Struggles for National Recognition," after which Dr. Theo Y. Kinne, President of the institute, read his annual report and held a general reception. The exercises were interspersed by specially dedicated and characteristic music by the Marine Band.

MERCIER DECIDES TO TAKE HIS SEAT.

He Will Then Demand an Investigation from the House.

QUEBEC, June 13.—[Special.]—Notwithstanding the emphatic denial of his intimate friends ex-Premier Mercier has determined to take his seat in the Legislative Assembly for Bonaventure County. After the result of the general elections on March 8 he decided to retire altogether from public life, but subsequent events, especially the judgment by Judge Chauveau, committing him for trial at the next term of the Court of Queen's Bench, forced him to change his decision and to face his adversaries in order to vindicate his honor and that of his family. He has made up his mind, he says, to not allow his persecutors to crush him altogether.

In the House he will make one of the greatest speeches of his life, followed by a demand on his part for a full inquiry before his constitutional peers into all the charges against him, and not a one-sided investigation, such as had been held before the Royal Commission and the police court. The announcement of the ex-Premier's determination has created an immense sensation in the province, and considerable flurry in ministerial circles especially. The return of the fallen political gladiator is evidently not viewed with favor. A motion to immediately expel him is already suggested, but will scarcely be acted upon.

MRS. HARRISON TO THE ADIRONDACKS.

Mountain Air Considered Beneficial to Her—She Is Slightly Improved.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 13.—[Special.]—Mrs. Harrison was able Sunday for the first time since the beginning of her illness to walk unaided through the suite of rooms in the south front of the Executive Mansion, though the little journey required ten minutes. The plan of taking Mrs. Harrison to the cottage at Cape May has now been abandoned in favor of a trip to the Adirondacks, as it has been decided that mountain rather than sea air is what is needed to build up her health. The journey will not be undertaken before the first of the week, as it is considered expedient not to tax her returning strength by so long a journey. The oppressive heat of the last few days has not been felt at the White House, where Mrs. Harrison's rooms and those adjoining have preserved a pleasant temperature owing to the uninterrupted current of air which sweeps through the apartments. Mrs. McKee will accompany her mother to the Adirondacks, where a cottage will probably be secured, though nothing definite has yet been decided in this respect. Later Mrs. McKee will go to Marblehead, Mass., to spend the summer with her husband.

BEARINGER'S LUMBER MILL DESTROYED.

The East Tawas Plant Burned—Record of Other Fires.

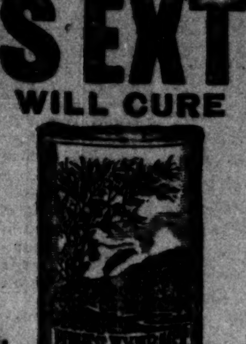
EAST TAWAS, Mich., June 13.—[Special.]—The East Tawas Improvement company's mill, better known as Bearinger's, caught fire from some unexplained cause today and burned to the ground. A raft of nine million was daily expected and the mill would then run night and day, employing 150 men. The mill was valued at $25,000, insured for $17,500.

VALPARAISO, Ind., June 13.—[Special.]—The entire plant of the Garden City Brick Yards at Hobart burned to the ground at 4 o'clock this morning. The loss, which includes the drying houses, engines, machinery, etc., will aggregate nearly $25,000. The proprietors, Kinsella & Co., are Chicago parties. The origin of the fire is unknown.

POND'S EXTRACT

WILL CURE

Sunburn, Chafings, Eruptions, Sore Eyes, Sore Feet, Mosquito Bites, Stings of Insects, Inflammations, Hemorrhages,



FAC-SIMILE OF BOTTLE WITH BUFF WRAPPER.

Piles, Cuts, Boils, Burns, Wounds, Cruises, Catarrh, Soreness, Lameness.

AVOID IMITATIONS. ACCEPT NO SUBSTITUTE.

POND'S EXTRACT CO., 76 Fifth Avenue, New York.

REGRETS ARE VAIN.

So said a wise man.
But you needn't have any in the way of purchasing

FURNITURE

If you but look over our goods before parting with your money. JUST TWO IDEAS:

This Quartered Oak

SIDEBOARD,

Handsomely carved and polished, Large Bevel Plate, 46 inches wide, 75 inches high,



No. 6) Sideboard. Oak.

$15.00

This Polished Oak

BOOK-CASE,

34 inches wide, 66 inches high, Large Drawer, Adjustable Shelves, Bevel Mirror,



$5.85

WALTER HILL CO.,
218 Wabash-av.

Tooth-Food.

This medicine for babies prevents and cures pains of teething and resulting diseases, not by putting children to sleep with an opiate, for it contains no harmful drugs, but by supplying the teeth-forming ingredients which are lacking in most mothers' milk and all artificial foods. It is sweet and babies like it. $1.00 a bottle, at all druggists. Send for pamphlet, "Teething Made Easy."

THE REYNOLDS MFG. CO.
CINCINNATI, O.

RED STAR LINE.

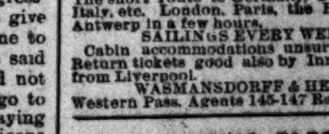
Tourists and Business Men intending to visit Europe should take the RED STAR LINE STEAMERS VIA ANTWERP. The short route to Germany, France, Switzerland, Italy, etc. London, Paris, the Rhine reached from Antwerp in a few hours.

SAILINGS EVERY WEDNESDAY.

Cabin accommodations unsurpassed. Rates low. Return tickets good also by Inman Line steamers from Liverpool.

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Send 6c. for sealed illustrated catalog with full list of diseases and sworn statements in English, German, Swedish and Norwegian, or Treatise on Rupture cured by Electric Truss. THE OWEN ELECTRIC BELT & APPLIANCE CO., Main Office and Only Factory, State st., cor. Adams, Chicago, Ill. [The Owen Electric Belt Building]. Entrance on State-st. New York Office, 826 Broadway. The Largest Electric Belt Establishment in the World.

SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS.

PURELY VEGETABLE and STRICTLY RELIABLE.

They act directly and promptly on the Liver and Stomach, restoring the constipated organs to healthy activity, and are a positive and perfectly Safe Cure for Constipation, Liver Complaint, Sick Headache, Biliousness, and all other diseases arising from a disordered condition of the Liver and Stomach.

They are the ONLY RELIABLE VEGETABLE LIVER PILL SOLD; They are PERFECTLY HARMLESS; They are PURELY VEGETABLE; TRY THEM.

DR. SCHENCK'S Book on Consumption, Liver Complaint, and Dyspepsia, sent Free.

DR. J. H. SCHENCK & SON, Philadelphia, Pa.

Proposals for City of Chicago Gold Bonds.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.
City of Chicago, June 9, 1892.

Proposals will be received at the office of the City Comptroller of the City of Chicago up to twelve (12) o'clock noon of the twentieth (20th) day of June, 1892, for the sale of $821,000 City of Chicago Water Loan Bonds; 249,000 City of Chicago River Improvement Bonds and 490,000 City of Chicago Sewerage Bonds, of the denomination of one thousand ($1,000) dollars each; to be issued and dated July 1st, 1892, and to run twenty (20) years; to replace a like amount maturing on that date; interest at the rate of four (4) per cent per annum, payable semi-annually at the American Exchange National Bank, New York; principal and interest payable in gold.

These bonds are issued pursuant to an ordinance passed by the City Council, April 7th, 1892, and approved by the Mayor.

Bids will be received for the whole or a part of said issue and will be deliverable in the City of Chicago. Right is reserved by the City to reject any and all bids. A certified check on a National Bank, for at least five (5) per cent of the amount bid for, should accompany each proposal.

Any further information in regard to these securities can be obtained at this office, or at the American Exchange National Bank of New York.

H. N. MAY,
City Comptroller.

OFFICE CONSTRUCTING QUARTERMASTER, Fort Sheridan, Illinois, May 16, 1892. Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received at this office until 1 o'clock p. m., Wednesday, June 15, 1892, and opened immediately thereafter, for the material and labor required to build four iron deck bridges over ravines on the military reservation of Fort Sheridan, Illinois. Competitors must submit with their proposals full and complete plans and specifications for the bridges, but no compensation will be given in case proposals are not accepted. Blank forms for proposals and any information desired can be obtained at this office. The right is reserved to reject any or all bids and to waive any defect or informality in any bid that may result to the interest of the United States. Proposals must be inclosed in envelopes, sealed and marked "Proposals for bridges, to be opened at 1 p. m., Wednesday, June 15, 1892," and addressed to CAPT. F. B. JONES, Assistant Quartermaster.

PROCLAMATION.

DOGS.

MAYOR'S OFFICE,
CHICAGO, June 4, 1892.

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to law, that for the period commencing on the 15th day of June, instant, and until the 1st day of October next thereafter, all dogs running at large within the city limits shall be provided with and wear a safe and substantial muzzle, securely and properly put on, so as to prevent them from biting, and any dog going at large within such period without being securely and safely muzzled as aforesaid shall be killed or impounded.

Every owner, possessor, or person who harbors or keeps any dog within the limits of the city shall annually, and within thirty days after the 1st day of May, register such dog at the office of the City Clerk and secure a license tag; and all dogs not so registered and not wearing such metal tag found loose and at large upon the public highways or public grounds within the city limits, whether muzzled or not, shall be captured, or impounded, or killed, as provided by the city ordinance.

The police are instructed to carry out, as far as practicable, the foregoing requirements.

(Signed) HEMPSTEAD WASHBURNE, Mayor.

Candy Send $1.25, $2.10 or $3.50 for a superb box of candy by express, prepaid, east of Denver or west of Boston. Suitable for Presents. Sample orders solicited. Address C. F. GUNTHER, CONFECTIONER, 212 STATE-ST., CHICAGO.

Can the eyes of the entire IRON world be focused on DULUTH without influencing VALUES? Worden, Smith & Richards, Real Est. & Iron Mines, Duluth, Minn.

ITS ORDER RESCINDED

ACTION BY COUNTY BOARD ON COST OF DIETING PRISONERS.

The Matter Taken from the Public Service Committee and the Order Allowing the Sheriff 25 Cents a Day for Each Prisoner Promptly Disposed Of by a Resolution Introduced by Commissioner Allen—Rumors of Trouble Over the Inspector Marsh Case.

Commissioner Allen's resolution to rescind the order of the board agreeing to allow the Sheriff 25 cents a day for dieting prisoners in the County Jail was yesterday passed by the County Board. To nail the matter a motion was made to reconsider the vote and promptly laid on the table.

Commissioner Stauber brought the question to an issue by a motion to take the resolution from the Public Service committee, which had referred it to the Jail and Criminal Court committee. That motion having carried he said: "To make an end of the present controversy if possible, in the interests of the taxpayers of Cook County and to bring the matter within the law, I move Commissioner Allen's resolution be adopted."

Commissioner Allen seconded the motion, taking exception to Mr. Stauber's preamble.

Commissioner Manierre called attention to the fact that the resolution had been referred to the Committee on Jail and Criminal Court and said: "The committee met today at the jail. We wanted to inspect the kitchen, but were not allowed. We questioned the prisoners and saw the meals. I should say the dinner we saw did not cost over three or four cents. There is no reason why these men because they are committed to the County Jail should not be provided with good, wholesome food. Most of them are committed for trial and are presumed to be innocent until found guilty. They should be fed well. Every prisoner we questioned said the fare is insufficient. The coffee is nauseating. They have a thin soup with scraps of meat in it and a piece of bread for dinner. Breakfast and supper consist of bread and coffee. While I should prefer that the committee should make a thorough examination, still if the board wishes to act upon the matter now I am agreed."

"I believe we are wronging the county and wronging the prisoners," said Commissioner Stauber. "I have always thought that it did not cost over six cents a day to feed those prisoners as they are fed. Unless the board takes steps to undo this thing we are committing a crime. If you don't you are upholding the Sheriff. The law says prisoners shall have good, wholesome food. If they are fed at three or four cents somebody is robbing the county. If the board votes to continue the present plan it is voting simply to uphold and continue the steal."

"What Commissioner Stauber says doesn't change the position of the Sheriff under the law," said Commissioner Cool. "The board will have no more power under any other arrangement than at present. This has been a question that has torn up every County Board since there has been one. We have the opinions of several county attorneys that the present agreement is legal. We all know how the meals are served at the jail. Had the board the power to do all the work over there I apprehend it could not be done for less than 25 cents a day. If 25 cents is too much I would say make it less. I am perfectly satisfied to have the resolution rescinded and the matter settled in some other way."

Commissioner Ballard said he wanted Mr. Stauber to understand he was not in collusion with the Sheriff, and was not going to vote to cheat the county. At the same time he believed the county could not feed the prisoners for 25 cents a day.

Calls of "Question, question!" brought the matter to a vote and it was carried with a single dissenting vote, that of Commissioner Nelson. It was a victory for President Green and he smiled contentedly when the vote was announced.

The session didn't start Mr. Green's way, however. The Finance committee reported back the Sheriff's Dieting bill for April, which President Green had vetoed, and recommended that it be paid, also the dieting bill for May. Both recommendations were concurred in, Messrs. Green and Stauber casting the only dissenting votes.

After the adjournment President Green was asked if he should again veto the April bill and veto the May bill.

"They're in my hands," he said suggestively. "Victory seems to be mine today."

"But you declared you would veto the bills as long as they were presented."

"Well, I'll take until next Monday to think it over."

Little other business was done by the board. Commissioner Struckmann asked that the County Attorney state to the board if a special act of Congress was necessary to build two bridges across the Little Calumet River, that being under the laws of the United States a navigable stream. Bridges are wanted at Thornton, near Hammond.

CLERKS AND TREASURER REPORT.

They Show Money Due Cook County—The Victoria Hotel Balcony.

The semi-annual report of the Clerk of the Superior Court shows the total receipts to have been $27,507, and the total disbursements $17,873.95 in addition to the Clerk's salary of $2,500, leaving a balance due Cook County of $7,133.05.

The Treasurer's report of fees received by him and disbursements made from the same from Dec. 1, 1891, to May 31, 1892, follows:

COMMISSION ACCOUNT.

To balance December, 1891	$ 6,453
To commissions received	5,346
By amount transferred to general fund act.	6,453
Paid Treasurer's salary, etc.	2,411
By balance	2,934
To balance June 1, 1892	2,934

COLLECTING DEPARTMENT.

To balance Dec. 1, 1891	$34,442
By amount transferred to general fund	34,442
By paid clerk hire, etc.	86,978
By amount paid overdrawn	86,978
Leaving amount overdrawn for which there will be commissions to cover same	86,978

COST ACCOUNT.

To balance Dec. 1, 1891	$19,978
To amounts received since	4,586
By amount transferred to general fund acct.	19,978
By balance	4,586
To balance June 1, 1892	4,586

The semi-annual report of the Clerk of the Circuit Court shows the receipts to have been $49,673 and the expenditures $26,106.70, leaving a balance due Cook County of $23,566.30. The reports were referred to the Finance committee.

WILL PROSECUTE "SWEATER" SHOPS.

Health Inspector Ware to Commence 300 Suits—Ordinance Changes.

Health Commissioner Ware proposes to inaugurate a determined assault on "sweater" shops. In response to the Council order asking for information on this subject four inspectors were set at work last week. In a couple of days they reported 200 shops in which the law was either being violated or the conditions such that violations were probable. He will complete a canvass of the city and begin suit on every probable violation. He will probably begin 300 suits. Next Monday night a report of the work will be sent to the Council and that body will be asked to concur in certain recommendations. Most important among these will be one asking that an ordinance be passed licensing or compelling the owners of house shops to register at the department.

AS TO INSPECTOR MARSH'S CASE.

Rumor That the Mayor and Chief McClaughry May Clash Over It.

Mayor Washburne returned to the city yesterday from Minneapolis, but was not at his office and will not be until this afternoon. He will, it is understood, take up the consideration of the Marsh case immediately, and it is hinted there will be some interesting developments. A close friend of the Mayor, who talked with him about the case since he left the city, said yesterday:

"I think the Mayor does not quite approve the course Supt. McClaughry has taken. Mr. Washburne did not ask for Marsh's resignation until he had thoroughly investigated the charge preferred against him. Now the Superintendent proposes to investigate the charge over again. That is to say, he wants to investigate the Mayor's investigation. If the Superintendent's investigation is proceeded with, the Mayor is the person who must prefer charges against the inspector. Doesn't it appear a little odd to see Mr. Washburne a complainant against one of his subordinates before a court of his subordinates?"

From these and other observations it is not improbable that the Mayor and the Superintendent may come into conflict over the case. There are some new charges, it appears. Ald. John Morris, who before his election to the Council ran a saloon of uncertain repute, is said to hold some notes made by Marsh. So also, it is alleged, does John Long of the Park Theater. It is told around the City Hall also that officers were induced while Marsh was Superintendent to buy lots near Maywood from a real-estate firm with which Marsh had some connection at the time. It turns out just now that those lots are covered by a large blanket mortgage. One of the Aldermen referring to the business yesterday said:

"Police officers who are paid salaries ranging from $2,800 to $5,000 ought not to be under the necessity of borrowing money on notes or other securities."

Until Marsh is disposed of it would be idle to speculate on who shall succeed him.

When the Water Gave Out.

Just at that interesting period in the work of washing-day when the clothes must be changed from one kind of a soak into another, the supply of water gave out yesterday in hundreds of North Side homes. Warm water from the range tanks had been used freely in some cases by people who were ignorant of the fact that there was no cold water flowing in at the other end. In one or two instances water-fronts were burned out and pipes melted. Tired housewives, to avoid the "spoiling" of the wash, were compelled to carry water up toilsome flights of stairs from faucets below the level of the mains. That portion of the city for many blocks, with Webster avenue and Bissell street as a center, was without water for hours during all that time of day when it was most needed.

Charged on Bucket-Shop Question.

Judge Hutchinson yesterday impaneled the June grand jury. In his instructions the court read the statute on bucket-shops and told the jury that it was its duty to indict all the keepers of such establishments. It is not likely, however, that the case of the bucket-shop men will come up this term unless the Board of Trade committee should get its evidence in shape. The foreman of the grand jury is John C. McPherson, and the others are Henry Boan, August Witte, Charles Boehm, M. W. Grace, E. R. Cann, M. E. Frumbach, William Fogarty, A. M. McCaulley, A. J. Fleming, M. S. Schaeffer, Henry Peterson, M. Daly, W. M. Linguist, S. M. Staples, John Crandall, Francis Rush, Charles Herzberg, E. Smith, B. F. Cool, M. C. Callihan, J. Scherzming, and R. E. Smart.

That Victoria Hotel Balcony Fight.

The fight over the permit to allow the Victoria Hotel owners to build a balcony over Michigan avenue interested the Council Committee on Streets and Alleys South yesterday. South Park Commissioner Donnersberger appeared in the interest of the boulevards. He thought if Michigan avenue was to belong to the park system the Commissioners should have some rights; if the street was a common roadway the Commissioners wanted to be relieved of the expense of maintaining it. The matter was finally referred to a subcommittee consisting of Ald. Kerr, Kenny, and Wall.

Charges Against the Newsboys' Home.

Residents of Wabash avenue are protesting because they say beer has been introduced into the Newsboys' Home, No. 1418 Wabash avenue. Residents of that neighborhood yesterday sent Chief McClaughry a petition asking him to investigate the matter. It charges that young men of 18 and 20 years are admitted to the home, and that they have been guilty of disorderly conduct, profanity, beer-drinking, and attacks on private citizens that the police have been called on to repel. The Chief referred the matter to Inspector Ross.

Property-Owners File a Petition.

An ordinance introduced in the Council some time ago granting the Chicago and South Park Elevated railway company a fifty-year franchise to run a trunk line on Sixty-seventh street, from Stony Island avenue to State street, was disposed of by filing a petition of property-owners for a Chicago City railway company ordinance, granting a right of way from State street to Ashland avenue. It was referred to the Corporation Counsel with instructions to report back an ordinance.

For Bids on Bonds.

Next Monday Controller May will begin advertising for bids for refunding $821,000 worth of city bonds. He has prepared a letter on the subject, which will be sent to brokers, describing the bonds, for what purpose they were issued, and giving figures regarding the city's indebtedness.

BELIEVES INDICTMENTS WILL HOLD.

District Attorney Milchrist Talks About the Whisky Trust Cases.

District Attorney Milchrist is preparing to meet a similar move on the part of the whisky trust magnates as was made before Judge Jackson in Cincinnati on behalf of Acting President Green. Secretary Peter J. Hennessy, ex-Secretary George J. Gibson, and Nelson Morris, who live in this district, are under indictment to appear before the Federal Court, but their attorneys, Messrs. Runnells and Burry, have given notice that they will oppose any attempt to send their clients to Boston for trial.

When the cases come up for hearing in about ten days the District Attorney will ask for writs of removal to the Boston courts. Test cases will then be brought to release the defendants on habeas corpus, and counsel for the trust will seek to have the indictments quashed.

Mr. Milchrist believes the indictments will stand fire in the courts here notwithstanding Judge Jackson's adverse rulings at Cincinnati.

"The indictments charge that the whisky trust maintained a monopoly by a scheme of rebates to customers," said the District Attorney, "and I think we will be able to show that this system is in restraint of trade and commerce. The rebates are given in consideration of an agreement that the customer will not purchase goods elsewhere for a certain time. In my opinion that is clearly an attempt to prevent competition and estop the purchaser from securing the benefits of competitive prices. This, I believe, is the main question involved."

BOSTON, Mass., June 13.—The bare fact that a decision has been rendered by the Circuit Judge in Ohio to the effect that the whisky trust defendants could refuse to appear in Massachusetts is not definite enough to enable District Attorney Allen to express an opinion upon its significance. He says: "I propose pushing the cases to a conclusion, but just what form the matter will take will depend entirely upon the opinion of the Federal Court in Ohio. The information I received that a decision had been rendered was obtained from the newspapers, which, however, did not furnish the grounds for the opinion. For that reason I cannot tell what action will be taken. However, nothing will be done until I receive the opinion of the Ohio court, or am instructed by the Attorney-General."

CINCINNATI, O., June 13.—The black eye given the government by the decision of United States Circuit Judge Jackson in the case of L. H. Green, Acting President of the whisky trust, is the theme of much congratulation here today. The only one who is not glad is Treasurer W. N. Hobart, who, when he heard of the second indictment, hurried to court to give bonds for his appearance at Boston in order that he might not be disturbed during the May festival.

United States Circuit Judge Ricks of Cleveland, who had two similar cases before him, had heard them and had prepared an opinion, but knowing the Circuit Court here had the same case to hear he withheld his decision and came here to listen to Judge Jackson's hearing. It turned out that they agreed exactly and Judge Ricks at once went out and telegraphed his clerk to file his decision as already prepared.

United States District Attorney Herron is still absent, and until he returns the final order releasing Mr. Green will not be issued. The rise in stock of the Distillers' and Cattle-Feeders' company is commented on with satisfaction by those interested.

Resented the Charge with a Sickle.

ALLIANCE, O., June 13.—[Special.]—James Miller Jr., a prominent farmer, had some grain stolen Saturday night, and this morning, meeting John Shafroth, a neighbor of unsavory reputation, charged him with the theft. Shafroth resented the imputation by attacking Miller with a sharp sickle, cutting four horrible gashes in his face and neck. Smith was carried to his home, where he now lies in a critical condition. Shafroth was locked up to await the result of his victim's injuries.

In Jail at Pontiac and Rational.

PONTIAC, Mich., June 13.—[Special.]—The man first called Sam Johnson, who held up the express train between Durand and Holly Saturday, is in jail here. He was thought to be insane. Today he seemed quite rational, giving his name as James T. Farley. He left Chicago Friday.

[Trim on this rule.]

PRESIDENTIAL PROPHECIES.

No. _____

I PROPHESY THAT

_____

WILL BE NOMINATED FOR

Vice-President

BY THE

Democratic National Convention

AT CHICAGO

AT _____ M. ON

_____ JUNE _____

NAME: _____

TOWN: _____

STATE: _____

NO. _____

_____ ST.

[Trim on this rule.]

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE will pay Fifty Dollars ($50) to the first person sending in the closest estimate in accordance with the above coupon. Coupons will be numbered in their order of receipt at this office. Incomplete or mutilated coupons will be rejected. This coupon will be printed daily until June 19. No coupons will be received after June 21. Date of convention, June 21, 1892. Send in as many coupons as you please. Address all prophecies to

"PRESIDENTIAL PROPHECIES."
Chicago Tribune.

WEEMS RECEIVES TWENTY-ONE YEARS.

The Chattanooga Man Waived a Trial—Would-Be Lynchers Were Evaded.

MORRISTOWN, Tenn., June 13.—[Special.]—Frank Weems, who tried to assault a woman at Chattanooga and was sent to jail here three weeks ago for safekeeping, was quietly taken to Chattanooga last night for trial. No one here knew of the transfer. At the depot there he was met by twenty-four policemen and thirty-two Deputy Sheriffs and taken immediately to the court-house, where he pleaded guilty and waived trial, and in less than eight minutes' time was sentenced to twenty-one years in the State Penitentiary. He is now confined in the county jail and will be removed to the penitentiary as soon as possible. There was some excitement at first, but no effort to lynch him was made.

Wooden Map.

A Florida boy is making a map of his State, each county being a separate piece of native wood, for the World's Fair.

SYRUP of FIGS



ONE ENJOYS

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50c and $1 bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N.Y.

Sunset Club

Is the name of a new Cigar. You can join it for 10 cents. After that a few whiffs will do the rest . . . .

Why Not?

FOR SALE IN CHICAGO BY

BUCK & RAYNER, State and Madison.
W. C. SCUPHAM, State and Randolph.
HENRY GOETZ, La Salle and Madison.
DALE & SEMPILL, Clark and Madison.

HATS

Correct Styles.

SUMMER SHAPES NOW READY.

New Colors in Felts.

Popular Prices Prevail on Straw Hats,

Ranging from $1.50 to $40.00.

KNOX The Hatter,
191 & 193 State-st.
JHON T. SHAYNE & CO

The Value of Spectacles Depends on the skill of the optician. We are skilled—consult us. We import and manufacture Optical Mathematical and Surveying Instruments, Magic Lanterns, Photo Cameras, Artificial Human Eyes, &c., &c. BEWARE of deception and imitators! We have no branch stores. Strictly reliable instruments to be obtained only from

1868. THE OLD RELIABLE 1892.
L. MANASSE, OPTICIAN,
85 Madison-st. Tribune Building.

SCHLESINGER AND MAYER.

25c lace day.

through the efforts of our Paris office—our London office—and our New York office—we offer

3,000 pieces high cost

fine laces, demi-flouncings and trimming widths.

blacks—creams—white—ecru—chantilly laces—thread laces—calais laces—pointe d'irelande—pointe de gene—pointe venice—pointe de russe—carrickmacross—rusticana, etc., etc.—laces heretofore selling at 50c, 60c, 75c, 85c, $1.00, $1.25—all at

25c

10th semi-annual clearing sale original english

brass—beds.

500 sample and model beds—canopy beds—full size beds—3-4 beds—single beds—cribs, etc.—all new and prime—at and

below cost

previous to our regular semi-annual accounting with the manufacturers.

these reduced prices good for this sale only.

SCHLESINGER AND MAYER.

1st semi-annual

"carpet sale"—2d week.

1,000 pieces—all standard makes.

wiltons—axminsters—moquettes—body brussels—tapestry and ingrain carpets.

all choice—new—this season's patterns.

some remarkable bargains are offered during this sale.

MANDEL BROTHERS.

117 to 123 State-st., Through to Wabash-av.

"The Brokaw Shirt." A SPLENDID SHIRT CHANCE.

"The Brokaw Shirt." 75 dozen

"The Brokaw Shirt." Of the incomparable

"The Brokaw Shirt." BROKAW SHIRT,

"The Brokaw Shirt." With laundered collars and cuffs,

"The Brokaw Shirt." $1.50.

"The Brokaw Shirt." They are the regular $2.00 quality.

"The Brokaw Shirt." Do you know the Brokaw?

"The Brokaw Shirt." If not get ½ dozen of this lot just as soon as possible.

"The Brokaw Shirt." They are immense!!

What is the chief end of a Refrigerator?
Why! to Save Ice and Preserve Food.
That's all!

The Hurd Refrigerator!!!

The newest, and that means the best, of course. No use making a new thing if it's not better than existing ones.

Mineral Wool Filling.
Pure, Clean, Odorless.

Sold only in Chicago by

The Household Specialty Co.,
37 Van Buren-st.,
One door from Wabash-av.

This Refrigerator, together with the latest ideas in Gas and Gasoline Stoves, come to you through us direct from the maker. YOU KNOW WHAT THAT MEANS.

Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co. (Retail.)

State and Washington Sts

HOT-WEATHER GOODS

AT SPECIAL PRICES FOR OUR

GREAT JUNE CLEARING SALE.

WHITE GOODS DEPT.

(MAIN FLOOR).

PRINTED ENGLISH LAWNS, Formerly 30, 35, and 40c—NOW 25c

THREE BIG REDUCTIONS IN

BLACK DRESS GOODS.

22-INCH ALL-SILK STRIPED TISSUE GRENADINES, 24-INCH PLAIN ALL-SILK GRENADINES, NOW 45c

42-INCH ALL-SILK STRIPED TISSUE GRENADINES only $1.00

Also a large variety of finer grades at greatly reduced prices.

LADIES' WAIST DEPT.

(THIRD FLOOR).

We are showing a large and attractive assortment of Ladies' Waists, including all the new materials and styles produced this season. Among the particularly good ones are:

Black Satine at 75c and $1.00.
Black and Navy Satine in Stripes and Polka Dots, at $1.25 and $1.75.
The "Myrtle" Laundered Shirt Waist with turn down collar and deep cuffs, at $1.00.
The "Violet" Laundered Shirt Waist, new and stylish, $1.25.
China Silk Waists in black, navy, and all the new shades, $4.50 and $6.00.

COLORED DRESS GOODS DEPT.

THE BIGGEST BARGAIN OF THE SEASON.

40 Imported Crepon Crepe Costumes, reduced from $18.00 to

$5.00.

ANOTHER INVOICE OF

ITALIAN SLUMBER ROBES

Arrived yesterday and have been placed on sale at Flannel Dept., main floor; also in basement salesroom. Those who came too late during our previous sale of these goods can be supplied today. These Robes are suitable for Portieres, Couch Covers, &c., and comprise every conceivable color and combination of color.

PRICE $1.25.

THE LEADER

State and Adams-sts.

Our Drapery Dept. *Stands Unsurpassed for High Art Draping—* We claim supremacy in this line.

Lace Curtains..

FOUR DAYS MORE OF 20% OFF

ON ALL LACE CURTAINS. Brussels Thread— Irish Pointe— Swiss Tambour— Swiss Muslin— Antique—Brussels Effect. THIRD FLOOR.

DRAPERY SILKS.

THIRD FLOOR. 27 and 32 inch China, both Figured and Plain, all colors—positive 75c and $1.00 value—per yard, 50c

DERNBURG, GLICK & HORNER.

MARSHALL FIELD & CO.

Special Sale

Men's Neckwear, 50c.,

marked down from $1.00 and $1.50.

To somewhat reduce our very large stock of Men's Fine Neckwear before Inventory, we announce this Great Clearing Sale—including High Grade "Tecks"—"Puffs"—"Four-in-Hands"—"Bows"—"Ascots"—"String Ties," etc.—*The goods have been worth up to $1.50.*—At to-day's price (50c.) the greater quantity will quickly be sold.

Editorial Sheet. **The Chicago Daily Tribune.** PART TWO.

TUESDAY, JUNE 14, 1892—SIXTEEN PAGES.

TEN GREAT EVENTS.

CONCISE HISTORY OF ALL REPUBLICAN NATIONAL CONVENTIONS.

Giving a Complete Record of All Proceedings from the Calling to Order to the Adjournment and the Candidates Who Were Placed in Nomination—Votes Cast for Each Candidate Whose Name Was Presented for the Nomination—Vote by Which Each Was Nominated, and the Popular and Electoral Votes for all the Candidates for the Presidency Since the Republican Party Came into Existence—The Causes That Led to the Formation of the Republican Party Given.

Compiled and Edited by Henry H. Smith, Compiler and Author of the "Digest and Manual U. S. H. of R." and "The Parliamentary History of Congress."
[*Copyrighted by the Author, 1892.*]

It has been very well said "all political parties that have exerted marked influence upon their times have had their beginnings far back of the period of their organization," and in continuation of this thought the same writer says: "The Republican party was the child of the conscience of the North, aroused at length to assertion by the growth of the institution of slavery. In its embryonic forms it existed almost from the beginning of the government. It did not gain strength and individuality, however, until more than half a century after the adoption of the Federal Constitution."

No history of the Republican party or its conventions would be complete without at least a brief reference to the conventions of the "Abolition party of 1839," the "Liberty party of 1843," the "Free-Soil party of 1848"—its legitimate successor—both of which met in Buffalo, N. Y., and the "Free-Soil Democracy" which met at Pittsburg, Pa., Aug. 11, 1852.

The "Abolition party" first met in convention at Warsaw, N. Y., Nov. 13, 1839, and subsequently at Albany April 1, 1840. It adopted a resolution at Warsaw proposing the organization of a distinct and independent Abolition party, and nominated James G. Birney of New York for President, and Francis Lemoyne of Pennsylvania for Vice President. Among its prominent members were Samuel Fessenden of Maine and the Rev. John Pierpont of Massachusetts.

Its candidates received 7,069 votes, cast in all the Northern States (thirteen) except Indiana.

The "Liberty party" met Aug. 30, 1843, at Buffalo, N. Y. It was composed of 148 delegates from twelve States. Leicester King of Ohio was chosen as Chairman, and after a spirited debate a "portentously long platform" was adopted, and James G. Birney of New York was nominated for President, and Thomas Morris of Ohio for Vice-President. The results of this convention and organization were very remarkable—probably without a parallel in the history of parties in this country—and were as unexpected by its most sanguine friends and supporters as by its enemies. From the annexed table it appears that although the same number of States voted as in the preceding election, yet under the new apportionment, by which the number of Representatives was reduced from 242 to 223, the number of Electors was reduced to 275. Of this number Mr. Polk received 170 and Mr. Clay 105. Though Mr. Polk received a majority of 65 in the votes of Electors, he had a majority of the popular vote of but 38,181 over Mr. Clay. Had the Liberal party—or "Abolutionists," as they were called—voted for Mr. Clay he would have received the Electoral votes of the States of Michigan (5) and New York (36), and would have been elected by 146 Electoral votes, against 129 for Mr. Polk. The most important incident in the election was the celebrated "Plaquemines Parish fraud," by which Mr. Clay was cheated out of the Electoral vote of Louisiana. In the election of 1840 that parish cast 250 Democratic votes, in 1842 but 179, in 1843 but [illegible], while in 1844 it returned 1,007 Democratic votes—a gain of 697 over the highest previous vote, almost exactly the Democratic majority in the State.

Mr. Polk received 1,337,243, Mr. Clay 1,299,062, and Mr. Birney 62,300 popular votes, South Carolina electing by Legislature.

The convention of the "Free-Soil party" met at Buffalo Aug. 9, 1848. It contained representatives from seventeen States with a membership of nearly 500 delegates, and Charles Francis Adams of Massachusetts was made its permanent President. Martin Van Buren of New York was nominated for President, receiving 244 votes to 183 for John P. Hale of New Hampshire, Joshua R. Giddings of Ohio receiving 23, and Charles Francis Adams of Massachusetts 13 votes. Charles Francis Adams was then nominated for Vice-President by acclamation.

The convention adopted strong resolutions in which it "planted itself upon the national platform of freedom, in opposition to the sectional platform of slavery." It demanded cheap postage, retrenchment of expenses and patronage of the Federal Government, the election of civil officers in the government service so far as practicable, advocated river and harbor improvements, free grant to actual settlers of the public domain, reduction of the public debts, a revenue tariff, and inscribed on their banner, "Free Soil, Free Speech, Free Labor, and Free Men."

The canvass was short and sharp. The early elections were favorable to the Whigs. Thirty States participated in the election, Florida having been admited March 3, 1845, Texas Dec. 29, 1845, Iowa Dec. 28, 1846, and Wisconsin May 29, 1848. For the first time all the Electors (some in Massachusetts) were appointed, under the act of 1845, on one day.

The popular and Electoral votes were as follows: Zachary Taylor, 1,360,099; Lewis Cass, 1,220,544; Martin Van Buren, 291,263; Taylor 163, and Cass 128 Electoral votes.

The "Free Soil Democrats" held their convention at Pittsburg on Aug. 11, 1852. Henry Wilson of Massachusetts was chosen President, and Frederick Douglass of New York Secretary. John P. Hale of New Hampshire was nominated for President, and George W. Julian of Indiana for Vice-President without any serious contest.

Samuel Lewis, Chairman of the National committee, in calling the convention to order stated that the call was intended to include all friends of freedom under whatever name they were known. He alluded to the fact that Gerrit Smith, Fred Douglass, and Lewis Tappan of New York, Dr. Lemoyne of Pennsylvania, Joshua R. Giddings and Rufus Spalding of Ohio, Joseph R. Hawley of Connecticut, and other distinguished men were present, with several delegates from slave States.

After a sharp contest a platform—substantially that of the Free Soil party of 1848—was adopted, which somewhat dampened the ardor of the extreme "abolition element." As a result the canvass lacked zeal and spirit, and, the autumn election being favorable to the Democrats, the result in November was a crushing defeat of the Whig in both popular and Electoral votes.

Thirty-one States voted in this election—California having been admitted Sept. 9, 1850. The apportionment under the census of 1850 (act of May 23, 1850,) changed the number of Electoral votes in several States. The popular and Electoral votes were cast as follows:

Franklin Pierce (Dem.) carried the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina (by Legislature), Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Missouri, Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, and California, receiving 254 Electoral votes. Winfield Scott (Whig) carried the States of Vermont, Massachusetts, Tennessee, and Kentucky, receiving 42 Electoral votes.

Mr. Pierce received 1,601,274, Gen. Scott 1,386,580, and Mr. Hale 155,825 popular votes.

The dissolution of the Whig party—which, after the campaign of 1852, was in a moribund condition—was seen by its leaders to be inevitable. In that election it carried but four States—Vermont, Massachusetts, Tennessee, and Kentucky (the two latter States by slender majorities)—even with so gallant a soldier as Winfield Scott as its candidate. The "Ostend manifesto" (so called), being a dispatch from James Buchanan, John Y. Mason, and Pierre Soulé, our Ministers to England, France, and Spain, respectively, which recommended the immediate purchase of Cuba, and threatened Spain with its forcible seizure in the event of the refusal of Spain to sell it; the Dred Scott decision, and the assault on Senator Charles Sumner in the Senate chamber by Preston Brooks, a representative from South Carolina, all contributed greatly towards increasing the alarm in the Northern States at the purposes and spirit of the slave power, and the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska bill in 1854 had the effect of an immediate crystallization of all the anti-slavery elements, which included the anti-slavery Whigs, the Free-Soilers, and the anti-Nebraska Democrats.

The animating principle and purpose of the men who thus came together in a new organization was to limit slavery to the territory where it already existed, and to see that the Federal authority should not be used to protect property in slaves in States "whose laws declared that no such property should exist."

Although it has been the subject of dispute, it is now generally conceded that the present Republican party had its birth "under the oaks" at Jackson, Mich., where a State convention was held in June, 1854, and that the title was first suggested by Horace Greeley in a letter to a delegate to that convention. The letter was shown to the late Senator Howard, Austin Blair (Michigan's war Governor), and others, and, the suggestion meeting with favor, was formally adopted in the resolutions of the convention, and shortly afterwards it was adopted by conventions in the States of Maine, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, and Iowa.

A strenuous effort was made by most of the old leaders—the late Senator Chandler being very active in this respect—to keep the Whig party alive, and in Pennsylvania and the New England States, as well as in the entire South, a Whig ticket was put in the field. "The success of the Republicans in all the States," says Mr. Smalley, "where they ran straight tickets of their own, gave a great impetus to the further extension of the party." Its first national triumph was won in the Thirty-fourth Congress, which convened Dec. 3, 1855, when, after an ineffectual struggle of two months to elect a Speaker, it was agreed that a "plurality vote" should elect, and on Feb. 2, 1856, Nathaniel P. Banks Jr. of Massachusetts was chosen Speaker on the 133d ballot. The "Kansas troubles" (so called) took much of the time of this Congress, the House passing the Army approprirtion with a proviso forbidding the use of the army to enforce the acts of the pro-slavery Kansas Legislature. The Senate rejected the proviso and the bill failed. President Pierce called an extra session immediately and the Army bill without the proviso became a law, the House receding therefrom. During this Congress grants of public lands were made in various Southern and Western States to aid in the construction of new railroads, and the Tariff act of 1857, which reduced duties on imports to a rate lower than those of any tariff since that of 1816, were the only measures of importance which became laws.

In 1855 the Republicans throughout the North strengthened their organizations and in many States were successful. The Whig party exhibited vitality in but four States, Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, and Ohio, while in the South it was completely merged in the Know-Nothing or American organization. The "Kansas troubles"—so called—which occupied most of the time of the Thirty-fourth Congress, steadily weakened the Whig in the proportion that it strengthened the Republican party. The latter was, however, without a national organization, and the leaders in the movement for its formation accordingly called a national convention for the purpose of effecting an organization. It convened at Pittsburg on Feb. 22, 1856, and perfected arrangements for the convention at Philadelphia in June following.

FIRST NATIONAL CONVENTION.

Held at Philadelphia, Pa., June 17, 1856—Fremont and Dayton.

The first Republican National convention—in the proper sense of the term—was altogether the most spontaneous convention in American political history. The delegates were not selected or chosen by any established rule or plan, and but little regard was paid to the number of votes to which a State should be entitled, New York having 96, Ohio 69, and Pennsylvania 81.

All of the Northern States were represented, as were the States of Delaware, Kentucky, and Maryland. The convention was called to order by Edwin D. Morgan, Chairman of the Republican National Executive committee, who reported the name of Robert Emmett of New York for Temporary Chairman, and a Vice-President and Secretary from each State. The organization was perfected by the selection of Henry S. Lane of Indiana as Permanent President, after which the convention was turned into a "political love-feast," and gave itself up to speech-making, the speeches being of the most exuberant and enthusiastic character, a natural proceeding in view of the numerous accessions it was receiving from the Whig and American parties, and the extraordinary success it had recently achieved in the Northern States.

On an informal ballot for President Col. John C. Fremont of California received 359 votes; John McLean of Ohio, 196; Charles Sumner of Massachusetts, 2, and William H. Seward of New York, 1 vote. Col. Fremont was then unanimously nominated. An informal ballot was then taken for a candidate for Vice-President, on which William L. Dayton of New Jersey received 259 votes; Abraham Lincoln of Illinois, 110; Nathaniel P. Banks of Massachusetts, 46, and twelve other candidates received scattering support. Mr. Dayton was then unanimously nominated.

The fact that Col. Fremont had declined the nomination of the seceders from the "Know-Nothing" convention contributed in a large measure to bring about his nomination, while that of Mr. Dayton for Vice-President was expected to complete the disruption of the Whig party. The following platform, reported by David Wilmot of Pennsylvania, was adopted:

Adopted at Philadelphia, June 17, 1856.

This convention of delegates, assembled in pursuance of a call addressed to the people of the United States, without regard to past political differences or divisions, who are opposed to the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, to the policy of the present administration, to the extension of slavery into free territory; in favor of admitting Kansas as a free State, of restoring the action of the Federal Government to the principles of Washington and Jefferson, and who purpose to unite in presenting candidates for the offices of President and Vice-President, do resolve as follows:

Resolved, That the maintenance of the principles promulgated in the Declaration of Independence and embodied in the Federal Constitution is essential to the preservation of our republican institutions, and that the Federal Constitution, the rights of the States, and the Union of the States shall be preserved.

Resolved, That with our Republican fathers we hold it to be a self-evident truth that all men are endowed with the inalienable right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, and that the primary object and ulterior designs of our Federal Government were to secure these rights to all persons within its exclusive jurisdiction; that as our Republican fathers, when they had abolished slavery in all of our national territory, ordained that no person should be deprived of life, liberty, or property without due process of law, it becomes our duty to maintain this provision of the Constitution against all attempts to violate, for the purpose of establishing slavery in any Territory of the United States, by positive legislation prohibiting its existence or extension therein. That we deny the authority of Congress or of a Territorial Legislature, of any individual or association of individuals, to give legal existence to slavery in any Territory of the United States while the present Constitution shall be maintained.

Resolved, That the Constitution confers upon Congress sovereign power over the Territories of the United States for their government, and that in the exercise of the power it is both the right and the duty of Congress to prohibit in the Territories those twin relics of barbarism—polygamy and slavery.

Resolved, That while the Constitution of the United States was ordained and established by the people in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defense, and secure the blessings of liberty, and contains ample provision for the protection of the life, liberty, and property of every citizen, the dearest constitutional rights of the people of Kansas have been fraudulently and violently taken from them; their territory has been invaded by an armed force: spurious and pretended legislative, judicial, and executive officers have been set over them, by whose usurped authority, sustained by the military power of the government, tyrannical and unconstitutional laws have been enacted and enforced; the rights of the people to keep and bear arms have been infringed; test oaths of an extraordinary and entangling nature have been imposed as a condition of exercising the right of suffrage and holding office; the right of an accused person to a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury has been denied; the right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects against unreasonable searches and seizures has been violated; they have been deprived of life, liberty, and property without due process of law; that the freedom of speech and of the press has been abridged; the right to choose their representatives has been made of no effect; murders, robberies, and arsons have been instigated and encouraged and the offenders have been allowed to go unpunished. That all of these things have been done with the knowledge, sanction, and procurement of the present administration and that for this high crime against the Constitution, the Union, and humanity, we arraign the administration, the President, his advisers, agents, supporters, apologists, and accessories, either before or after the facts, before the country and before the world, and that it is our fixed purpose to bring the actual perpetrators of these atrocious outrages and their accomplices to a sure and condign punishment hereafter.

Resolved, That Kansas should be immediately admitted as a State of the Union, with her present free Constitution, as at once the most effectual way of securing to her citizens the enjoyment of the rights and privileges to which they are entitled, and of ending the civil strife now raging in her territory.

Resolved, That the highwayman's plea, that "might makes right," embodied in the Ostend circular, was in every respect unworthy of American diplomacy, and would bring shame and dishonor upon any government or people that gave it their sanction.

Resolved, That a railroad to the Pacific coast by the most central and practicable route is imperatively demanded by the interests of the whole country, and that the Federal Government ought to render immediate and efficient aid in its construction, and, as an auxiliary thereto, the immediate construction of an emigrant route on the line of the railroad.

Resolved, That appropriations by Congress for the improvement of rivers and harbors of a national character, required for the accommodation and security of our existing commerce, are authorized by the Constitution and justified by the obligation of government to protect the lives and property of its citizens.

The canvass which followed was a most extraordinary one. In the South it was confined entirely to a contest between Buchanan and Fillmore, while in the North the "hard cider" campaign of 1840 was rivaled. The earlier elections in August and September were favorable to the Republicans, but the result in October, especially in Indiana and Pennsylvania, was unfavorable.

The popular and Electoral votes were as follows:

Popular and Electoral Vote of 1856.

STATES.	Popular: Buchanan, Democrat...	Popular: Fremont, Republican.	Popular: Fillmore, Whig......	Electoral: Buchanan...	Electoral: Fremont......	Electoral: Fillmore......
Alabama.....	46,739	....	28,551	9		
Arkansas.....	21,910	....	10,787	4		
California....	53,365	20,691	36,165	4		
Connecticut..	34,995	42,715	2,615		6	
Delaware.....	8,004	308	6,175	3		
Florida.......	6,358	....	4,833	3		
Georgia......	56,578	....	42,228	10		
Illinois.......	105,348	96,189	37,444	11		
Indiana......	118,670	94,375	22,386	13		
Iowa.........	36,170	43,954	9,180		4	
Kentucky.....	74,642	314	67,416	12		
Louisiana....	22,164	....	20,709	6		
Maine	39,089	67,379	3,325		8	
Maryland....	39,115	281	47,460			8
Massachusetts	39,240	108,190	19,626		13	
Michigan.....	52,136	71,762	1,660		6	
Mississippi...	35,446	....	24,195	7		
Missouri.....	58,164	....	48,524	9		
N. Hampshire.	32,789	38,345	422		5	
New Jersey...	46,943	28,338	25,115	7		
New York....	195,878	266,007	124,604		35	
N. Carolina...	48,246	....	36,886	10		
Ohio.........	170,874	187,497	28,126		23	
Pennsylvania..	230,710	147,510	82,175	27		
Rhode Island..	6,680	11,467	1,675		4	
*S. Carolina...				8		
Tennessee....	73,638	....	66,178	12		
Texas........	31,169	....	15,639	4		
Vermont......	10,569	39,561	545		5	
Virginia.....	89,706	291	60,310	15		
Wisconsin....	52,843	66,090	579		5	
Totals......	1,838,169	1,341,264	874,534	174	114	8

*By Legislature.

SECOND NATIONAL CONVENTION.

At Chicago, Ill., May 16, 17, 18, 1860—Lincoln and Hamlin.

The second National convention, which met at Chicago May 16, 1860, was, if possible, more enthusiastic than its predecessor. The Republicans had carried every Northern State in which an election was held in 1859 with the exception of California; Oregon, where the opposition majority was but 59; New York, where the united vote of the Democrats and third party men was less than 2,000 more than the Republican vote, and Rhode Island, where they were defeated by a fusion of all the opposition elements.

All the free States were represented, delegates also being present from the States of Delaware, Kentucky, Maryland, Missouri, Texas, and Virginia and from the Territories of Kansas, Nebraska, and the District of Columbia. There was some suspicion as to the status of some of the Territorial delegates, but they were finally given seats with diminished voting strength.

David Wilmot of Pennsylvania was chosen Temporary Chairman and George Ashmun of Massachusetts Permanent President.

On the second day's session there was a long debate over the resolution reported from the Committee on Order of Business, which presented the question whether a majority of the whole number of delegates were all of the States of the Union fully represented in the Electoral College (304 votes), or only a majority of the delegates voting, should be necessary to nominate. The first proposition almost the equivalent of the Democratic two-thirds rule—was resisted strenuously by the friends of Mr. Seward, and was rejected by yeas, 331; nays, 130.

The platform, as reported by Mr. Jessup of Pennsylvania from the Committee on Resolutions, was amended, and as adopted is as follows:

Resolved, That we, the delegated representatives of the Republican Electors of the United States, in convention assembled, in discharge of the duty we owe to our constituents and our country, unite in the following declarations:

1. That the history of the Nation during the last four years has fully established the propriety and necessity of the organization and perpetuation of the Republican party, and that the causes which called it into existence are permanent in their nature, and now, more than ever before, demand its peaceful and constitutional triumph.

2. That the maintenance of the principles promulgated in the Declaration of Independence and the Federal Constitution, "that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness; that to secure these rights governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed," is essential to the preservation of our republican institutions; and that the Federal Constitution, the rights of the States, and the Union of the States must and shall be preserved.

3. That to the Union of the States this Nation owes its unprecedented increase in population, its surprising development of material resources, its rapid augmentation of wealth, its happiness at home, and its honor abroad; and we hold in abhorrence all schemes for disunion, come from whatever source they may; and we congratulate the country that no Republican member of Congress has uttered or countenanced the threats of disunion so often made by Democratic members without rebuke and with applause from their political associates; and we denounce those threats of disunion in case of a popular overthrow of their ascendency as denying the vital principles of a free government and as an avowal of contemplated treason which it is the imperative duty of an indignant people sternly to rebuke and forever silence.

4. That the maintenance inviolate of the rights of the States, and especially the rights of each State to order and control its own domestic institutions according to its own judgment exclusively, is essential to that balance of power on which the perfection and endurance of our political fabric depends, and we denounce the lawless invasion by armed force the soil of any State or Territory, no matter under what pretext, as among the gravest of crimes.

5. That the present Democratic administration has far exceeded our worst apprehension in its measureless subserviency to the exactions of a sectional interest, as especially evinced in its desperate exertions to force the infamous Lecompton constitution upon the protesting people of Kansas: in construing the personal relation between master and servant to involve an unqualified property in persons; in its attempted enforcement, everywhere, on land and sea, through the intervention of Congress and of the Federal Courts, and of the extreme pretensions of a purely local interest: and in its general and unvarying abuse of the power intrusted to it by a confiding people.

6. That the people justly view with alarm the extravagance which pervades every department of the Federal Government; that a return to rigid economy and accountability is indispensable to arrest the systematic plunder of the public treasury by favored partisans, while the recent startling developments of fraud and corruption at the Federal metropolis show that an entire change of administration is imperatively demanded.

7. That the new dogma that the Constitution of its own force carries slavery into any or all of the Territories of the United States is a dangerous political heresy, at variance with the explicit provisions of that instrument itself, with contemporaneous exposition, and with legislative and judicial precedent; is revolutionary in its tendency, and subversive of the peace and harmony of the country.

8. That the normal condition of all of the territory of the United States is that of freedom; that as our Republican fathers, when they abolished slavery in all our national territory, ordained that "no person shall be deprived of life, liberty, or property without due process of law," it becomes our duty, by legislation, whenever such legislation is necessary, to maintain this provision of the Constitution against all attempts to violate it; and we deny the authority of Congress, of a territorial legislation, or of any individuals, to give legal existence to slavery in any territory of the United States.

9. That we brand the recent reopening of the African slave trade, under the cover of our national flag, aided by perversions of judicial power, as a crime against humanity and a burning shame to our country and age; and we call upon Congress to take prompt and efficient measures for the total and final suppression of that execrable traffic.

10. That in the recent vetoes by their Federa Governors of the acts of the Legislatures of Kansas and Nebraska prohibiting slavery in those Territories, we find a practical illustration of the boasted Democratic principle of non-intervention and popular sovereignty in the Kansas-Nebraska bill, and a demonstration of the deception and fraud involved therein.

11. That Kansas should of right be immediately admitted as a State under the Constitution recently formed and adopted by her people and accepted by the House of Representatives.

12. That, while providing revenue for the support of the General Government by duties upon imports, sound policy requires such an adjustment of these imports as to encourage the development of the industrial interests of the whole country; and we commend that policy of national exchanges which secures to the workingmen liberal wages, to agriculture remunerative prices, to mechanics and manufacturers an adequate reward for their skill, labor, and enterprise, and to the Nation commercial prosperity and independence.

13. That we protest against any sale or alienation to others of the public lands held by actual settlers, and against any view of the free homestead policy which regards the settlers as paupers or suppliants for public bounty; and we demand the passage by Congress of the complete and satisfactory homestead measure which has already passed the House.

14. That the Republican party is opposed to any change in our naturalization laws, of any State legislation by which the rights of citizenship hitherto accorded to immigrants from foreign lands shall be abridged or impaired, and in favor of giving a full and efficient protection to the rights of all classes of citizens, whether native or naturalized, both at home and abroad.

15. That appropriations by Congress for river and harbor improvements of a national character required for the accommodation and security of an existing commerce are authorized by the Constitution and justified by the obligation of government to protect the lives and property of its citizens.

16. That a railroad to the Pacific Ocean is imperatively demanded by the interests of the whole country; that the Federal Government ought to render immediate and efficient aid to its construction; and that as a preliminary thereto a daily overland mail should be promptly established.

17. Finally, having thus set forth our distinctive principle and views, we invite the co-operation of all citizens, however differing on other questions, who substantially agree with us in their affirmance and support.

On May 18 the names of candidates for President were presented, but without nominating speeches. Three ballots were taken with the following result:

Candidates.	First.	Second.	Third.
Whole number of votes..........	465	465	465
Necessary to a choice..........	233	233	233
William H. Seward of New York	173½	184½	180
Abraham Lincoln of Illinois....	102	181	231½
Simon Cameron of Pennsylvania	50½	2	.....
Salmon P. Chase of Ohio.......	49	42½	24½
Edward Bates of Missouri......	48	35	22
Wm. L. Dayton of New Jersey...	14	10	1
John McLean of Ohio..........	12	8	5
Jacob Collamer of Vermont.....	10	.....	.....
Scattering..................	6	2	1

When the third roll-call was completed Mr. Lincoln was within 1½ votes of a nomination. Four votes were transferred to him from the Massachusetts delegation by Gov. John A. Andrew, after which several delegations changed in his favor, until he had 354 votes, the remaining votes being cast as follows: For Mr. Seward—Massachusetts, 8; New York, 70; New Jersey, 5; Pennsylvania, ½; Maryland, 2; Michigan, 12; Wisconsin, 10; California, 3—total, 110½. For Mr. Dayton 1 vote (New Jersey) and 1 vote for Mr. McLean. The convention then took a recess, and two ballots were had for a candidate for Vice-President, with the following result—viz.:

	First.	Second.
Hannibal Hamlin of Maine..............	194	367
Cassius M. Clay of Kentucky...........	101½	86
John Hickman of Pennsylvania.........	58	13
Andrew H. Reeder of Pennsylvania....	51	..
Nathaniel P. Banks of Massachusetts..	38½	..
Scattering..........................	15	..

The nomination of Mr. Hamlin having been made unanimous, Mr. Giddings of Ohio submitted the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That we deeply sympathize with those men who have been driven, some from their native States and others from the States of their adoption, and one now exiled from his home on account of their opinions; and we hold the Democratic party responsible for the gross violation of that clause of the Constitution which declares that citizens of each State shall be entitled to all the privileges and immunities of the citizens of the several States.

The convention then adjourned.

The general confidence of the Republicans that they were to be victorious was not misplaced. The early elections in Maine, Indiana, Ohio, and Pennsylvania foreshadowed Mr. Lincoln's election and every Northern State save New Jersey was carried.

Thirty-three States participated in this election—Minnesota having been admitted May 11, 1858, and Oregon Feb. 12, 1859.

The popular and electoral vote was as follows:

Popular and Electoral Vote of 1860.

STATES.	Popular: Lincoln, Republican.	Popular: Douglas, Northern Democrat.	Popular: Breckinridge, Southern Democrat.	Popular: Bell......	Elect'r'l: Lincoln......	Elect'r'l: Douglas......	Elect'r'l: Breckinridge...	Elect'r'l: Bell......
Alabama....	....	13,651	48,831	27,875	...	..	9	..
Arkansas...	....	5,227	28,732	20,094	...	..	4	..
California...	39,173	38,516	34,334	6,817	4	..	..	..
Connecticut	43,692	15,522	14,641	3,291	6	..	..	..
Delaware...	3,815	1,023	7,347	3,864	...	..	3	..
Florida......	....	367	8,543	5,437	...	..	3	..
Georgia.....	....	11,590	51,889	42,886	...	..	10	..
Illinois	172,161	160,255	2,404	3,913	12	..	..	..
Indiana.....	139,033	115,509	12,295	5,306	13	..	..	..
Iowa........	70,409	55,111	1,048	1,763	4	..	..	..
Kentucky...	1,364	25,651	53,143	66,058	...	..	..	12
Louisiana...	....	7,625	22,681	20,204	...	..	6	..
Maine	62,811	26,693	6,368	2,046	8	..	..	..
Maryland...	2,294	5,966	42,482	41,760	...	..	8	..
Mas'ch'setts	106,533	34,372	5,939	22,331	13	..	..	..
Michigan....	88,480	65,057	805	405	6	..	..	..
Minnesota..	22,069	11,920	748	62	4	..	..	..
Mississippi..	....	3,293	40,797	25,040	...	..	7	..
Missouri ...	17,028	58,801	31,317	58,372	...	9	..	..
New Hamp..	37,519	25,881	2,112	441	5	..	..	..
New Jersey.	58,324	62,801	....	....	4	3	..	..
New York..	362,646	312,510	....	....	35	..	..	..
N. Carolina.	....	2,701	48,339	44,090	...	..	10	..
Ohio........	231,610	187,232	11,405	12,194	23	..	..	..
Oregon......	5,270	3,951	3,006	183	3	..	..	..
P'nsylvania.	268,030	16,765	178,871	12,776	27	..	..	..
R. Island....	12,244	7,707	....	....	4	..	..	..
*S. Carolina	....	....	....	....	...	..	8	..
Tennessee..	....	11,350	64,709	69,274	...	..	..	12
Texas........	....	....	47,548	15,438	...	..	4	..
Vermont....	33,808	6,849	1,967	218	5	..	..	15
Virginia ..	1,929	16,290	74,323	74,681	...	..	..	..
Wisconsin ..	86,110	65,021	888	161	5	..	..	..
Total...	1,866,352	1,375,157	847,514	587,830	180	12	72	39

*By Legislature.

THIRD NATIONAL CONVENTION.

At Baltimore, Md., June 7, 1864—Lincoln and Johnson.

The election of 1864 took place during the throes of the great civil war. It had long been manifest that the Republican convention, called to meet in Baltimore on June 7, would renominate Mr. Lincoln. A small, but active—if not bitter—minority of the Republican party complained of his conservatism and unwillingness to adopt certain radical or extreme measures, which they deemed essential to success, and an attempt was made to forestall the action of the Baltimore convention by calling a convention in Cleveland, which met on May 31. It contained about three hundred and fifty persons, Gen. John Cochrane being made President. Gen. John C. Fremont was nominated for President by acclamation, and Gen. Cochrane—with a few dissenting votes—for Vice-President. Sept. 21 both men withdrew their acceptance of the nomination.

The Baltimore convention was presided over temporarily by the Rev. Dr. Robert J. Breckinridge of Kentucky, and ex-Gov. William Dennison of Ohio was chosen Permanent President.

The rules of the House of Representatives were adopted for the government of the convention.

The following platform, reported by Henry J. Raymond of New York from the Committee on Resolutions, was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That it is the highest duty of every American citizen to maintain against all their enemies the integrity of the Union and the paramount authority of the Constitution and laws of the United States; and that, laying aside all differences of political opinion, we pledge ourselves as Union men, animated by a common sentiment, and aiming at a common object, to do everything in our power to aid the government in quelling by force of arms the rebellion now waging against its authority, and in bringing to the punishment due to their crimes the rebels and traitors arrayed against it.

Resolved, That we approve the determination of the Government of the United States not to compromise with rebels, nor to offer any terms of peace except such as may be based upon an "unconditional" surrender of their hostility and a return to their allegiance to the Constitution and laws of the United States, and that we call upon the government to maintain this position and to prosecute the war with the utmost possible vigor to the complete suppression of the rebellion.

Resolved, That, as slavery was the cause, and now constitutes the strength of this rebellion, and it must be always and everywhere hostile to the principles of Republican government, justice and the National safety demand its utter and complete extirpation from the soil of the republic, and that we uphold and maintain the acts and proclamations by which the government, in its own defense, has aimed a death blow at this gigantic evil. We are in favor, furthermore, of such an amendment to the Constitution, to be made by the people in conformity with its provisions, as shall terminate and forever prohibit the existence of slavery within the limits of the jurisdiction of the United States.

Resolved, That the thanks of the American people are due to the soldiers and sailors of the army and navy, who have periled their lives in defense of their country, and in vindication of the honor of the flag; that the Nation owes to them some permanent recognition of their patriotism and valor, and ample and permanent provision for those of their survivors who have received disabling and honorable wounds in the service of the country; and that the memories of those who have fallen in its defense shall be held in grateful and everlasting remembrance.

Resolved, That we approve and applaud the practical wisdom, the unselfish patriotism, and unswerving fidelity to the Constitution and principles of American liberty, with which Abraham Lincoln has discharged, under circumstances of unparalleled difficulty, the great duties and responsibilities of the Presidential office; that we approve and indorse, as demanded by the emergency and essential to the preservation of the Nation, and as within the Constitution, the measures and acts which he has adopted to defend the Nation against its open and secret foes; that we approve especially the proclamation of emancipation, and the employment as Union soldiers of men heretofore held in slavery; and that we have full confidence in his determination to carry these and all other constitutional measures essential to the salvation of the country into full and complete effect.

Resolved, That we deem it essential to the general welfare that harmony should prevail in the national councils, and we regard as worthy of public confidence and official trust those only who cordially indorse the principles proclaimed in these resolutions, and which should characterize the administration of the government.

Resolved, That the government owes to all men employed in its armies, without regard to distinction or color, the full protection of the laws of war, and that any violation of these laws of the usages of civilized nations in the time of war by the rebels now in arms should be made the subject of full and prompt redress.

Resolved, That the foreign immigration, which in the past has added so much to the wealth and development of resources and increase of power to this nation, the asylum of the oppressed of all nations, should be fostered and encouraged by a liberal and just policy.

Resolved, That we are in favor of the speedy construction of a railroad to the Pacific.

Resolved, That the national faith, pledged for the redemption of the public debt, must be kept inviolate; and that for this purpose we recommend economy and rigid responsibility in the public expenditures, and a vigorous and a just system of taxation; and it is the duty of every loyal State to sustain the credit and promote the use of the national currency.

Resolved, That we approve the position taken by the government that the people of the United States never regarded with indifference the attempt of any European power to overthrow by force, or to supplant by fraud, the institutions of any republican government on the Western Continent, and that they view with extreme jealousy, as menacing to the peace and independence of this our country, the efforts of any such power to obtain new footholds for monarchical governments, sustained by a foreign military force, in near proximity to the United States.

The convention then proceeded to a formal vote for a candidate for President, and Mr. Lincoln received the vote of every State (the States in rebellion being unrepresented) except that of Missouri, the delegates from which under instructions from their convention, were cast for Gen. Grant.

The convention then balloted for a candidate for Vice-President with the following result—viz.:

Andrew Johnson of Tennessee...........	200
Hannibal Hamlin of Maine..............	145
Daniel S. Dickinson of New York........	113
Benjamin F. Butler of Massachusetts......	28
Lovell H. Rosseau of Kentucky..........	21
Scattering.........................	13

Before the result was declared changes took place, the final result being that Mr. Johnson received 494 votes, Dickinson 17, and Hamlin 8.

Henry J. Raymond of New York was elected Chairman and Edward McPherson Secretary of the Republican National committee. The sole Republican argument that it was the duty of every patriot to sustain the government in its "vigorous prosecution of the war to crush rebellion and save the Union" resulted in Mr. Lincoln receiving the Electoral vote of every State (not in rebellion) except Delaware, Kentucky, and New Jersey. Mr. Lincoln received 212 Electoral votes and Gen. McClellan 21, the popular vote being, for Mr. Lincoln 2,216,067, for Gen. McClellan 1,808,725, a majority for Mr. Lincoln of 407,342. The States of Kansas and West Virginia had been admitted since the election of 1860, the former with one and the latter with three representatives.

FOURTH NATIONAL CONVENTION

At Chicago, Ill., May 20, 21, 1868—Grant and Colfax.

By the assassination of President Lincoln on April 14, 1865, Andrew Johnson, the Vice-President, became President. Mr. Johnson had been nominated with the view of recognizing the war Democrats and the "sturdy Unionists of the South." From a position of almost violent hatred of the people of the rebellious States, or at least the leaders in the late rebellion, he changed his attitude so radically in a few months that he was in direct antagonism with the party which elected him in respect to its policy for the reconstruction or reorganization of the seceding States. It is no part of the purpose of the writer to narrate details of the long and bitter contest which only ended on his retirement from office on March 4, 1869, suffice it to say that the campaign of 1868 was fought upon the issues growing out of the reconstruction acts of Congress, the amendments to the Constitution, and the suffrage and citizenship they conferred upon the colored race.

The Republican National convention convened in Chicago on May 20, 1868. There was practically no contest for the nomination for President, it being almost universally conceded that Gen. Ulysses S. Grant was the natural and inevitable choice of the Republicans for that office. The controlling reasons were his great military achievements, the part he took in the controversy with President Johnson, and the fact that he was known to be in sympathy with the Republican party in respect to the questions growing out of the war. This was demonstrated to the full satisfaction of the convention of soldiers and sailors presided over by Gen. John A. Logan, which met previous to the meeting of the convention and passed resolutions earnestly demanding his nomination.

The convention was called to order by Gov. Word, Chairman of the Republican National committee, who presented the name of Carl Schurz for Temporary Chairman. An organization was then perfected, Gen. Joseph R. Hawley of Connecticut being made President. Mr. Barker of New York, from the Committee on Rules and Order of Business, made a report which was adopted with slight amendment.

Richard W. Thompson of Indiana, from the Committee on Resolutions, then reported the following platform:

The National Republican party of the United States, assembled in National convention in the City of Chicago on the 21st day of May, 1868, make the following declaration of principles:

1. We congratulate the country on the assured success of the reconstruction policy of Congress, as evidenced by the adoption in the majority of the States lately in rebellion of Constitutions securing equal civil and political rights to all; and it is the duty of the government to sustain those Constitutions and to prevent the people of such States from being remitted to a state of anarchy.

2. The guarantee by Congress of equal suffrage to all loyal men at the South was demanded by every consideration of public safety, of gratitude, and of justice, and must be maintained; while the question of suffrage in all of the loyal States properly belongs to the people of those States.

3. We denounce all forms of repudiation as a national crime, and the national honor requires the payment of the public indebtedness in the uttermost good faith to all creditors at home and abroad, not only according to the letter but the spirit of the laws under which it was contracted.

4. It is due to the labor of the Nation that taxation should be equalized and reduced as rapidly as the national faith will permit.

5. The national debt, contracted as it has been for the preservation of the Union for all time to come, should be extended over a fair period of redemption, and it is the duty of Congress to reduce the rate of interest thereon whenever it can be honestly done.

6. That the best policy to diminish our burden of debt is to so improve our credit that capitalists will seek to loan us money at lower rates of interest than we now pay and must continue to pay so long as repudiation, partial or total, open or covert, is threatened or suspected.

7. The government of the United States should be administered with the strictest economy; and the corruptions which have been so shamefully nursed and fostered by Andrew Johnson call loudly for radical reform.

8. We profoundly deplore the untimely and tragic death of Abraham Lincoln, and regret the accession to the Presidency of Andrew Johnson, who has acted treacherously to the people who elected him and the cause he was pledged to support; who has usurped high legislative and judicial functions; who has refused to execute the laws; who has used his high office to induce others to ignore and violate the laws; who has employed his executive powers to render insecure the property, the peace, liberty, and life of the citizen; who has abused the pardoning power; who has denounced the National legislature as unconstitutional; who has persistently and corruptly resisted, by every means in his power, every proper attempt at the reconstruction of the States lately in rebellion; who has perverted the public patronage into an engine of wholesale corruption and who has been justly impeached for high crimes and misdemeanors, and properly pronounced guilty thereof by the vote of thirty-five Senators.

9. The doctrine of Great Britain and other European powers, that because a man is once a subject he is always so, must be resisted at every hazard by the United States as a relic of feudal times not authorized by the laws of nations and at war with our national honor and independence. Naturalized citizens are entitled to protection in all their rights of citizenship as though they were native born; and no citizen of the United States, native or naturalized, must be liable to arrest and imprisonment by any foreign power for acts done or words spoken in this country, and if so arrested and imprisoned it is the duty of the government to interfere in his behalf.

10. Of all who were faithful in the trials of the late war, there were none entitled to more especial honor than the brave soldiers and seamen who endured the hardships of campaign and cruise, and imperiled their lives in the service of the country; the bounties and pensions provided by the laws for these brave defenders of the Nation are obligations never to be forgotten; the widows and orphans of the gallant dead are the wards of the people—a sacred legacy bequeathed to the Nation's protecting care.

11. Foreign immigration, which in the past has added so much to the wealth, development, and resources, and increase of power to this Republic, the asylum of the oppressed of all nations, should be fostered and encouraged by a liberal and just policy.

12. This convention declares itself in sympathy with all oppressed peoples struggling for their rights.

13. That we highly commend the spirit of magnanimity and forbearance with which men who have served in the rebellion, but who now frankly and honestly coöperate with us in restoring the peace of the country and reconstructing the Southern State governments upon the basis of impartial justice and equal rights, are received back into the communion of loyal people; and we favor the removal of the disqualifications and restrictions imposed upon the late rebels in the same measure as the spirit of disloyalty will die out, and as may be consistent with the safety of the loyal people.

14. That we recognize the great principles laid down in the immortal Declaration of Independence as the true foundation of democratic government, and we hail with gladness every effort toward making these principles a living reality on every inch of American soil.

The platform was adopted with slight amendments offered by Mr. Schurz after a sharp debate. Nominations for a candidate being then in order, Gen. John A. Logan presented the name of Gen. Ulysses S. Grant in a short but stirring speech, and the roll of States being called, every one—650 in all—was cast for him. The convention then proceeded to ballot for a candidate for Vice-President, five ballots being necessary to effect a nomination. The several ballots resulted as follows—viz.:

	First..	Second	Third..	Fourth	Fifth..
Benjamin F. Wade, Ohio..	147	170	178	206	38
Reuben E. Fenton, N. Y...	126	144	139	144	69
Henry Wilson, Mass.....	119	114	101	87	....
Schuyler Colfax, Indiana..	115	145	165	186	541
Andrew G. Curtin, Pa....	51	45	40	....	....
Hannibal Hamlin, Maine..	28	30	25	25	....
James Speed, Kentucky..	22	....	....	....	....
James Harlan, Iowa.....	16	....	....	....	....
John A. J. Cresswell, Md..	14	....	....	....	....
Samuel C. Pomeroy, Kas..	6	....	....	....	....
William D. Kelley, Pa....	4	....	....	....	....

The votes of thirty-three of the thirty-seven States (Nebraska having been admitted March 1, 1867), were counted, the States of Florida, Mississippi, Texas, and Virginia, not being entitled to representation in Congress, were excluded from the Electoral College, and the case of Georgia being in doubt.

The popular and Electoral vote was as follows:

Popular and Electoral Vote of 1868.

STATES.	Popular: Grant, Republican.	Popular: Seymour, Democrat....	El'ct'l: Grant......	El'ct'l: Seymour.....
Alabama........	76,366	72,088	8	....
Arkansas.......	22,112	19,078	5	....
California.....	54,583	54,077	5	....
Connecticut....	50,995	47,952	6	....
Delaware.......	7,623	10,980	....	3
†Florida.......			3	....
Georgia........	57,134	102,722	....	9
Illinois........	250,303	199,134	16	....
Indiana........	176,548	166,980	13	....
Iowa...........	120,399	74,040	8	....
Kansas........	31,048	13,990	3	....
Kentucky......	39,566	115,890	....	11
Louisiana......	33,263	80,225	....	7
Maine.........	70,493	42,460	7	....
Maryland......	30,438	62,357	....	7
Massachusetts....	136,477	59,408	12	....
Michigan......	128,550	97,069	8	....
Minnesota.....	43,545	28,075	4	....
Missouri.......	86,860	65,628	11	....
Nebraska......	9,729	5,439	3	....
Nevada........	6,480	5,218	3	....
New Hampshire....	38,191	31,224	5	....
New Jersey......	80,131	83,001	....	7
New York......	419,883	429,883	....	33
North Carolina..	96,769	84,601	9	....
Ohio..........	280,223	238,606	21	....
Oregon........	10,961	11,125	....	3
Pennsylvania....	342,280	313,382	26	....
Rhode Island....	12,993	6,548	4	....
South Carolina....	62,301	45,237	6	....
Tennessee......	56,728	26,129	10	....
Vermont.......	44,167	12,045	5	....
West Virginia...	29,175	20,306	5	....
Wisconsin.....	108,857	84,707	8	....
Totals........	3,015,071	2,709,613	214	80

†Electors chosen by the Legislature.
Mississippi, 7; Texas, 6; Virginia, 10, not voting.
Nebraska admitted.

The count of the Electoral vote took place Feb. 10 under the twenty-second joint rule of Congress, and a scene of indescribable disorder and confusion followed, largely due to the inability of the presiding officer, Senator Wade (as President pro tempore of the Senate), to comprehend the questions presented and his want of experience and ability as a presiding officer. The incidents and events which then occurred demonstrated the need of legislation to regulate the count of the Electoral vote and led to subsequent legislation on the subject.

FIFTH NATIONAL CONVENTION

At Philadelphia, Pa., June 5-6, 1872—Grant and Wilson.

In spite of the disaffection of many of the old leaders of the Republican party toward President Grant's administration, culminating in the Liberal Republican convention, which met at Cincinnati May 1 and nominated Horace Greeley for President and B. Gratz Brown of Missouri for Vice-President, it was evident that the only contest in the Republican National convention would be over the Vice-Presidency.

The convention was called to order by William Claflin of Massachusetts, Chairman of the National committee, who, under instruction of said committee, announced the appointment of Morton McMichael of Philadelphia as Temporary Chairman.

An organization was perfected by the appointment of the usual committees, the Committee on Permanent Organization presenting the name of Thomas Settle of North Carolina for President and Henry H. Bingham of Pennsylvania for Secretary, after which the convention adjourned.

The following day, June 6, Mr. Ames of Massachusetts, from the Committee on Rules and Order of Business, submitted the following report, which was unanimously agreed to, viz.:

Rule 1. Upon all subjects before the convention the States shall be called in alphabetical order and next the Territories.

Rule 2. Each State shall be entitled to double the number of its Senators and Representatives in Congress according to the recent apportionment, and each Territory shall be entitled to two votes. The vote of each delegation shall be reported by its Chairman.

Rule 3. The report of the Committee on Credentials shall be disposed of before the report of the Committee on Platform and Resolutions is acted upon, and the report of the Committee on Platform and Resolutions shall be disposed of before the convention proceed to the nomination of candidates for President and Vice-President.

Rule 4. In making the nominations for President and Vice-President in no case shall the calling of the roll be dispensed with. When it shall appear that any candidate has received the majority of the votes cast, the President of the convention shall announce the question to be: "Shall the nomination of the candidate be made unanimous?" But if no candidate shall have received a majority of the votes, the Chair shall direct the vote to be again taken, which shall be repeated until some candidate shall have received a majority of the votes cast.

Rule 5. When a majority of the delegates from any two States shall demand that a vote be recorded, the same shall be taken by States, the Secretary calling the roll of States in the order henceforth stated.

Rule 6. In the record of the vote by States the vote of each State shall be announced by the Chairman, and in case the votes of any State shall be divided the Chairman shall announce the number of votes cast for any candidate, or for or against any proposition.

Rule 7. When the previous question shall be demanded by a majority of the delegation of any State, and the demand seconded by two or more States, and the call sustained by the majority of the convention, the question shall then be proceeded with and disposed of according to the rules of the House of Representatives in similar cases.

Rule 8. No member shall speak more than once upon the same question, nor longer than five minutes, unless by leave of the convention, except that the delegates presenting the name of a candidate shall be allowed ten minutes to present the name of such candidate.

Rule 9. The rules of the House of Representatives shall be the rules of this convention so far as they are applicable and not inconsistent with the foregoing rules.

Rule 10. A Republican National committee shall be appointed to consist of one member from each State, Territory, and district. The roll shall be called and the delegation from each State, Territory, and district shall name, through their Chairman, a person to act as a member of such committee.

After several general speeches had been made Shelby M. Cullom of Illinois presented the name of Ulysses S. Grant as a candidate for President of the United States for a second term. Stewart L. Woodford of New York and M. D. Bonuck of California, on behalf of their States, seconded and indorsed the nomination, after which the roll of States was called by the Secretary, each State and Territory casting its entire vote for Gen. Grant. The President announced that Ulysses S. Grant had received 752 votes—the entire vote of the convention—and was unanimously nominated.

The rules were then suspended and the convention proceeded to vote for a candidate for Vice-President.

The name of Henry Wilson of Massachusetts was presented by Morton McMichael of Pennsylvania, and seconded by George B. Loring of Massachusetts, Gerrit Smith of New York, and John F. Quarles of Georgia; the name of Schuyler Colfax of Indiana, by Richard W. Thompson of Indiana, which was seconded by William A. Howard of Michigan, John R. Lynch of Mississippi, and Cortland Parker of New Jersey. The name of John F. Lewis of Virginia was presented by James B. Sener of that State; the name of E. J. Davis of Texas, by Webster Flanagan of that State, and the name of Horace Maynard of Tennessee, by David A. Nunn of said State.

At this point Glenni W. Scofield of Pennsylvania, Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, reported the following platform, which was unanimously adopted without debate, except the nineteenth resolution, which was submitted and adopted after the nomination of the Vice-President:

The Republican party of the United States, assembled in National convention in the City of Philadelphia, on the 5th and 6th days of June, 1872, again declares its faith, appeals to its history, and announces its position upon the questions before the country:

1. During eleven years of supremacy it has accepted with grand courage the solemn duties of the time. It suppressed a gigantic rebellion, emancipated 4,000,000 of slaves, decreed the equal citizenship of all, and established universal suffrage. Exhibiting unparalleled magnanimity, it criminally punished no man for political offenses, and warmly welcomed all who proved loyalty by obeying the laws and dealing justly with their neighbors. It has steadily decreased with firm hand the reluctant disorders of a great war, and initiated a wise and humane policy toward the Indians. The Pacific railroad and similar vast enterprises have been generously aided and successfully conducted, the public lands freely given to actual settlers, immigration protected and encouraged, and a full acknowledgment of the naturalized citizen's rights secured from European powers. A uniform national currency has been provided, repudiation frowned down, the national credit sustained under the most extraordinary burdens, and new bonds negotiated at low rates. The revenues have been carefully collected and honestly applied. Despite annual large reductions of the rates of taxation the public debt has been reduced during Gen. Grant's Presidency at the rate of $100,000,000 a year, great financial crises have been avoided, and peace and plenty prevail throughout the land. Menacing foreign difficulties have been peacefully and honorably composed, and the honor and power of the Nation kept in high respect throughout the world. This glorious record of the past is the party's best pledge for the future. We believe the people will not intrust the government to any party or combination of men composed chiefly of those who have resisted every step of this beneficent progress.

2. The recent amendments to the National Constitution should be cordially sustained because they are right, not merely tolerated because they are law, and should be carried out according to their spirit by appropriate legislation, the enforcement of which can safely be intrusted only to the party that secured those amendments.

3. Complete liberty and exact equality in the enjoyment of all civil, political, and public rights should be established and effectually maintained throughout the Union by efficient and appropriate State and Federal legislation. Neither the law nor its administration should admit any discrimination in respect of citizens by reason of race, creed, color, or previous condition of servitude.

4. The National Government should seek to maintain honorable peace with all nations, protecting its citizens everywhere, and sympathizing with all peoples who strive for greater liberty.

5. Any system of the civil service under which the positions of the government are considered rewards for mere party zeal is fatally demoralizing, and we therefore favor a reform of the system by laws which shall abolish the evils of patronage and make honesty, efficiency, and fidelity the qualifications for public positions, without practically creating a life tenure of office.

6. We are opposed to further grants of public lands to corporations and monopolies and demand that the national domain be set apart for free homes for the people.

7. The annual revenue, after paying current expenditures and the interest on the public debt, should furnish a moderate balance on the reduction of the principal, and that revenue, except so much as may be derived from a tax upon tobacco and liquors, should be raised by duties upon importations, the details of which should be so adjusted as to aid in securing remunerative wages to labor and promote the industries, prosperity, and growth of the whole country.

8. We hold in undying honor the soldiers and sailors whose valor saved the Union. Their pensions are a sacred debt of the nation, and the widows and orphans of those who died for their country are entitled to the care of a generous and grateful people. We favor such additional legislation as will extend the bounty of the government to all of our soldiers and sailors who were honorably discharged and who in the line of duty became disabled, without regard to the length of service or the cause of such discharge.

9. The doctrine of Great Britain and other European powers concerning allegiance—"once a subject always a subject"—having at last, through efforts of the Republican party, been abandoned, and the American idea of the individual's right to transfer allegiance having been accepted by European nations, it is the duty of our government to guard with jealous care the rights of adopted citizens against the assumption of unauthorized claims by the former governments, and we urge continued, careful encouragement and protection of voluntary immigration.

10. The franking privilege ought to be abolished, and the way prepared for a speedy reduction in the rates of postage.

11. Among the questions which press for attention is that which concerns the relations of capital and labor, and the Republican party recognizes the duty of so shaping legislation as to secure full protection and the amplest field for capital, and for labor, the creator of capital, the largest opportunities, and a just share of the mutual profits of these two great servants of civilization.

12. We hold that Congress and the President have only fulfilled an imperative duty in their measures for the suppression of violent and treasonable organizations in certain lately rebellious regions, and for the protection of the ballot box; and, therefore, they are entitled to the thanks of the Nation.

13. We denounce repudiation of the public debt, in any form or disguise, as a national crime. We witness with pride the reduction of the principal of the debt, and of the rates of interest upon the balance, and confidently expect that our excellent national currency will be perfected by a speedy resumption of specie payment.

14. The Republican party is mindful of its obligations to the loyal women of America for their noble devotion to the cause of freedom. Their admission to the wider fields of usefulness is viewed with satisfaction; and the honest demand of any class of citizens for additional rights should be treated with respectful consideration.

15. We heartly approve the action of Congress in extending amnesty to those lately in rebel-

lion, and rejoice in the growth of peace and fraternal feeling throughout the land.

16. The Republican party proposes to respect the rights reserved by the people to themselves as the powers delegated by them to the State and to the Federal Government. It disapproves of the resort to unconstitutional laws for the purpose of removing evils, by interference with rights not surrendered by the people to either the State or National Government.

17. It is the duty of the General Government to adopt such measures as may tend to encourage and restore American commerce and shipbuilding.

18. We believe that the modest patriotism, the earnest purpose, the sound judgment, the practical wisdom, the incorruptible integrity, and the illustrious services of Ulysses S. Grant have commended him to the hearts of the American people, and with him at our head we start today upon a new march to victory.

19. Henry Wilson, nominated for the Vice-Presidency, known to the whole land from the early days of the great struggle for victory as an indefatigable laborer in all campaigns, an incorruptible legislator and representative man of American institutions, is worthy to associate with our great leader and share the honors which we pledge our best efforts to bestow upon them.

The nomination of Henry Wilson was further seconded by Gov. E. F. Noyes of Ohio, Mr. Hill of Mississippi, Powell Clayton of Arkansas, and the nomination of Schuyler Colfax by W. D. Bickham of Ohio.

The roll of States was then called, the vote standing at the conclusion of the roll-call as follows:

States.	Number of delegates.	Henry Wilson of Mass.	Schuyler Colfax of Ind.
Alabama	20	12	7
Arkansas	12	12	..
California	12	13	..
Connecticut	12	6	6
Delaware	6	..	6
Florida	8	5	3
Georgia	22	16	6
Illinois	42	25	17
Indiana	30	..	30
Iowa	22	19	3
Kansas	10	10	..
Kentucky	24	4	20
Louisiana	16	5	11
Maine	14	4	10
Maryland	16	..	16
Massachusetts	26	26	..
Michigan	22	..	22
Minnesota	10	..	10
Mississippi	16	11	4
Missouri	30	27	2
Nebraska	6	2	4
Nevada	6	6	..
New Hampshire	10	10	..
New Jersey	18	..	18
New York	70	16	53
North Carolina	20	20	..
Ohio	44	30	14
Oregon	6	..	6
Pennsylvania	58	58	..
Rhode Island	8	..	8
South Carolina	14	9	5
*Tennessee	24	..	..
*Texas	16	..	..
Vermont	10	..	10
*Virginia	22	..	..
West Virginia	10	..	10
Wisconsin	20	15	5

Horace Maynard received 26 votes, John F. Lewis 22, E. J. Davis 16, and Joseph R. Hawley of Connecticut and E. F. Noyes of Ohio 1 each.

Twenty delegates from Virginia, nine from West Virginia, and six from Georgia changed from Colfax to Wilson, the vote standing: Henry Wilson, 399½; Schuyler Colfax, 308½; Horace Maynard, 26; E. J. Davis, 16, and two scattering.

On motion of Henry S. Lane of Indiana, by instruction of his delegation, the nomination of Henry Wilson was made unanimous.

The President then read the following dispatch from Mr. Colfax—viz.:

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 6.—John W. Foster, Indiana delegation: Accept for yourself and delegation my sincere gratitude for your gallant contest. Men are nothing; principles everything. Nothing must arrest Republican triumph until equality under law, like liberty, from which it springs, is universally acknowledged, and the citizenship of the humblest becomes a sure protection against outrage and wrong as was Roman citizenship of old. SCHUYLER COLFAX.

The convention then adjourned.

The popular and Electoral vote was as follows:

STATES.	Popular: Grant, Republican.	Popular: Greeley, Democrat...	Elect'l: Grant, Republican.	Elect'l: Greeley, Democrat.
Alabama	90,272	79,444	10	....
Arkansas	41,373	37,927		
California	54,020	40,718	6	....
Connecticut	50,638	45,880	6	....
Delaware	11,115	10,206	3	....
Florida	17,763	15,427	4	....
Georgia	62,550	76,356	....	11
Illinois	241,944	184,938	21	....
Indiana	186,147	163,632	15	....
Iowa	131,566	71,196	11	....
Kansas	67,048	32,970	5	....
Kentucky	88,766	99,995	....	12
Louisiana	71,663	57,029	....	....
Maine	61,422	29,087	7	....
Maryland	66,760	67,687	....	8
Massachusetts	133,472	59,260	13	....
Michigan	138,455	78,355	11	....
Minnesota	55,117	34,423	5	....
Mississippi	82,175	47,288	8	....
Missouri	119,196	151,434	....	15
Nebraska	18,329	7,812	3	....
Nevada	8,413	6,236	3	....
New Hampshire	37,168	31,424	5	....
New Jersey	91,656	76,456	9	....
New York	440,736	387,281	35	....
North Carolina	94,769	70,094	10	....
Ohio	281,853	244,321	22	....
Oregon	11,819	7,730	3	....
Pennsylvania	349,589	212,041	29	....
Rhode Island	13,665	5,329	4	....
South Carolina	72,290	22,703	7	....
Tennessee	85,655	94,391	....	12
Texas	47,406	66,500	....	8
Vermont	41,481	10,927	5	....
Virginia	93,468	91,054	11	....
West Virginia	32,315	29,451	5	....
Wisconsin	104,997	86,477	10	....
Totals	3,597,070	2,834,097	286	....

Grant's majority, 727,975.
O'Connor, "Straightout Democrat," 29,408.
Black, Temperance, 5,608.

Mr. Greeley died Nov. 29, 1872, and the Electoral votes to which he was entitled were distributed between Messrs. Hendricks of Indiana, Brown of Missouri, Jenkins of Georgia, and David Davis of Illinois, seventeen votes not being cast or counted for any person—viz.: six from Arkansas, three from Georgia, and eight from Louisiana.

SIXTH NATIONAL CONVENTION.

At Cincinnati, O., June 14, 15, and 16, 1876—Hayes and Wheeler.

The sixth National covention of the Republican party was called to order by ex-Gov. Edwin D. Morgan of New York, Chairman of the Republican National committee, at Cincinnati, O., at 12 m., June 14, 1876, who, on behalf of said committee, announced the nomination of Theodore M. Pomeroy of New York as temporary presiding officer of the convention. On motion Irving M. Bean of Wisconsin and Gen. H. H. Bingham of Pennsylvania were elected Temporary Secretaries, and E. W. Hicks of Wisconsin Sergeant-at-Arms. A resolution was then adopted for a call of the roll of States and Territories, the Chairman of each delegation to announce the names of the persons selected to serve on the following named committees—viz.: Credentials, Permanent Organization, Rules and Order of Business, and Resolutions. The roll was then called and the various committees chosen. Speeches were then made by Gen. Logan, ex-Gov. Hawley of Connecticut; ex-Gov. Noyes of Ohio; Rev. Henry Highland Govnett, of New York; William A. Howard of Michigan, and Frederick Douglass of New York, after which Mr. Loring of Massachusetts, from the Committee on Permanent Organization, reported the name of Edward McPherson of Pennsylvania for President, and Irving M. Beam of Wisconsin for Secretary, with a Vice-President and Assistant Secretary from each State and Territory. The report was adopted and the convention adjourned until 1 o'clock a. m., June 15.

Second Day, June 15, 1876—Mr. Cessna of Pennsylvania, from the Committee on Rules and Order of Business, submitted the following report establishing rules and order of business—viz:

Rule 1. Upon all subjects before the convention the States shall be called in alphabetical order, and next the Territories and the District of Columbia.

Rule 2. Each State shall be entitled to double the number of its Senators and Representatives in Congress according to the late apportionment, and each Territory and the District of Columbia shall be entitled to two votes. The votes of each delegation shall be reported by its Chairman.

Rule 3. The report of the Committee on Credentials shall be disposed of before the report of the Committee on Platform and Resolutions is acted upon, and the report of the Committee on Platform and Resolutions shall be disposed of before the convention proceeds to the nomination of candidates for President and Vice-President.

Rule 4. In making the nominations for President and Vice-President in no case shall the calling of the roll be dispensed with when it shall appear that any candidate has received the majority of the votes cast.

The President of the convention shall announce the question to be, "Shall the nomination of the candidate be made unanimous?" but, if no candidate shall have received a majority of the votes, the Chair shall direct the vote to be again taken, which shall be repeated until some candidate shall have received a majority of the votes cast; and when any State has announced its vote it shall so stand until the ballot is announced, unless in case of numerical error.

Rule 5. When a majority of the delegates of any two States shall demand that a vote be recorded, the same shall be taken by States, Territories, and the District of Columbia—the Secretary calling the roll of the States and Territories in the order heretofore stated, and the District of Columbia.

Rule 6. In the record of the votes by States the vote of each State, Territory, and the District of Columbia shall be announced by the Chairman; and in case the votes of any State, Territory, or the District of Columbia shall be divided the Chairman shall announce the number of votes cast for any candidate or for or against any proposition.

Rule 7. When the previous question shall be demanded by the majority of the delegates from any State, and the demand seconded by two or more States, and the call sustained by a majority of the convention, the question shall then be proceeded with and disposed of according to the rules of the House of Representatives in similar cases.

Rule 8. No member shall speak more than once upon the same question, nor longer than five minutes, unless by leave of the convention, except that delegates presenting the name of a candidate shall be allowed ten minutes in presenting the name of such candidates.

Rule 9. The rules of the House of Represenatives shall be the rules of this convention, so far as they are applicable and not inconsistent with the foregoing rules.

Rule 10. A Republican National committee shall be appointed, to consist of one member from each State, Territory, and district represented in the convention. The roll shall be called and the delegation from each State, Territory, and district shall name, through their Chairman, a person to act as a member of such committee.

After debate the report was adopted. Mr. Ensor of Maryland, Chairman of the Committee on Credentials, made a report that full delegations were present from all the States and Territories with the exception of the States of Nevada and South Carolina, and recommending that in those cases the delegates present be authorized to cast the full vote of their respective States. He also reported that the only contests were from the States of Alabama and Florida and the District of Columbia, and submitted the names of the delegates agreed upon by the committee as entitled to seats; also recommending that the twenty-two delegates from Arkansas present be admitted to seats. Mr. Harris of Nevada submitted a minority report signed by himself and Messrs. Atkins of Georgia, Swails of South Carolina, Steele of Indiana, Sharp of Tennessee, Rosenblatt of Missouri, Nash of Louisiana, Benton of North Carolina, Quay of Pennsylvania, Platt of New York, and Newcomb of Texas. The report of the committee, except as to Alabama, was adopted, and after debate the minority report, proposing to seat the delegation headed by George E. Spencer, was rejected on a roll-call by yeas 354, nays 375, and the majority report was then adopted.

Ex-Gov. Hawley of Connecticut, from the Committee on Resolutions, then reported the following platform:

When, in the economy of Providence, this land was to be purged of human slavery, and when the strength of government of the people, by the people, and for the people was to be demonstrated, the Republican party came into power. Its deeds have passed into history, and we look back to them with pride. Incited by their memories to high aims for the good of our country and mankind, and looking to the future with unfaltering courage, hope, and purpose, we, the representatives of the party in National convention assembled, make the following declaration of principles:

1. The United States of America is a Nation, not a league. By the combined workings of the National and State governments, under their respective constitutions, the rights of every citizen are secured, at home and abroad, and the common welfare promoted.

2. The Republican party has preserved these governments to the hundredth anniversary of the Nation's birth, and they are now embodiments of the great truths spoken at its cradle—"that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights, among which are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness; that for the attainment of these ends governments have been instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed." Until these truths are cheerfully obeyed, or if need be vigorously enforced, the work of the Republican party is unfinished.

3. The permanent pacification of the Southern section of the Union and the complete protection of all of its citizens in the free enjoyment of all of their rights is a duty to which the Republican party stands sacredly pledged. The power to provide for the enforcement of the principles embodied in the recent constitutional amendments is vested by these amendments in the Congress of the United States, and we declare it to be the solemn obligation of the legislative and executive departments of the government to put into immediate and vigorous exercise all their constitutional powers for removing any just causes of discontent on the part of any class and for securing to every American citizen complete liberty and exact equality in the exercise of all civil, political, and public rights. To this end we imperatively demand a Congress and Chief Executive whose courage and fidelity to those duties shall not falter until these results are placed beyond dispute or recall.

4. In the first act of Congress signed by President Grant the National Government assumed to remove any doubts of its purpose to discharge all just obligations to the public creditors, and "solemnly pledged its faith to make provision at the earliest practicable period for the redemption of United States notes in coin." Commercial prosperity, public morals, and national credit demand that this promise be fulfilled by a continuous and steady progress to specie payment.

5. Under the Constitution the President and heads of departments are to make nominations for office; the Senate is to advise and consent to appointments and the House of Representatives is to accuse and prosecute faithless officers. The best interest of the public service demands that these distinctions be respected; that Senators and Representatives who may be judges and accusers should not dictate appointments to office. The invariable rule in appointments should have reference to the honesty, fidelity, and capacity of the appointees, giving to the party in power those places where harmony and vigor of administration require its policy to be represented, but permitting all others to be filled by persons selected with sole reference to efficiency of the public service and the right of all citizens to share in the honor of rendering faithful service to the country.

6. We rejoice in the quickened conscience of the people concerning political affairs, and will hold all public officers to a rigid responsibility, and engage that the prosecution and punishment of all who betray official trusts shall be swift, thorough, and unsparing.

7. The public school system of the several States is the bulwark of the American Republic, and with a view to its security and permanence we recommend an amendment to the Constitution of the United States forbidding the application of any public funds or property for the benefit of any schools or institution under sectarian control.

8. The revenue necessary for current expenditures and the obligations of the public debt must be largely derived from duties upon importations, which, so far as possible, should be adjusted to promote the interests of American labor and advance the prosperity of the whole country.

9. We reaffirm our opposition to further grants of the public lands to corporations and monopolies, and demand that the national domain be devoted to free homes for the people.

10. It is the imperative duty of the government so to modify existing treaties with European Governments that the same protection shall be afforded to the adopted American citizen that is given to the native born; and that all necessary laws should be passed to protect emigrants in the absence of power in the States for that purpose.

11. It is the immediate duty of Congress to fully investigate the effect of the immigration and importation of Mongolians upon the moral and material interests of the country.

12. The Republican party recognizes with approval the substantial advances recently made toward the establishment of equal rights for women by the many important amendments effected by Republican Legislatures in the laws which concern the personal and property relations of wives, mothers, and widows and by the appointment and election of women to the superintendence of education, charities, and other public trusts. The honest demands of this class of citizens for additional rights, privileges, and immunities should be treated with respectful consideration.

13. The Constitution confers upon Congress sovereign power over the Territories of the United States for their government, and in the exercise of this power it is the right and duty of Congress to prohibit and extirpate, in the Territories, that relic of barbarism—polygamy, and we demand such legislation as shall secure this end and the supremacy of American institutions in all of the Territories.

14. The pledges which the Nation has given to her soldiers and sailors must be fulfilled, and a grateful people will always hold those who imperiled their lives for the country's preservation in the kindest remembrance.

15. We sincerely deprecate all sectional feeling and tendencies. We therefore note with deep solicitude that the Democratic party counts, as its chief hope of success, on the electoral vote of a united South, secured through the efforts of those who were recently arrayed against the Nation, and we invoke the earnest attention of the country to the grave truth that a success thus achieved would reopen sectional strife and imperil national honor and human rights.

16. We charge the Democratic party with being the same in character and spirit as when it sympathized with treason; with making its control of the House of Representatives the triumph and opportunity of the Nation's recent foes; with reasserting and applauding in the National Capitol the sentiments of unrepentant rebellion; with sending Union soldiers to the rear, and promoting Confederate soldiers to the front; with deliberately proposing to repudiate the plighted faith of the government; with being equally false and imbecile upon the overshadowing financial questions; with thwarting the ends of justice by its partisan mismanagement and obstruction of investigation; with proving itself, through the period of its ascendency in the Lower House of Congress, utterly incompetent to administer the government; and we warn the country against trusting a party thus alike unworthy, recreant, and incapable.

17. The National Administration merits commendation for its honorable work in the management of domestic and foreign affairs, and President Grant deserves the continued hearty gratitude of the American people for his patriotism and his eminent services in war and in peace.

Edward L. Pierce of Massachusetts moved to strike out the eleventh resolution, which motion, after debate, was rejected upon a roll call by States by yeas, 215; nays, 532. The delegations from the States of California, Colorado, Florida, Kansas, Minnesota, Nebraska, Nevada, New Jersey, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Texas, Virginia, and Wisconsin, and the Territories (except Montana) voting solidly in the negative. The eleventh resolution was then agreed to. Edmund J. Davis of Texas submitted a minority report from the Committee on Resolutions (signed by himself) proposing to strike out the fourth resolution and insert in lieu thereof the following—viz.:

Resolved, That it is the duty of Congress to provide for carrying out the act known as the Resumption act of Congress to the end that the resumption of specie payments may not be longer delayed.

The substitute was rejected without division, the fourth resolution agreed to, and the platform adopted as reported.

The roll of States was then called for the nomination of candidates for President. When Connecticut was reached Stephen W. Kellogg of that State presented the name of Marshall Jewell; Richard W. Thompson of Indiana that of Oliver P. Morton; John W. Harlan of Kentucky that of Benjamin H. Bristow; Robert G. Ingersoll of Illinois that of James G. Blaine; Stewart L. Woodford of New York that of Roscoe Conkling; Edward F. Noyes of Ohio that of Rutherford B. Hayes, and Lem Bartholomew of Pennsylvania that of John F. Hartranft. The convention then adjourned.

On the third day, Friday, June 16, 1876, the convention proceeded to ballot for a candidate for President with the following result, viz.:

	James G. Blaine, Maine	Benj. H. Bristow, Kentucky	Roscoe Conkling, New York	John F. Hartranft, Pennsylvania	Rutherford B. Hayes, Ohio	Marshall Jewell, Connecticut	Oliver P. Morton, Indiana	Elihu B. Washburne, Illinois	William A. Wheeler, New York
1	285	113	99	58	61	11	124	....	3
2	298	114	93	63	64	....	111	1	3
3	293	121	90	68	67	....	113	1	2
4	292	126	84	71	68	....	108	3	2
5	286	114	82	69	104	....	95	3	3
6	308	111	81	50	113	....	85	4	2
7	351	21	....	....	384	....	....	....	....

The convention then proceeded with the second ballot, no choice having been made on the first ballot.

When the State of Pennsylvania was called, its vote was announced as 58 for John F. Hartranft. The question of order was then raised by Mr. Futhey of Chester, that the announcement was incorrect, that himself and three colleagues desired to cast their votes for James G. Blaine. The President ruled that it was the right of any and every member of the convention to vote his sentiments in the convention. Mr. McCormick of Pennsylvania appealed from the decision, and the question being put, the Chair was sustained. The roll-call was then completed, at the end of which Mr. Thornburg of Tennessee moved to reconsider the vote sustaining the decision of the Chair, and the roll being called thereon the vote was yeas 381, nays 359. So the vote was reconsidered, and after further debate the roll was again called on the question of sustaining the decision of the Chair, resulting, yeas 395, nays 353. The President in announcing the result stated that the convention, in sustaining his decision, had decided that it was the right of every individual member to vote his individual sentiments, and announced the result of the ballot as follows: Blaine, 296; Morton, 120; Conkling, 93; Bristow, 114; Hayes, 64; Hartranft, 63; Washburne, 1; and Wheeler, 3.

A third ballot was then taken, resulting as follows: Blaine, 293; Bristow, 121; Conkling 90; Hartranft, 68; Hayes, 67; Morton, 113; Wheeler, 2; Washburne, 1.

The fourth ballot being taken, resulted as follows: Blaine, 292; Bristow, 126; Conkling, 84; Hartranft, 71; Hayes, 68; Morton, 108; Wheeler, 2; Washburne, 3.

The fifth ballot resulted as follows: Blaine, 286; Bristow, 114; Conkling, 82; Hartranft, 69; Hayes, 104; Morton, 95; Wheeler, 2; Washburne, 3.

The sixth ballot resulted as follows—viz.: Blaine, 308; Bristow, 111; Conkling, 81; Hartranft, 50; Hayes, 113; Morton, 85; Washburne, 4; Wheeler, 2.

The Secretary then proceeded to call the roll on the seventh ballot. When Indiana was called Mr. Cumback withdrew the name of Oliver P. Morton and cast twenty-five votes for Rutherford B. Hayes and five votes for Benjamin H. Bristow.

When Kentucky was called Mr. Harlan withdrew the name of Benjamin H. Bristow and cast the entire vote of Kentucky for Mr. Hayes. Mr. Cumback of Indiana thereupon cast the five votes from that State previously given to Mr. Bristow for Mr. Hayes. A point of order that a change could not be made during a roll-call was sustained. Mr. Pomeroy of New York announced that that delegation cast sixty-one votes for Rutherford B. Hayes and nine votes for James G. Blaine. Mr. Cameron of Pennsylvania withdrew the name of John F. Hartranft and cast twenty-eight votes for Mr. Hayes and thirty votes for Mr. Blaine, the result being as follows—viz:

States.	Hayes.	Blaine.	Bristow.
Alabama	19	17	3
Arkansas	11	11	....
California	6	6	....
Colorado	....	6	....
Connecticut	3	3	7
Delaware	....	6	....
Florida	....	8	....
Georgia	7	14	1
Illinois	2	35	5
Indiana	25	....	5
Iowa	....	22	....
Kansas	....	10	....
Kentucky	24	....	....
Louisiana	2	14	....
Maine	....	14	....
Maryland	....	16	....
Massachusetts	21	5	....
Michigan	22	....	....
Minnesota	1	9	....
Mississippi	16	....	....
Missouri	10	20	....
Nebraska	....	6	....
Nevada	6	....	....
New Hampshire	3	7	....
New Jersey	6	12	....
New York	61	9	....
North Carolina	20	....	....
Ohio	44	....	....
Oregon	....	6	....
Pennsylvania	28	30	....
Rhode Island	6	2	....
South Carolina	7	7	....
Tennessee	18	6	....
Texas	15	1	....
Vermont	10	....	....
Virginia	8	14	....
West Virginia	4	6	....
Wisconsin	4	16	....
Total	409	338	21

The delegates from the Territories all cast their votes for Mr. Blaine excepting those from Montana and Wyoming, which were cast for Mr. Hayes.

The chair having announced the result and stated the question to be on making the nomination unanimous, Mr. Frye of Maine seconded that motion and it was unanimously carried.

Nominations for Vice-President were then made as follows: William A. Wheeler of New York, by Mr. Poland of Vermont; Stewart L. Woodford of New York, by Mr. Platt of New York; Joseph R. Hawley of Connecticut, by Mr. Harlan of Kentucky; Frederick T. Frelinghuysen of New Jersey, by Mr. Pitney of New Jersey; Marshall Jewell of Connecticut, by Mr. Russell of Texas. Mr. Woodford of New York withdrew his name and the roll was called. When the State of North Carolina was called (which cast 12 votes for Mr. Wheeler) the vote stood as follows: Wheeler, 366; Frelinghuysen, 89; Jewell, 86; Woodford, 70; and Hawley, 25. Mr. Kellogg by consent withdrew the name of Mr. Jewell and moved to suspend the rules so as to nominate Mr. Wheeler of New York by acclamation, which motion was carried, and Mr. Wheeler was declared by the Chair the nominee for Vice-President. After adding an additional resolution (indorsing the nominee) to the platform and appointing a National committee and a committee of one from each State to wait upon the candidates and give them formal notice of their nomination the convention adjourned.

The result of the popular and Electoral vote is as follows:

STATES.	Popular: S. J. Tilden, Democrat...	Popular: R. B. Hayes, Republican...	Electoral: S. J. Tilden, Democrat...	Electoral: R. B. Hayes, Republican...
Alabama	102,002	68,230	10	.....
Arkansas	58,071	38,669	6	.....
California	76,465	79,267	.....	6
†Colorado			.....	3
Connecticut	61,934	59,034	6	.....
Delaware	13,381	10,752	3	.....
*Florida	22,923	23,849	.....	4
Georgia	130,088	50,446	11	.....
Illinois	258,601	278,232	.....	21
Indiana	213,529	208,011	15	.....
Iowa	112,099	121,327	.....	11
Kansas	37,902	78,322	.....	5
Kentucky	159,690	97,156	12	.....
*Louisiana	70,508	75,135	.....	8
Maine	49,823	66,300	.....	7
Maryland	91,780	71,981	8	.....
Massachusetts	108,777	150,063	.....	13
Michigan	141,095	166,534	.....	11
Minnesota	48,799	72,962	.....	5
Mississippi	112,173	52,605	8	.....
Missouri	203,077	145,029	15	.....
Nebraska	17,554	31,916	.....	3
Nevada	9,308	10,383	.....	3
New Hampshire	38,509	41,539	.....	5
New Jersey	115,961	103,517	9	.....
New York	521,949	489,207	35	.....
North Carolina	125,427	108,417	10	.....
Ohio	323,182	330,698	.....	22
*Oregon	14,149	15,206	.....	3
Pennsylvania	366,158	384,122	.....	29
Rhode Island	10,712	15,787	.....	4
*South Car'lina	90,906	91,870	.....	7
Tennessee	133,166	89,566	12	.....
Texas	104,755	44,800	8	.....
Vermont	20,254	44,092	.....	5
Virginia	139,670	95,558	11	.....
West Virginia	56,455	42,698	5	.....
Wisconsin	123,927	130,668	.....	10
Total	4,284,757	4,033,950	184	185

†Electors chosen by Legislature.

From Florida 2 sets of certificates were received; from Louisiana, 3; from Oregon, 2, and from South Carolina, 2. They were referred to the Electoral Commission, formed under the act of Jan. 29, 1877, and the commission decided in favor of counting the Electoral vote as given in the above table. As a matter of interest and pertinent to this election, it may be stated that the said act provided that the commission should consist of five Senators, five Representatives, and five Justices of the Supreme Court, to be chosen respectively by the Senate and the House of Representatives. The Senate chose Senators George F. Edmunds, Oliver P. Morton, and Frederick T. Frelinghuysen, Republicans, and Allen G. Thurman and Thomas F. Bayard, Democrats. The House of Representatives chose Messrs. Henry B. Payne, Eppa Hunton, and Josiah G. Abbott, Democrats, and James A. Garfield and George F. Hoar, Republicans. The four Justices of the Supreme Court designated by the act were Justices Nathan Clifford, William Strong, Samuel F. Miller, and Stephen J. Field. Messrs. Clifford and Field were Democrats and Strong and Miller Republicans, and they selected Justice Joseph Bradley, Republican, as the fifth member of the commission on the part of the Supreme Court.

By the act double returns and all returns to which objection should be made were to be referred to the commission, whose decision was to be final unless reversed by the vote of both Houses. The general rule held by the commission was that it was only empowered to canvass Electoral votes, not popular votes, and to decide whether the Governor had certified those Electors who had been declared elected by the canvassing authority of the State. It thus ascertained that in Louisiana the Governor had certified the legitimate Electors, while in Oregon the Governor had not. In all these cases the House voted to reject and the Senate to sustain the commission's decision, and the decision was therefore sustained in favor of the Republican Electors. In the case of South Carolina and in those of Electors objected to as Federal officeholders the commission decided in favor of the Republican Electors, and the decision was not rendered by concurrent vote of the two Houses of Congress. All the 20 doubtful votes (Florida 4, Louisiana 8, Oregon 1, and South Carolina 7), thus fell to the Republican candidates, and the result was declared to be 185 for Hayes and Wheeler and 184 votes for Tilden and Hendricks.

In the case of the South Carolina contest the commission voted unanimously that the Tilden Electors were not the true Electors from that State, and, by a vote of 8 to 7, that the Hayes Electors were.

The count proceeded under the law in the alphabetical order of the States, commencing March 1, 1877, and a final vote was not reached until March 2, at 4 o'clock a. m., when the result was announced by Mr. Allison of Iowa, one of the tellers on the part of the Senate.

THE SEVENTH CONVENTION.

At Chicago, Ill., June 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 1880—Garfield and Arthur.

The seventh National convention of the Republican party was called to order in Exhibition Hall, Chicago, at 12 o'clock m., Wednesday, June 2, 1880, by the Hon. J. Donald Cameron, Chairman of the Republican National committee, who stated that he had been instructed to place in nomination as Temporary Chairman the Hon. George F. Hoar of Massachusetts, which nomination was unanimously agreed to, John H. Roberts of Illinois and C. E. Magee of Pennsylvania being made Temporary Secretaries. A resolution submitted by Mr. Hale of Maine for a call of the roll, on which the Chairman of each delegation should announce the names of persons to serve on the Committees on Permanent Organization, Rules and Order of Business, Credentials, and Resolutions, was adopted and those committees formed, after which at 3 o'clock and 5 minutes p. m. the convention adjourned until 11 o'clock the following morning.

Second Day, Thursday, June 3, 1880.

A motion made by Mr. Conkling for a recess was rejected, after which Mr. Pierson of New York, from the Committee on Permanent Organization, submitted a report proposing that the temporary organization be made permanent, with a Vice-President and Assistant Secretary from each State and Territory, which report was adopted. The convention, on motion of Mr. Frye of Maine, at 1 p. m. took a recess until 5 p. m.

After the recess Mr. Henderson of Iowa moved that the Committee on Rules be directed now to report, to which Mr. Sharpe of New York offered a substitute directing the Committee on Credentials to now report. The substitute was rejected and a roll-call by yeas 318, nays 406, after which the original resolution was laid on the table. The convention met at 7 o'clock and after thirty minutes adjourned until the following morning at 10 o'clock.

Thursday, June 4, 1880, 10 A. M.

Mr. Conkling submitted the following resolution—viz.:

Resolved, As the sense of this convention that every member of it is bound in honor to support its nominee, whoever that nominee may be; and that no man shall hold a seat here who is not ready to so agree.

The roll of States was called, resulting, yeas, 716; nays, 3, (the three negative votes being cast by West Virginia delegates.)

Mr. Conkling thereupon offered another resolution declaring that the delegates who had voted that they would not abide the action of the convention do not deserve and have forfeited their votes in the convention, which resolution he subsequently withdrew after a spirited debate. Mr. Sewell of New Jersey moved that the Committee on Rules be instructed to report, which motion was agreed to, and Mr. Garfield submitted the following rules and order of business—viz.:

Rule 1. The convention shall consist of a number of delegates from each State equal to double the number of its Senators and Representatives in Congress, and two delegates from each Territory and two from the District of Columbia.

Rule 2. The rules of the House of Representatives shall be the rules of the convention so far as they are applicable and not inconsistent with the following rules.

Rule 3. When the previous question shall be demanded by a majority of the delegates from any State, and the demand seconded by two or more States, and the call sustained by a majority of the convention, the question shall then be proceeded with and disposed of according to the rules of the House of Representatives in similar cases.

Rule 4. Upon all subjects before the convention the States shall be called in alphabetical order and next the Territories and District of Columbia.

Rule 5. The report of the Committee on Credentials shall be disposed of before the report of the Committee on Resolutions is acted upon, and the report of the Committee on Resolutions shall be disposed of before the convention proceeds to the nomination of candidates for President and Vice-President.

Rule 6. When a majority of the delegates of any two States shall demand that a vote be recorded the same shall be taken by States, Territories, and the District of Columbia, the Secretary calling the role of the States and Territories and the District of Columbia in the order heretofore stated.

Rule 7. In making the nominations for President and Vice-President in no case shall the calling of the roll be dispensed with. When it shall appear that any candidate has received a majority of the votes cast the President of the convention shall announce the question to be: "Shall the nomination of the candidate be made unanimous?" But if no candidate shall have received a majority of the votes the Chair shall direct the vote to be again taken, which shall be repeated until some candidate shall have received a majority of the votes cast; and when any State has announced its vote it shall so stand until the ballot is announced, unless in case of numerical error.

Rule 8. In the record of the votes by States the vote of each State, Territory, and District of Columbia shall be announced by the Chairman; and in case the vote of any State, Territory, or District of Columbia shall be divided the Chairman shall announce the number of votes cast for any candidate, or for or against any proposition; but if exception is taken by any delegate to the correctness of such announcement by the Chairman of his delegation the President of the convention shall direct the roll of members of such delegation to be called, and the result shall be recorded in accordance with the votes individually given.

Rule 9. No member shall speak more than once upon the same question nor longer than five minutes, unless by leave of the convention, except that delegates presenting the name of a candidate shall be allowed ten minutes in presenting the name of such candidate.

Rule 10. A Republican National committee shall be appointed, to consist of one member from each State, Territory, and the District of Columbia, represented in this convention. The roll shall be called, and the delegation from each State, Territory, and the District of Columbia shall name, through their Chairman, a person to act as a member of such committee.

Rule 11. All resolutions relating to the platform shall be referred to the Committee on Resolutions without debate.

Mr. Sharpe of New York submitted a minority report signed by himself and Messrs. Thanasson of Alabama, Johnson of Arkansas, Dean of Florida, Hunter of Kentucky, Carter of Mississippi, Rogers of Missouri, Curdell of Tennessee, Watkins of Virginia, Metcalf of Illinois, and McGune of Colorado submitting the following as a substitute for proposed rule 8—viz.:

In the record of votes by States, the vote of each State, Territory, and the District of Columbia shall be announced by the Chairman; and in case the votes of any State, Territory, or the District of Columbia shall be divided, the Chairman shall announce the number of votes cast for any candidate or for or against any proposition.

The report was laid over to receive the report of the Committee on Credentials made by Mr. Conger of Michigan. The committee made a long report on the contests from Louisiana, Alabama, Illinois, Kansas, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, and Utah.

Mr. Clayton of Arkansas submitted a minority report signed by himself and Messrs. Tracy of New York, Flanagan of Texas, Raum of Illinois, Hooper of Maryland, Heyman of Alabama, Clark of Colorado, Stall of Kentucky, Havens of Missouri, Thornburg of Tennessee, Cessna of Pennsylvania, Tompkins of Virginia, Troft of South Carolina, and Lee of Florida, there being also additional dissenting views on the Utah and West Virginia cases. After a long debate, principally as to details of voting, on motion of Mr. Sharpe of New York, all that portion of the report relating to the seats of the delegates-at-large from Illinois was stricken out. That portion of the report unanimously presented by the committee was then agreed to. The convention then took up the Alabama contest, and at 4:15 p. m. took a recess until 7 p. m.

After the recess the Alabama case was taken up, and a resolution submitted by Mr. Harrison of Indiana, limiting debate; agreed to. At the close of the debate the roll was called, and by yeas 306, nays 449, the substituted report by the minority was rejected, and the report of the committee then adopted.

The convention then proceeded to consider the Illinois case, the Chair ruling out of order a substitute submitted by Mr. Boutwell of Massachusetts to the effect that State usage as to the election of delegates shall be deemed binding on this convention. After a lengthy debate a motion made by Mr. Butterworth (at 1 o'clock a. m.) to adjourn was defeated on a roll-call by, yeas, 103; nays, 653. An amendment offered by Mr. Clayton of Arkansas as a substitute for so much of the committee report as relates to the First District of Illinois was rejected by, yeas, 353; nays, 387, and the committee report adopted on a roll-call by, yeas, 384; nays, 356. The convention then voted on the report of the committee as to the Third District of Illinois and it was adopted (on roll-call) by, yeas, 385; nays, 353. Another roll-call as to the Fourth Illinois District sustained the committee by, yeas, 388; nays, 351. The remainder of the report as to Illinois was then agreed to without division, and at 2 o'clock and 20 minutes a. m. (Saturday) the convention adjourned to meet at 11 o'clock a. m.

Fourth Day, Saturday, June 5, 1880, 11 A. M.

The report of the Committee on Credentials on the Kansas case was then taken up, and the committee sustained by yeas 476, nays 184. The West Virginia case was then taken up, and after debate so much of the minority report as related thereto, for the committee's report, was agreed to by yeas 417, nays 330.

The Utah case was then taken up, and the minority substitute agreed to by yeas 426, nays 312. The report as amended was then agreed to, and the convention took up the report of the Committee on Rules. The question being on the substitute offered by Mr. Sharpe of New York for Rule 8, Mr. Sharpe, pending that, offered the following as a further substitute—viz.:

Resolved, That this convention will proceed immediately to ballot for candidates for President and Vice-President of the United States, and that one speech of fifteen minutes be allowed for the presentation of each candidate, and ten minutes for one speech to second each nomination.

A point of order made by Mr. Garfield that the last substitute was not in order, as it related to another order of business, was overruled by the Chair. Mr. Sharpe modified his resolution by adding the words "and that after such nominations are made such ballot will be taken by a roll call of the States, Territories, and the District of Columbia."

The question was then taken on the second substitute (by roll call) and resulted, yeas, 276; nays, 479. The question being then taken on the substitute proposed in the minority report, it was rejected without division. Mr. Boutwell submitted an amendment adding to Rule 10 the following words—viz.:

"And said committee shall prescribe a method or methods for the election of delegates to the National convention to be held in 1884, announce the same to the country, and issue a call for that convention in conformity therewith."

On motion of Mr. Butterworth of Ohio that amendment was amended by adding the following proviso:

Provided, that such methods or rules shall include and secure to the several Congressional districts in the United States the right to elect their own delegates to the National convention.

As thus amended Mr. Boutwell's amendment was agreed to and the report of the Committee on Rules as amended was then agreed to.

Mr. Pierrepont of New York, from the Committee on Resolutions, then reported the following platform:

The Republican party, in National convention assembled, at the end of twenty years since the Federal Government was first committed to its charge, submits to the people of the United States this brief report of its administration: It suppressed a rebellion which had armed nearly a million of men to subvert the national authority. It reconstructed the union of the States, with freedom instead of slavery as its corner stone. It transformed 4,000,000 human beings from the likeness of things to the rank of citizens. It relieved Congress from the infamous work of hunting fugitive slaves and charged it to see that slavery does not exist. It has raised the value of our paper currency from 38 per cent to the par value of gold. It has restored upon a solid basis payment in coin for all the national obligations, and has given us a currency absolutely good and equal in every part of our extended country. It has lifted the credit of the Nation from the point where 6 per cent bonds sold at 86 to that where 4 per cent bonds are eagerly sought at a premium. Under its administration railroads have increased from 31,000 miles in 1860 to more than 80,000 in 1879. Our foreign trade has increased from $700,000,000 to $1,150,000,000 in the same time, and our exports, which were $20,000,000 less than our imports in 1860, were $264,000,000 more than our imports in 1879. Without resorting to loans it has since the war closed defrayed the ordinary expenses of government besides the accruing interest on the public debt, and disbursed annually more than $30,000,000 for soldiers' pensions. It has paid $888,000,000 of the public debt, and by refunding the balance at a lower rate has reduced the annual interest charge from nearly $151,000,000 to less than $89,000,000. All the industries of the country have revived, labor is in demand, wages have increased, and throughout the entire country there is evidence of a coming prosperity greater than we have ever enjoyed. Upon this record the Republican party asks for the continued confidence and support of the people, and this convention submits for their approval the following statement of the principles and purposes which will continue to guide and inspire its efforts:

1. We affirm that the work of the last twenty-one years has been such as to commend itself to the favor of the Nation and that fruits of costly victories which we have achieved through immense difficulties should be preserved; that the peace so gained should be cherished; that the dissevered Union, now happily restored, should be perpetuated, and that the liberties secured to this generation should be transmitted undiminished to future generations; that the order established and the credit acquired should never be impaired; that the pension promises should be paid; that the debt so much reduced should be extinguished by the full payment of every dollar thereof; that the reviving industries should be further promoted and that the commerce, already so great, should be steadily encouraged.

2. The Constitution of the United States is a supreme law and not a mere contract. Out of confederated States it made a sovereign Nation. Some powers are denied the Nation while others are denied the States. But the boundary between powers delegated and those reserved is to be determined by the national and not the State tribunals.

3. The work of popular education is one left to the care of the several States, but it is the duty of the National Government to aid said work to the extent of its constitutional ability. The intelligence of the Nation is but the aggregate intelligence of the several States, and the destiny of the Nation must be guided not by the genius of any one State but by the average genius of all.

4. The Constitution wisely forbids Congress to make any law respecting the establishment of religion, but it is idle to hope that the Nation can be protected against influence of sectarianism while each State is exposed to its domination. We therefore recommend that the Constitution be so amended as to lay the same prohibition on the Legislature of each State, and to forbid the appropriation of public funds to the support of sectarian schools.

5. We reaffirm the belief avowed in 1876 that the duties levied for the purpose of revenue should so discriminate as to favor American labor; that no further grant of the public domain should be made to any railroad or other corporation; that slavery having perished in the States, its twin barbarity, polygamy, must die in the Territories; that everywhere the protection accorded to a citizen of American birth must be secured to citizens of American adoption; that we esteem it the duty of Congress to develop and improve our water courses and harbors, but insist that further subsidies to private persons or corporations must cease; that the obligations of the Republic to the men who preserved its integrity in the day of battle are undiminished by the lapse of fifteen years since their final victory, and their perpetual honor is and shall forever be the grateful privileges and sacred duty of the American people.

6. Since the authority for regular immigration and intercourse between the United States and foreign nations rests with the Congress of the United States and its treaty-making powers, the Republican party, regarding the unrestricted immigration of the Chinese as an evil of great magnitude, invokes the exercise of that power to restrain and limit that immigration by the enactment of such just, humane, and reasonable provisions as will produce that result.

7. That the purity and patriotism which characterized the earlier career of R. B. Hayes in peace and war, and which guided the thought of our immediate predecessors to him for a Presidential candidate, have continued to inspire him in his career as Chief Executive, and that history will accord to his administration the honors which are due to an efficient, just, and courteous discharge of the public business, and will honor his interpositions between the people and proposed partisan laws.

8. We charge upon the Democratic party the habitual sacrifice of patriotism and justice to a supreme and insatiable lust of office and patronage; that to obtain possession of the National Government and State Governments and the control of place they have obstructed all efforts to promote the purity and to conserve the freedom of suffrage; have labored to unseat lawfully elected members of Congress to secure at all hazards the majority of the States in the House of Representatives; have endeavored to occupy by force and fraud the places of trust given to others by the people of Maine and rescued by the courage and action of Maine's patriotic sons; have, by methods vicious in principle and tyrannical in practice, attached partisan legislation to appropriations, upon whose passage the very movements of the government depend; have crushed the rights of the individual, have advocated the principles and sought the favor of rebellion against the Nation, and have endeavored to obliterate the sacred memories of the war and to overcome its inestimably good results of nationality, personal freedom, and individual equality. The equal, steady, and complete enforcement of the laws and the protection of all our citizens in the enjoyment of all privileges and immunities guaranteed by the Constitution is the first duty of the Nation. The dangers of a solid South can only be averted by a faithful performance of every promise which the Nation has made to its citizens. The execution of the laws and the punishment of all those who violate them are the only safe methods by which an enduring peace can be secured and genuine prosperity established throughout the South. Whatever promises the Nation makes the Nation must perform, and the Nation cannot with safety relegate this duty to the States. The solid South must be divided by the peaceful agencies of the ballot, and all opinions must there find free expression; and to this end the honest voter must be protected against terrorism, violence, or fraud. And we affirm it to be the duty and purpose of the Republican party to use all legitimate means to restore all States of this Union to the most perfect harmony that may be possible. And we submit to the practical, sensible people of the United States to say whether it would not be dangerous to the dearest interests of our country at this time to surrender the control of the National Government to a party which seeks to overthrow the existing policy, under which we are so prosperous, and thus bring distrust and confusion where there is now order, confidence, and hope.

The Republican party, adhering to the principle affirmed by its last National convention, of respect for the constitutional rules governing appointments to office, adopts the declaration of President Hayes, that the reform of the civil service should be thorough, radical, and complete. To this end it demands the coöperation of the legislative with the executive department of the government, and that Congress shall so legislate that fitness, ascertained by proper practical tests, shall admit to the public service.

Mr. Booker of Massachusetts submitted an amendment, adding the following clause:

The Republican party, adhering to the principle affirmed by its last National convention, of respect for the constitutional rules governing appointments to office, adopted the declaration of President Hayes that the reform of the civil service should be thorough, radical, and complete. To this end it demanded the coöperation of the legislative with the executive department of the government, and that Congress shall so legislate that fitness, ascertained by proper practical tests, shall admit to the public service.

The amendment was agreed to, and the resolution as amended agreed to.

A recess (at 5:25 o'clock p. m.) was then taken until 7 p. m. After the recess the roll of States was called and the National committee selected, and on motion of Mr. Frye of Maine the roll of States was called in alphabetical order for nominations for a candidate for President. Names of candidates were then presented, as follows: James G. Blaine of Maine, by James F. Joy of Michigan; William Windom of Minnesota, by E. F. Drake of that State; Ulysses S. Grant, "from Appomattox and its famous apple tree," by Roscoe Conkling of New York; John Sherman of Ohio, by James A. Garfield of that State; George F. Edmunds of Vermont, by Frederick Billings of that State; Elihu B. Washburne of Illinois, by J. B. Cassaday of Wisconsin. The nomination of Mr. Blaine was seconded by Messrs. Pixley of California, Frye of Maine; that of Gen. Grant by Mr. Bradley of Kentucky; that of Mr. Sherman by Mr. Winckler of Wisconsin and Mr. Elliott of South Carolina; that of Mr. Edmunds by Mr. Sanford of Massachusetts, and that of Mr. Washburne by Mr. Brandagee of Connecticut.

The convention then (11:46 p. m.) adjourned to Monday at 10 a. m.

Fifth Day, Monday, June 7, 1880, 10 a. m.

On motion of Mr. Hale of Maine the convention proceeded to ballot for a candidate for President, resulting as follows:

States.	No. of delegates	Grant	Blaine	Sherman	Edmunds
Alabama	20	16	1	3	....
Arkansas	12	12	....	....	....
California	12	....	12	....	....
Colorado	6	6	....	....	....
Connecticut	12	....	3	....	2
Delaware	6	....	6	....	....
Florida	8	8	....	....	....
Georgia	22	6	8	8	....
Illinois	42	24	10	....	....
Indiana	30	1	26	2	....
Iowa	22	....	22	....	....
Kansas	10	4	6	....	....
Kentucky	24	20	1	3	....
Louisiana	16	8	2	6	....
Maine	14	....	14	....	....
Maryland	16	7	7	2	....
Massachusetts	26	3	....	2	20
Michigan	22	1	21	....	....
Minnesota	10	....	....	....	....
Mississippi	16	6	4	6	....
Missouri	30	29	....	....	....
Nebraska	6	....	6	....	....
Nevada	6	....	6	....	....
New Hampshire	10	....	10	....	....
New Jersey	18	....	16	....	....
New York	70	51	17	2	....
North Carolina	20	6	....	14	....
Ohio	44	....	9	34	1
Oregon	6	....	6	....	....
Pennsylvania	58	32	23	3	....
Rhode Island	8	....	8	....	....
South Carolina	14	13	....	1	....
Tennessee	24	16	6	1	1
Texas	16	11	2	2	....
Vermont	10	....	....	....	10
Virginia	22	18	3	1	....
West Virginia	10	1	8	....	....
Wisconsin	20	1	7	3	....

Minnesota cast its ten votes for Mr. Windom: Mr. Washburne received 7 votes from Connecticut, 8 from Illinois, 1 from Indiana, 1 from Massachusetts, 1 from Maine, 2 from New Jersey, 1 from Texas, and 9 from Wisconsin. Gen. Grant received 1 vote from the Territories of Dakota, Utah, Wyoming, and the District of Columbia, and Mr. Blaine 1 vote from Dakota, Wyoming, and the District of Columbia, and 2 votes each from Idaho, Montana, New Mexico, and Washington.

During the roll call the Chair ruled that nothing could interfere with the roll call, and that at its conclusion any question raised regarding it could be settled by the convention.

During the day twenty-seven additional ballots were taken without material change. Gen. Grant led with 304 votes and his vote fluctuated between 302 and 309. Mr. Blaine was next with 284, his number varying from 285 to 275. Mr. Sherman started with 93 and ended with 91, having dropped to 88 and risen to 97. Mr. Washburne had 31 at the start, raised to 36, and finished with 35. Senator Edmunds had 33 on the first, lost one on the second and one on the eighth ballot, and finished with 31. Senator Windom started and finished with 10 votes. Gen Garfield received one vote on the second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth, twelfth, thirteenth, nineteenth, twenty-first, and twenty-second ballots (from Pennsylvania), two votes on the sixth, seventh, ninth, tenth, eleventh, twenty-third, twenty-fourth, and twenty-fifth ballots, and none on the fourteenth, fifteenth, sixteenth, seventeenth, and eighteenth ballots. Scattering votes were also cast for Rutherford B. Hayes of Ohio, George W. McCrary of Iowa, E. J. Davis of Texas, John F. Hartranft of Pennsylvania.

And then (at 9 o'clock and 50 minutes p. m.) on motion of Mr. Lovering of Massachusetts, the convention after roll call thereon) by yeas 446, nays 304, adjourned to meet at 10 a. m. the following day.

Sixth Day, Tuesday, June 8, 1880, 10 A. M.

The convention proceeded at once to balloting, the twenty-ninth resulting in some changes. Twenty votes previously given to Mr. Edmunds were transferred to Mr. Sherman, which, with others, gave him 120 on the thirtieth ballot. On the thirty-fourth ballot the Wisconsin delegation cast its vote (18) for Gen. Garfield, and on the thirty-fifth ballot he received 27 votes from Indiana, four from Maryland, and one each from the States of Mississippi and North Carolina, making 50 in all, the additional votes being given by Mr. Blaine's supporters.

The thirty-sixth and final ballot resulted as follow—viz.:

States.	Number of delegates.	Garfield	Grant	Blaine
Alabama	20	....	16	4
Arkansas	12	....	12	....
California	12	....	....	12
Colorado	6	....	6	....
Connecticut	12	11	....	1
Delaware	6	....	....	6
Florida	8	....	8	....
Georgia	22	1	8	10
Illinois	42	7	24	6
Indiana	30	29	1	....
Iowa	22	22	....	....
Kansas	10	6	4	....
Kentucky	24	3	20	1
Louisiana	16	8	8	....
Maine	14	14	....	....
Maryland	16	10	6	....
Massachusetts	26	22	4	....
Michigan	22	21	1	....
Minnesota	10	8	2	....
Mississippi	16	9	7	....
Missouri	30	1	29	....
Nebraska	6	6	....	....
Nevada	6	3	2	1
New Hampshire	10	10	....	....
New Jersey	18	18	....	....
New York	70	20	50	....
North Carolina	20	15	5	....
Ohio	44	43	....	....
Oregon	6	6	....	....
Pennsylvania	58	21	37	....
Rhode Island	8	8	....	....
South Carolina	14	6	8	....
Tennessee	24	8	15	1
Texas	16	3	13	....
Vermont	10	10	....	....
Virginia	22	3	19	....
West Virginia	10	9	1	....
Wisconsin	20	20	....	....

Mr. Sherman received 3 votes from Georgia and Mr. Washburne 5 from Illinois, all the Territories and the District of Columbia (18 votes) voting for Garfield.

The President announced that James A. Garfield had received 399, Ulysses S. Grant, 306; James G. Blaine, 42; Elihu B. Washburne, 5, and John Sherman, 3, and that James A. Garfield of Ohio, having received a majority, was the nominee of the convention for President.

The Chair having put the question: Shall the nomination be made unanimous? Mr. Conkling made that motion and spoke in support of it, as did Messrs. Logan of Illinois, Beaver of Pennsylvania, Hale of Maine, Pleasants of Virginia, Campbell of West Virginia, Hicks of Florida, Norton of Texas, Foster of Ohio, Houk of Tennessee, Harrison of Indiana. After which the motion was unanimously agreed to.

The convention then (at 2:25 p. m.), on motion of Mr. Harrison of Indiana, took a recess until 5 p. m.

After the Recess.

The convention then proceeded to make nominations for a candidate for Vice-President, and names were presented as follows—viz: Elihu B. Washburne of Illinois, by Mr. Pixley of California; Marshall Jewell of Connecticut, by Mr. Robinson of that State; Thomas Settle of North Carolina, by Mr. Hicks of Florida; Horace Maynard of Tennessee, by Mr. Houck of that State; Chester A. Arthur of New York, by Mr. Woodford of that State; Edmund J. Davis of Texas, by Mr. Chambers of that State. Several speeches were made seconding the various nominations, after which the roll of States and Territories was called, resulting as follows:

States.	Arthur	Washburne	Jewell	Maynard
Alabama	18	....	2	....
Arkansas	12	....	....	....
California	....	12	....	....
Colorado	6	....	....	....
Connecticut	....	....	12	....
Delaware	6	....	....	....
Florida	8	....	....	....
Georgia	22	....	....	....
Illinois	24	18	....	....
Indiana	5	11	5	4
Iowa	....	22	....	....
Kansas	10	....	....	....
Kentucky	24	....	....	....
Louisiana	10	....	....	....
Maine	....	....	14	....
Maryland	16	....	....	....
Massachusetts	2	23	1	....
Michigan	6	14	....	....
Minnesota	8	2	....	....
Mississippi	11	....	1	....
Missouri	30	....	....	....
Nebraska	....	6	....	....
Nevada	....	6	....	....
New Hampshire	3	3	4	....
New Jersey	3	14	1	....
New York	69	1	....	....
North Carolina	20	....	....	....
Ohio	42	2	....	....
Oregon	6	....	....	....
Pennsylvania	47	11	....	....
Rhode Island	....	8	....	....
South Carolina	14	....	....	....
Tennessee	....	....	....	24
Texas	9	5	....	....
Vermont	4	5	....	1
Virginia	19	2	1	....
West Virginia	1	9	....	....
Wisconsin	2	16	....	1

Mr. Bruce of Mississippi received 2 votes from Indiana, 4 from Louisiana, 1 from Michigan and 1 from Wisconsin; Mr. Alcorn of Mississippi, 4 from that State; Mr. Davis of Texas, 2 from Louisiana; Mr. Woodford, of New York, 1 from Indiana, and Mr. Settle of North Carolina, 1 vote from Indiana. The vote of the Territories was divided as follows: 11 votes for Mr. Arthur, 4 for Mr. Washburne, and 1 vote for Mr. Jewell.

The Chair announced, as a result of the vote, that—

Chester A. Arthur had received [illegible]68 votes, Elihu B. Washburne had received 193 votes, Marshall Jewell had received 44 votes, Horace Maynard had received 30 votes, B. K. Bruce had received 8 votes, J. L. Alcorn had received 4 votes, E. J. Davis had received 3 votes, and Thomas Settle and Stewart L. Woodford had each received one vote.

On motion of Mr. McBeth of Missouri the nomination of Mr. Arthur was made unanimous.

On motion a committee consisting of one delegate from each State was appointed by the Chair to notify the nominees of the convention of their nominations for the offices of President and Vice-President.

The convention then on motion adjourned sine die.

The popular and Electoral vote cast in 1880 is as follows:

Popular and Electoral Vote of 1880.

STATES.	Popular: Garfield, Republican.	Popular: Hancock, Democrat...	Popular: Weaver, Greenback.	Electoral: Garfield...	Electoral: Hancock...	Electoral: Total...
Alabama	56,178	90,687	4,6[illegible]	...	10	10
Arkansas	41,661	60,489	4,07[illegible]	...	6	6
California	80,348	80,426	3,39[illegible]	1	5	6
Colorado	27,450	24,647	1,43[illegible]	3	...	3
Connecticut	67,073	64,417	868	6	...	6
Delaware	14,150	15,183	....	...	3	3
Florida	23,654	27,964	....	...	4	4
Georgia	52,658	102,522	481	...	11	11
Illinois	318,037	277,321	26,358	21	...	21
Indiana	232,164	225,528	12,986	15	...	15
Iowa	183,904	105,845	32,327	11	...	11
Kansas	121,520	59,789	19,710	5	...	5
Kentucky	104,550	147,999	11,498	...	12	12
Louisiana	37,904	65,310	439	...	8	8
Maine	74,039	65,171	4,408	7	...	7
Maryland	78,515	93,706	818	...	8	8
Massachusetts	165,205	111,960	4,548	13	...	13
Michigan	185,190	131,300	34,795	11	...	11
Minnesota	93,903	53,315	3,267	5	...	5
Mississippi	34,854	75,750	5,797	...	8	8
Missouri	153,566	208,609	35,045	...	15	15
Nebraska	54,959	28,523	3,853	3	...	3
Nevada	8,732	9,611	....	...	3	3
New Hampshire	44,852	40,794	528	5	...	5
New Jersey	120,555	122,565	2,617	...	9	9
New York	555,544	534,511	12,373	35	...	35
North Carolina	115,878	124,204	1,136	...	10	10
Ohio	375,048	340,821	6,456	22	...	22
Oregon	20,619	19,948	249	3	...	3
Pennsylvania	444,704	407,428	20,668	29	...	29
Rhode Island	18,198	10,779	236	4	...	4
South Carolina	58,071	112,312	566	...	7	7
Tennessee	107,677	128,191	5,916	...	12	12
Texas	57,815	156,228	27,405	...	8	8
Vermont	45,090	18,181	1,212	5	...	5
Virginia	84,020	127,976	139	...	11	11
West Virginia	46,243	57,391	9,079	...	5	5
Wisconsin	144,397	114,634	7,080	10	...	10
Totals	4,449,053	4,442,035	307,306	214	155	369

EIGHTH NATIONAL CONVENTION.

At Chicago, Ill., June 3, 4, 5, 6, 1884—Blaine and Logan.

The eighth National convention of the Republican party was called to order on June 3, 1884, at 12 o'clock m., by the Hon. Dwight M. Sabin, Chairman of the National committee, who proposed the name of Powell Clayton of Arkansas as Temporary Chairman.

Mr. Henry Cabot Lodge of Massachusetts moved to substitute the name of John R. Lynch of Mississippi. After a long debate the roll of individual delegations was ordered called by Chairman Sabin, following the ruling of Chairman Hoar in the last preceding convention, "that in the absence of rules the method of taking the question rests in the sound discretion of the chair, subject, of course, to the order of the convention."

The result of the roll-call was as follows:

Whole number of votes cast	808
For John R. Lynch	424
For Powell Clayton	384
Majority for Lynch	40

The election of Mr. Lynch, on motion of Mr. Clayton, was then made unanimous.

Titus Sheard of New York and Joseph W.

Lee of Pennsylvania were then elected Temporary Secretaries, and the rules of the last National convention adopted until a permanent organization was perfected.

Mr. Sewell of New Jersey moved that the roll of States be called and the Chairmen of the different delegations respond with the names of members of the Committees on Credentials, Permanent Organization, Rules and Order of Business, and Resolutions, which was agreed to, and the committees were then formed. Mr. Pierce of Massachusetts submitted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the subject of a revised apportionment of delegates to future National conventions and of a revised apportionment of members of the National committee be referred to the Committee on Rules and Order of Business with leave to report before the ballot for President.

Motions to table and postpone the resolution were lost and the same was adopted, and a recess then taken until 11 o'clock a. m., June 4.

Second Day, Wednesday, June 4, 1884, 11 A. M.

George B. Williams of Indiana from the Committee on Permanent Organization reported the names of Gen. John B. Henderson of Missouri for Permanent President and Charles W. Clisbee of Michigan for Secretary and a Vice-President and Assistant Secretary from each State and Territory, which report was adopted.

The convention then took a recess until 7 o'clock p. m.

After the recess the Committee on Credentials not being ready to report the convention adjourned until 10 o'clock a. m. the following day.

Third Day, Thursday, June 5, 1884.

Mr. Ballord of Vermont, from the Committee on Credentials, reported and its report was unanimously adopted. Mr. Parks of California, from the Committee on Rules and Order of Business, submitted a report proposing the following rules—viz.:

Rule 1. Same as in 1880.

Rule 2. This convention shall be governed by the general parliamentary law, taking Cushing's Manual for authority; except so far as otherwise provided in the following rules:

Rule 3. Same as in 1880.
Rule 4. Same as in 1880.
Rule 5. Same as in 1880.
Rule 6. Same as in 1880.
Rule 7. Same as in 1880.
Rule 8. Same as in 1880.

Rule 9. No member shall speak more than once upon the same question, no longer than five minutes, unless by leave of the convention, except in the presentation of names of candidates.

Rule 10. A Republican National committee shall be appointed, to consist of one member from each State, Territory, and the District of Columbia, represented in this convention. The roll shall be called and the delegation from each State, Territory, and the District of Columbia shall name, through their Chairman, a person to act as a member of such committee. Such committee shall prescribe a method or methods for the election of the delegates to the National convention to be held in 1888, announce the same to the country, and issue a call for that convention in conformity therewith. Provided, that such methods or rules shall include and secure to the several Congressional districts in the United States the right to select their own delegates to the National convention.

Rule 11. Same as in 1880.

Mr. Galusha A. Grow of Pennsylvania moved to amend rule 10 so as to read as follows—viz.:

Rule 10. A Republican National committee shall be appointed, to consist of one member from each State, Territory, and the District of Columbia. The roll shall be called and the delegation from each State, Territory, and the District of Columbia shall name, through its Chairman, a person who shall act as a member of such committee. Such committee shall issue the call for the meeting of the National convention six months at least before the time set for said meeting; and each Congressional district in the United States shall elect its delegates to the National convention in the same way as the nomination of a member of Congress is made in said district; and in the Territories the delegates to the convention shall be elected in the same way as the nomination of a delegate to Congress is made; and said National committee shall prescribe the mode for electing the delegate for the District of Columbia. An alternate delegate for each delegate to the National convention, to act in case of the absence of the delegate, shall be elected in the same manner, and at the same time as the delegate is elected.

After debate the substitute was adopted. Mr. Parks further reported the following as an additional rule—viz.:

"Rule 12. The convention shall proceed in the following order of business, commencing after the reports of the Committees on Credentials and Rules: First, report of the Committee on Resolutions. Second, presentation of candidates for President. Third, balloting. Fourth, presentation of candidates for Vice-President. Fifth, balloting."

Mr. Bayne of Pennsylvania submitted an amendment to insert after the first paragraph that the roll of States be called to report the names of the members of the National committee. Mr. Parks accepted the amendment and the last part was adopted.

Mr. Thurston moved an amendment to Rule 7, which was agreed to, striking out the word "cast" and inserting in lieu thereof the words "all the votes of the convention." Mr. Saunders of Montana moved an amendment to Rule 10, which was agreed to, adding the following words:

"Provided, That no person shall be a member of the committee who is not eligible as a member of the Electoral College."

An amendment by Mr. Russell of New York adding the words "with leave to report at any time" was agreed to, and the report of the committee as amended agreed to. Mr. Parks, from the Committee on Rules, reported the following resolution—viz.:

Resolved, That in future Republican National conventions representation shall be as follows—viz.:

First—Each State shall be entitled to four delegates-at-large and to two additional delegates-at-large for each Representative-at-large, if any, elected in such State at the last preceding Congressional election.

Second—Each Territory and the District of Columbia shall be entitled to two delegates.

Third—Each Congressional district shall be entitled to two delegates.

Mr. Bishop of Massachusetts submitted a minority report, which was debated and withdrawn, and the report of the committee agreed to.

Mr. McKinley from the Committee on Resolutions reported the following platform:

The Republicans of the United States in National convention assembled renew their allegiance to the principles upon which they have triumphed in six successive Presidential elections, and congratulate the American people on the attainment of so many results in legislation and administration by which the Republican party has, after saving the Union, done so much to render its institutions just, equal, and beneficent—the safeguard of liberty and the embodiment of the best thought and highest purposes of our citizens. The Republican party has gained its strength by quick and faithful response to the demands of the people for the freedom and equality of all men; for a united Nation, assuring the rights of all citizens; for the elevation of labor; for an honest currency; for purity in legislation, and for integrity and accountability in all departments of the government; and it accepts anew the duty of leading in the work of progress and reform.

We lament the death of President Garfield, whose sound statesmanship, long conspicuous in Congress, gave promise of a strong and successful administration, a promise fully realized during the short period of his office as President of the United States. His distinguished success in war and in peace has endeared him to the hearts of the American people.

In the Administration of President Arthur we recognize a wise, conservative, and patriotic policy, under which the country has been blessed with remarkable prosperity, and we believe his eminent services are entitled to and will receive the hearty approval of every good citizen.

It is the first duty of a good government to protect the rights and promote the interests of its own people. The largest diversity of industry is most productive of general prosperity and of the comfort and independence of the people. We therefore demand that the imposition of duties on foreign imports shall be made, not for revenue only, but that in raising the requisite revenues for the government such duties shall be so levied as to afford security to our diversified industries and protection to the rights and wages of the laborer, to the end that active and intelligent labor, as well as capital, may have its just reward and the laboringman his full share in the national prosperity.

Against the so-called economic system of the Democratic party, which would degrade our labor to the foreign standard, we enter our earnest protest. The Democratic party has failed completely to relieve the people of the burden of unnecessary taxation by a wise reduction of the surplus.

The Republican party pledges itself to correct the inequalities of the tariff and to reduce the surplus, not by the vicious and indiscriminate process of horizontal reduction, but by such methods as will relieve the taxpayer without injuring the laborer of the great productive interests of the country.

We recognize the importance of sheep husbandry in the United States, the serious depression which it is now experiencing and the danger threatening its future prosperity; and we therefore respect the demands of the representatives of this important agricultural interest for a readjustment of duty upon foreign wool in order that such industry shall have full and adequate protection.

We have always recommended the best money known to the civilized world and we urge that an effort be made to unite all commercial nations in the establishment of an international standard which shall fix for all the relative value of gold and silver coinage.

The regulation of commerce with foreign nations and between the States is one of the most important prerogatives of the General Government, and the Republican party distinctly announces its purpose to support such legislation as will fully and efficiently carry out the constitutional power of Congress over inter-State commerce.

The principle of the public regulation of railway corporations is a wise and salutary one for the protection of all classes of the people, and we favor legislation that shall prevent unjust discrimination and excessive charges for transportation, and that shall secure to the people and to the railways alike the fair and equal protection of the laws.

We favor the establishment of a national bureau of labor, the enforcement of the eight-hour law, and a wise and judicious system of general education by adequate appropriation from the national revenues wherever the same is needed. We believe that everywhere the protection to a citizen of American birth must be secured to citizens of American adoption, and we favor the settlement of national differences by international arbitration.

The Republican party, having its birth in a hatred of slave labor and in a desire that all men may be free and equal, is unalterably opposed to placing our workingmen in competition with any form of servile labor, whether at home or abroad. In this spirit we denounce the importation of contract labor, whether from Europe or Asia, as an offense against the spirit of American institutions, and we pledge ourselves to sustain the present law restricting Chinese immigration and to provide such further legislation as is necessary to carry out its purposes.

The reform of the civil service, auspiciously begun under Republican administration, should be completed by the further extension of the reformed system, already established by law, to all the grades of the service to which it is applicable. The spirit and purpose of the reform should be observed in all executive appointments, and all laws at variance with the objects of existing reformed legislation should be repealed, to the end that the danger to free institutions which lurks in the power of official patronage may be wisely and effectively avoided.

The public lands are a heritage of the people of the United States, and should be reserved, as far as possible, for small holdings by actual settlers. We are opposed to the acquisition of large tracts of these lands by corporations or individuals, especially where such holdings are in the hands of non-resident aliens, and we will endeavor to obtain such legislation as will tend to correct this evil. We demand of Congress the speedy forfeiture of all land grants which have lapsed by reason of non-compliance with acts of incorporation, in all cases where there has been no attempt in good faith to perform the conditions of such grants.

The grateful thanks of the American people are due to the Union soldiers and sailors of the late war, and the Republican party stands pledged to suitable pensions for all who were disabled and for the widows and orphans of those who died in the war. The Republican party also pledges itself to the repeal of the limitation contained in the arrears act of 1879, so that all invalid soldiers shall share alike, that their pensions shall begin with the date of disability or discharge, and not with the date of their application.

The Republican party favors a policy which shall keep us from entangling alliances with foreign nations and which shall give the right to expect that foreign nations shall refrain from meddling in American affairs—the policy which seeks peace and can trade with all powers, but especially with those of the Western Hemisphere.

We demand the restoration of our navy to its old time strength and efficiency; that it may, in any sea, protect the rights of American citizens and the interests of American commerce, and we call upon Congress to remove the burdens under which American shipping has been depressed, so that it may again be true that we have a commerce which leaves no sea unexplored and a navy which takes no law from a superior force.

Resolved, That it is the duty of Congress to enact such laws as shall promptly and effectually suppress the system of polygamy within our territory, and divorce the political from the ecclesiastical power of the so-called Mormon Church, and that the law so enacted should be rigidly enforced by the civil authorities if possible and by the military if need be.

The people of the United States, in their organized capacity, constitute a nation and not a mere confederacy of States. The National Government is supreme within the sphere of its national duty, but the States have reserved rights which should be faithfully maintained; each should be guarded with jealous care so that the harmony of our system of government may be preserved and the Union kept inviolate. The perpetuity of our institutions rests upon the maintenance of a free ballot, an honest count, and correct returns.

We denounce the fraud and violence practiced by the Democracy in Southern States by which the will of the voter is defeated as dangerous to the preservation of free institutions, and we solemnly arraign the Democratic party as being the guilty recipient of the fruits of such fraud and violence. We extend to the Republicans of the South, regardless of their former party affiliations, our cordial sympathy, and pledge to them our utmost earnest efforts to promote the passage of such legislation as will secure to every citizen, of whatever race and color, the full and complete recognition, possession, and exercise of all civil and political rights.

The platform was unanimously adopted without debate.

The roll of States was then called and the National committee consulted.

The convention then took a recess until 7 o'clock p. m.

After the Recess.

Nominations for a candidate for President were then made as follows:

Joseph R. Hawley of Connecticut, by Mr. Brandagee of that State.

John A. Logan of Illinois, by Shelby M. Cullom of that State.

James G. Blaine of Maine, by William H. West of Ohio.

Chester A. Arthur of New York, by Martin J. Townsend of that State.

John Sherman of Ohio, by J. B. Foraker of that State.

George F. Edmunds of Vermont, by John D. Long of Massachusetts.

Speeches seconding said nominations were made.

Pending the motion of Mr. Foraker that the convention proceed to ballot Mr. Thurston of Nebraska moved that the convention take a recess until tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock, which motion was lost on a roll-call by yeas, 371; nays, 410.

Pending the demand for the previous question Mr. Stewart of Pennsylvania moved that the convention adjourn until 11 o'clock tomorrow morning, which motion was agreed to (the roll-call being interrupted by Mr. McKinley by a motion to dispense with the call of States).

Fourth Day, Friday, June 6, 1884.

The roll was then called to nominate for a candidate for President, resulting as follows:

States.	No. of votes	Arthur	Blaine	Edmunds	Logan	Sherman
Alabama	20	17	1	....	1	....
Arkansas	14	4	8	2	....	....
California	16	....	16	....	....	....
Colorado	6	....	6	....	....	....
Connecticut	12	....	....	....	....	....
Delaware	6	1	5	....	....	....
Florida	8	7	1	....	....	....
Georgia	24	....	....	....	....	....
Illinois	44	1	3	....	40	....
Indiana	30	9	18	1	....	2
Iowa	26	....	26	....	....	....
Kansas	18	4	12	....	1	1
Kentucky	26	16	5½	....	2½	1
Louisana	16	10	2	....	3	....
Maine	12	....	12	....	....	....
Maryland	16	6	10	....	....	....
Massachusetts	28	2	1	25	....	....
Michigan	26	2	15	7	....	....
Minnesota	14	1	7	6	....	....
Mississippi	18	17	1	....	....	....
Missouri	32	10	5	6	10	1
Nebraska	10	2	8	....	....	....
Nevada	6	....	6	....	....	....
New Hampshire	8	4	....	4	....	....
New Jersey	18	9	....	6	....	1
New York	72	31	28	12	....	....
North Carolina	22	19	2	....	1	....
Ohio	46	....	21	....	....	25
Oregon	6	....	6	....	....	....
Pennsylvania	60	11	47	1	1	....
Rhode Island	8	....	....	8	....	....
South Carolina	18	17	1	....	....	....
Tennessee	24	16	7	....	1	....
Texas	26	11	13	....	2	....
Vermont	8	....	....	8	....	....
Virginia	24	21	2	....	....	....
West Virginia	12	....	12	....	....	....
Wisconsin	22	6	10	6	....	....

The vote of Connecticut (12) was cast for Joseph R. Hawley, who also received one vote from Kansas; Robert T. Lincoln received four votes and Gen. Sherman two.

The Territorial vote was cast as follows: Nine for Arthur, eight for Blaine, and one for Edmunds.

The Chairman announced the result as follows:

For James G. Blaine	334½
For Chester A. Arthur	278
For George F. Edmunds	93
For John A. Logan	63½
For John Sherman	30
For Joseph R. Hawley	13
For Robert T. Lincoln	4
For William T. Sherman	2

The convention then proceeded to a second ballot on which Mr. Blaine gained 5 votes, Mr. Arthur lost 2, Mr. Edmunds lost 8, Mr. Logan lost 2½, Mr. Sherman lost 2, and Gen. Sherman gained one.

On the third ballot Mr. Blaine gained 16, Mr. Arthur lost 2, Mr. Edmunds lost 16, Mr. Logan lost 8, Mr. Sherman lost 3, Mr. Lincoln gained 4, Gen. Sherman lost 1.

Mr. Foraker moved a recess until 10 o'clock tomorrow morning, which motion was lost on a call by yeas, 364; nays, 450.

The convention then preceeded to the fourth ballot, resulting as follows—viz:

States.	Arthur.	Blaine.	Edmunds.
Alabama	12	8	..
Arkansas	3	11	..
California	..	16	..
Colorado	..	6	..
Delaware	1	5	..
Florida	5	3	..
Georgia	24	..	..
Illinois	3	34	..
Indiana	..	30	..
Iowa	2	24	..
Kansas	..	18	..
Kentucky	15	9	..
Louisiana	7	9	..
Maine	..	12	..
Maryland	1	15	..
Massachusetts	7	3	18
Michigan	..	26	..
Minnesota	..	14	..
Mississippi	16	2	..
Missouri	..	32	..
Nebraska	..	10	..
Nevada	..	6	..
New Hampshire	2	3	3
New Jersey	..	18	1
New York	30	29	9
North Carolina	12	8	..
Ohio	..	46	..
Oregon	..	6	..
Pennsylvania	8	51	1
Rhode Island	1	7	..
South Carolina	15	2	1
Tennessee	12	41	..
Texas	8	15	..
Vermont	..	..	8
Virginia	20	4	..
West Virginia	..	12	..
Wisconsin	..	22	..

Mr. Hawley received 15 votes, 12 from Connecticut, 2 from New York, and 1 from North Carolina; Mr. Logan 7 votes, 6 from Illinois and 1 from Kentucky, and Mr. Lincoln 2 votes, 1 from Kentucky and 1 from New York.

The Chair announced the result as follows:

For James G. Blaine	541
For Chester A. Arthur	207
For George F. Edmunds	41
For Joseph R. Hawley	15
For John A. Logan	7
For Robert T. Lincoln	2

The Chair further announced that Mr. Blaine having received a majority of all the delegates elected to the convention, the question was, Shall the nomination of Mr. Blaine be made unanimous?

Mr. Burleigh of New York on behalf of President Arthur moved to make the nomination unanimous, which, after remarks, was agreed to unanimously.

The convention then took a recess until 8 o'clock.

After the Recess.

The roll of States was then called for the nomination of candidates for Vice-President, when nominations were made as follows: John A. Logan by Preston B. Plumb of Kansas. Other speeches were made seconding said nomination—no other name being presented—on motion of Mr. Bradley of Kentucky the rules were suspended and Gen. Logan was nominated unanimously.

On motion of Mr. McKinley of Ohio, a committee was appointed to advise the nominees of the convention of its action.

George R. Davis of Illinois, on behalf of the delegates from that State, asked that the roll be called on the nomination of Vice-President.

The roll was called, there being no objection, resulting as follows:

For John A. Logan	773
For Walter Q. Gresham	6
For J. B. Foraker	1

The nomination was then made unanimous, and the convention, at 9:45 p. m., June 6, 1884, adjourned sine die.

The popular and Electoral vote cast was as follows:

Popular and Electoral Vote of 1884.

STATES.	POPULAR. Blaine, Republican	Cleveland, Democrat	Butler, Greenback	St. John, Prohibitionist	ELECTORAL VOTE. Blaine	Cleveland	Total
Alabama	59,144	92,973	762	610	...	10	10
Arkansas	50,895	72,927	1,847	......	...	7	7
California	102,416	89,288	2,017	2,910	8	...	8
Colorado	36,166	27,603	1,961	762	3	...	3
Connecticut	65,898	67,182	1,685	2,494	...	6	6
Delaware	13,053	16,976	10	64	...	3	3
Florida	28,031	31,769	......	72	...	4	4
Georgia	47,692	94,053	135	168	...	12	12
Illinois	337,411	312,584	10,849	12,005	22	...	22
Indiana	238,480	244,992	8,293	3,028	...	15	15
Iowa	197,089	177,316	......	1,472	13	...	13
Kansas	154,406	90,132	16,341	4,954	9	...	9
Kentucky	118,122	152,961	1,693	3,139	...	13	13
Louisiana	46,347	62,546	120	338	8	...	8
Maine	71,716	51,656	3,994	2,143	6	...	6
Maryland	85,748	96,866	578	2,827	8	...	8
Mass.	146,724	122,352	24,382	9,925	14	...	14
Michigan	192,669	189,361	753	18,403	13	...	13
Minnesota	111,685	70,065	3,583	4,684	7	...	7
Mississippi	43,509	76,510	......	......	...	9	9
Missouri	202,928	235,988	......	2,153	...	16	16
Nebraska	76,903	54,391	......	2,899	5	...	5
Nevada	7,193	5,587	26	......	3	...	3
N. Hamp.	43,250	39,187	552	1,571	4	...	4
New Jersey	123,366	125,778	3,456	6,153	...	9	9
New York	562,001	563,048	17,002	25,001	...	36	36
N. Carolina	125,068	142,952	.....	454	...	11	11
Ohio	400,082	368,286	5,170	11,269	23	...	23
Oregon	26,860	24,604	726	492	3	...	3
Penn.	473,804	392,785	17,002	15,737	30	...	30
Rhode I.	19,030	12,391	422	928	4	...	4
S. Carolina	21,733	69,764	......	......	...	9	9
Tennessee	124,090	133,270	957	1,151	..	12	12
Texas	91,701	223,679	3,321	3,508	...	13	13
Vermont	39,514	17,331	785	1,752	4	...	4
Virginia	139,356	145,497	......	138	...	12	12
W. Virginia	63,096	67,317	805	939	...	6	6
Wisconsin	161,157	146,459	4,598	7,656	11	...	11
Total	4,848,334	4,911,017	133,825	151,809	182	219	401

NINTH NATIONAL CONVENTION.

icago, Ill., June 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 25, 1888—Harrison and Morton.

The ninth Republican National convention was called to order at 12 o'clock in the Auditorium at Chicago, Ill., Tuesday, June 19, 1888, by the Hon. B. F. Jones, Chairman of the National committee, who proposed at its request the name of the Hon. John M. Thurston of Nebraska as Temporary Chairman and Charles W. Clisbee of Michigan, Michael Griffin of Wisconsin, and William Rule of Tennessee as Temporary Secretaries, with other temporary officers. On motion of Mr. Bingham of Pennsylvania the rules of the last National Republican convention were adopted until an organization was perfected.

On motion of Mr. George R. Davis of Illinois the usual resolution for the appointment of Committees on Permanent Organization, Rules and Order of Business, Credentials, and Resolutions by a call of the roll of States and Territories was adopted.

The roll was then called and the said committees formed.

The question as to the delegates from Virginia being entitled to name the several committee members from that State was then presented by the Chair to the convention. Mr. Steenerson of Minnesota moved to amend the order for the appointment of said committees so as to provide that they should be constituted by one member from each State where there was no contest, which motion was laid on the table on motion of Mr. Hoar of Massachusetts, who further moved, by unanimous consent, that in States where there was no contest the credentials be given to their member of the Committee on Credentials, which was agreed to, and the convention at 3:29 p. m. adjourned until the following day at 12 m.

Second Day—Wednesday, June 20, 1888, 12 M.

Mr. Foster of Ohio, from the Committee on Permanent Organization, reported the name of the Hon. Morris M. Estee of California for Permanent President, the Temporary Secretaries and other officers to be permanent, Frank Willing Leach to be additional Secretary.

After an address by the President and presentation of gavels Mr. Bayne of Pennsylvania, from the Committee on Rules and Order of Business, submitted the following report:

Rule 1. Same as in 1880 and 1884, except that Dakota was given ten and Washington Territory six delegates.

Rule 2. Same as in 1880 and 1884.
Rule 3. Same as in 1880 and 1884.
Rule 4. Same as in 1880 and 1884.
Rule 5. Same as in 1880 and 1884.
Rule 6. Same as in 1880 and 1884.

Rule 7—In making the nominations for President and Vice-President in no case shall the calling of the roll be dispensed with. When it appears at the close of any roll call that any candidate has received a majority of all the votes to which the convention is entitled the President of the convention shall announce the question to be: Shall the nomination of the candidate be made unanimous? But if no candidate shall have received such majority the Chair shall direct the vote to be taken again, which shall be repeated until some candidate shall have received a majority of the votes cast, and when any State has announced its vote it shall so stand, unless in case of numerical error.

Rule 8—Same as in 1880.

Rule 9—No member shall speak more than once upon the same question, nor longer than five minutes, unless by leave of the convention, except in the presentation of names of candidates.

Rule 10. A Republican National committee shall be appointed, to consist of one member from each State, Territory, and the District of Columbia. The roll shall be called, and the delegation from each State, Territory, and the District of Columbia shall name, through its Chairman, a person who shall act as a member of such committee. Such committee shall issue the call for the meeting of the National convention six months, at least, before the time fixed for said meeting; and each Congressional District in the United States shall elect its delegates to the National convention in the same way as the nomination for a member of Congress is made in said district, and in Territories the delegates to the convention shall be elected in the same way as a nomination of a Delegate to Congress is made, and said National committee shall prescribe the mode for selecting the delegates for the District of Columbia. An alternate delegate for each delegate to the National convention to act in case of the absence of the delegate, shall be elected in the same manner and at the same time as the delegate is elected. Delegates at large for each State, and their alternates, shall be elected by State conventions in their respective States.

Rule 11. The Republican National committee is authorized and empowered to select an Executive committee, to consist of nine members, who may or may not be members of the National committee.

Rule 12. Same as Rule 11 in 1880 and 1884.

Rule 13. No persons except members of the several delegations and officers of the convention shall be admitted to that section of the hall apportioned to delegates.

Rule 14. The convention shall proceed in the following order of business:

1. Report of the Committee on Credentials.
2. Report of the Committee on Resolutions.
3. Naming of members of National committee.
4. Presentation of candidates for President.
5. Balloting.
6. Presentation of candidates for Vice-President.
7. Balloting.

Mr. Bayne stated that the rules were substantially those of the last National convention, the essential changes being the adoption of the rules of the House of Representatives so far as applicable instead of Cushing's Manual, and the appointment of an executive committee of nine members. Mr. Butterworth moved to amend so as to limit speeches to 15 minutes, which was disagreed to. Mr. Hoar moved to amend rule 10 by striking out the words "an alternate delegate for each delegate to the National convention to act in case of the absence of the delegates shall be elected," etc., and in lieu insert the words "alternate delegates for each delegate-at-large and alternate delegates for each district delegation, to consist of the same number as their principals, to act in case of the absence of the delegates who shall be elected," etc., which amendment was disagreed to after debate, and the original report, on motion of Mr. Sewell of New Jersey, adopted. The convention then at 2:09 p. m. took a recess until 8 o'clock p. m.

After the Recess 8 p. m.

After some miscellaneous detail business had been transacted and addresses made Mr. Hepburn of Iowa, from the Committee on Credentials, submitted a report accepting the roll printed by the National committee as correct, and reporting nineteen cases of contest. Mr. Russell of North Carolina submitted a minority report, after which the report, except as to the Virginia contest, was agreed to. After debate a motion to admit the Wood delegation from the Ninth District was agreed to, and the minority report rejected on roll-call by yeas 249½, nays 515. The report of the committee undisposed of as to Virginia was then adopted, and the convention (at 11:24 p. m.) adjourned until 10 a. m. the following day.

Third Day, Thursday June 21, 1888, 10 a. m.

The roll of States was called and the National committee selected, after which the Hon. William McKinley, from the Committee on Resolutions, reported the following declaration of principles, which was unanimously adopted:

The Republicans of the United States, assembled by their delegates in the National convention, pause on the threshold of their proceedings to honor the memory of their first great leader, the immortal champion of liberty and the rights of the people—Abraham Lincoln—and to cover also with wreaths of imperishable remembrance and gratitude the heroic names of our later leaders who have more recently been called away from our councils—Grant, Garfield, Arthur, Logan, Conkling. May their memories be faithfully cherished. We also recall with our greetings and with prayer for his recovery the name of one of our living heroes, whose memory will be treasured in the history both of Republicans and of the Republic—the name of that noble soldier and favorite child of victory—Philip H. Sheridan.

In the spirit of those great leaders and of our own devotion to human liberty, and with that hostility to all forms of despotism and oppression which is the fundamental idea of the Republican party, we send fraternal congratulation to our fellow-Americans of Brazil upon their great act of emancipation, which completed the abolition of slavery throughout the two American continents. We earnestly hope that we may soon congratulate our fellow-citizens of Irish birth upon the peaceful recovery of home rule for Ireland.

We reaffirm our unswerving devotion to the National Constitution and to the indissoluble union of the States; to the autonomy reserved to the States under the Constitution, to the personal rights and liberties of citizens in all the States and Territories in the Union and especially to the supreme and sovereign right of every lawful citizen, rich or poor, native or foreign born, white or black, to cast one free ballot in public elections and to have that ballot duly counted. We hold the free and honest popular ballot and the just and equal representation of all the people to be the foundation of our republican government, and demand effective legislation to secure the integrity and purity of elections, which are the fountains of all public authority. We charge that the present administration and the Democratic majority in Congress owe their existence to the suppression of the ballot by a criminal nullification of the Constitution and laws of the United States.

We are uncompromisingly in favor of the American system of protection; we protest against its destruction as proposed by the President and his party. They serve the interests of Europe; we will support the interests of America. We accept the issue and confidently appeal to the people for their judgment. The protective system must be maintained. Its abandonment has always been followed by general disaster to all interests except those of the usurer and the Sheriff. We denounce the Mills bill as destructive to the general business, the labor, and the farming interests of the country, and we heartily indorse the consistent and patriotic action of the Republican Representatives in Congress in opposing its passage.

We condemn the proposition of the Democratic party to place wool on the free list, and we insist that the duties thereon shall be adjusted and maintained so as to furnish full and adequate protection to that industry.

The Republican party would effect all needed reduction of the national revenue by repealing the taxes upon tobacco, which are an annoyance and burden to agriculture, and the tax upon spirits used in the arts and for mechanical purposes, and by such revision of the tariff laws as will tend to check imports of such articles as are produced by our people, the production of which gives employment to our labor, and release from import duties those articles of foreign production (except luxuries) the like of which cannot be produced at home. If there shall still remain a larger revenue than is requisite for the wants of the government, we favor the entire repeal of internal taxes rather than the surrender of any part of our protective system at the joint behest of the whisky trusts and the agents of foreign manufacturers.

We declare our hostility to the introduction into this country of foreign contract labor and of Chinese labor, alien to our civilization and our Constitution, and we demand the rigid enforcement of the existing laws against it and favor such immediate legislation as will exclude such labor from our shores.

We declare our opposition to all combinations of capital, organized in trusts or otherwise, to control arbitrarily the condition of trade among our citizens; and we recommend to Congress and the State Legislatures, in their respective jurisdictions, such legislation as will prevent the execution of all schemes to oppress the people by undue charges on their supplies or by unjust rates for the transportation of their products to market. We approve the legislation by Congress to prevent alike unjust burdens and unfair discrimination between the States.

We reaffirm the policy of appropriating the public lands of the United States to be homesteads for American citizens and settlers, not aliens, which the Republican party established in 1862, against the persistent opposition of the Democrats in Congress, and which has brought our great Western domain into such magnificent development. The restoration of unearned railroad land grants to the public domain, for the use of actual settlers, which was begun under the administration of President Arthur, should be continued. We deny that the Democratic party has ever restored one acre to the people, but declare that by the joint action of the Republicans and Democrats about 28,000,000 of acres of unearned lands, originally granted for the construction of railroads, have been restored to the public domain, in pursuance of the conditions inserted by the Republican party in the original grants. We charge the Democratic administration with failure to execute laws securing to settlers title to their homesteads, and with using appropriations made for that purpose to harass innocent settlers with spies and prosecutions, under the false pretense of exposing frauds and vindicating the law.

The government by Congress of the Territories is based upon necessity only, to the end that they may become States in the Union; therefore, whenever the conditions of population, material resources, public intelligence, and morality are such as to insure a stable local government therein, the people of such Territories should be permitted—as a right inherent in them—the right to form for themselves Constitutions and State governments and be admitted to the Union. Pending the preparation for Statehood all officers thereof should be selected from among the bona fide residents and citizens of the Territories where they are to serve.

South Dakota should of right be immediately admitted as a State in the Union, under the Constitution framed and adopted by her people, and we heartily indorse the action of the Republican Senate in twice passing bills for her admission. The refusal of the Democratic House of Representatives, for partisan purposes, to favorably consider these bills, is a willful violation of the sacred American principle of local self-government, and merits the condemnation of all just men. The pending bills in the Senate for acts to enable the people of Washington, North Dakota, and Montana Territories to form Constitutions and establish State governments, should be passed without unnecessary delay. The Republican party pledges itself to do all in its power to facilitate the admission of the Territories of New Mexico, Wyoming, Idaho, and Arizona to the enjoyment of self-government as States; such of them as are now qualified, as soon as possible, and the others as soon as they become so.

The political power of the Mormon Church in the Territories, as exercised in the past, is a menace to free institutions—a danger no longer to be suffered. Therefore, we pledge the Republican party to appropriate legislation asserting the sovereignty of the Nation in all Territories where the same is questioned, and in furtherance of that end to place upon the statute books legislation stringent enough to divorce the political from the ecclesiastical power, and thus stamp out the attendant wickedness of polygamy.

The Republican party is in favor of the use of both gold and silver as money, and condemns the policy of the Democratic administration in its efforts to demonetize silver.

We demand the reduction of letter postage to one cent per ounce.

In a republic like ours, where the citizen is the sovereign and the official the servant, where no power is exercised except by the will of the people, it is important that the sovereign—the people—should possess intelligence. The free school is the promoter of that intelligence which is to preserve us a free Nation; therefore the State or Nation, or both combined, should support free institutions of learning, sufficient to afford to every child growing up in the land the opportunity of a good common school education.

We earnestly recommend that prompt action be taken by Congress in the enactment of such legislation as will best secure the rehabilitation of our American merchant marine, and we protest against the passage by Congress of a Free Ship bill as calculated to work injustice to labor by lessening the wages of those engaged in preparing materials as well as those directly employed in our shipyards.

We demand appropriations for the early rebuilding of our navy; for the construction of coast fortifications and modern ordnance and other approved modern means of defense for the protection of our defenseless harbors and cities; for the payment of just pensions to our soldiers; for necessary works of national importance in the improvement of harbors and the channels of internal coastwise and foreign commerce; for the encouragement of the shipping interests of the Atlantic, Gulf, and Pacific States, as well as for the payment of the maturing debt. This policy will give employment to our labor, activity to our various industries, increase the security of our country, promote trade, open new and direct markets for our produce, and cheapen the cost of transportation. We affirm this to be far better for our country than the Democratic policy of loaning the government's money without interest to "pet banks."

The conduct of foreign affairs by the present administration has been distinguished by its inefficiency and its cowardice. Having withdrawn from the Senate all pending treaties effected by Republican administration for the removal of foreign burdens and restrictions upon our commerce, and for its extension into better markets, it has neither effected nor proposed any others in their stead. Professing adherence to the Monroe doctrine, it has seen with idle complacency the extension of foreign influence in Central America and of foreign trade among our neighbors. It has refused to charter, sanction, or encourage American organization for constructing the Nicaragua Canal, a work of vital importance to the maintenance of the Monroe doctrine, and of our national influence in Central and South America, and necessary for the development of trade with our Pacific territory, with South America, and with the islands and further coasts of the Pacific Ocean.

We arraign the present Democratic administration for its weak and unpatriotic treatment of the fisheries question and its pusillanimous surrender of the essential privileges to which our fishing vessels are entitled in Canadian ports under the treaty of 1818, the reciprocal maritime legislation of 1830, and the comity of nations, and which Canadian fishing vessels receive in the ports of the United States. We condemn the policy of the present administration and the Democratic majority in Congress toward our fisheries, as unfriendly and conspicuously unpatriotic, and as tending to destroy a valuable national industry, and an indispensable resource of defense against a foreign enemy.

The name of American applies alike to all citizens of the republic, and imposes upon all alike the same obligation of obedience to the laws. At the same time that citizenship is and must be the panoply and safeguard of him who wears it, and protect him, whether high or low, rich or poor, in all his civil rights. It should and must afford him protection at home, and follow and protect him abroad in whatever land he may be on a lawful errand.

The men who abandoned the Republican party in 1884 and continued to adhere to the Democratic party have deserted not only the cause of honest government, of sound finance, of freedom and purity of ballot, but especially have deserted the cause of reform in the civil service. We will not fail to keep our pledges because they have broken theirs, or because their candidate has broken his. We therefore repeat our declaration of 1884, to-wit:

"The reform of the civil service, auspiciously begun under the Republican administration, should be completed by the futher extension of the reform system already established by law to all grades of the service to which it is applicable. The spirit and purpose of the reform should be observed in all executive appointments, and all laws at variance with the object of existing reform legislation should be repealed, to the end that the dangers to free institutions which lurk in the power of official patronage may be wisely and effectively avoided."

The gratitude of the Nation to the defenders of the Union cannot be measured by laws. The legislation of Congress should conform to the pledge made by a loyal people, and be so enlarged and extended as to provide against the possibility that any man who honorably wore the Federal uniform shall become an inmate of an almshouse or dependent upon private charity. In the presence of an overflowing Treasury it would be a public scandal to do less for those whose valorous service preserved the government. We denounce the hostile spirit shown by President Cleveland in his numerous vetoes of measures for pension relief, and the action of the Democratic House of Representatives in refusing even a consideration of general pension legislation.

In support of the principles herewith enunciated we invite the coöperation of patriotic men of all parties, and especially of all workingmen, whose prosperity is seriously threatened by the free-trade policy of the present administration.

Just prior to the adjournment sine die of the convention on June 25 Mr. Boutelle of Maine moved to suspend the rules and adopt the following resolution to be added to the platform—viz.:

The first concern of good government is the virtue and sobriety of the people and the purity of the home. The Republican party cordially sympathizes with all wise and well directed efforts for the promotion of temperance and morality.

The roll of States was then called for the presentation of candidates for President when the following names were presented:

Joseph R. Hawley of Connecticut by Samuel Warner of that State.

Walter Q. Gresham of Illinois by Leonard Swett of that State.

Benjamin Harrison of Indiana by Richard W. Thompson of that State.

The convention at 12:45 p. m. took a recess until 3 p. m.

After the recess, 3 p. m., additional names were presented—viz.:

William B. Allison of Iowa, by William P. Hepburn of that State.

Russell A. Alger of Michigan, by Robert E. Fraser of that State.

Chauncey M. Depew of New York, by Frank Hiscock of that State.

John Sherman of Ohio, by D. H. Hastings of Pennsylvania.

Edwin H. Fitler of Pennsylvania, by Charles Emory Smith of Pennsylvania.

Jeremiah M. Rusk of Wisconsin, by John C. Spooner of that State.

The convention then at 7:25 p. m. adjourned.

Fourth Day—Friday.

Fourth day, June 22, 1888, 11 a. m.

The convention then proceeded to vote for a candidate for President, resulting as follows:

States.	Votes	Alger	Allison	Depew	Gresham	Harrison	Sherman	Blaine
Alabama	20	6	..	1	..	1	12	..
Arkansas	14	..	..	..	1	1	2	..
California	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	16
Colorado	6	..	1	..	3	2	..	..
Connecticut	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Delaware	6	..	..	..	..	6	..	..
Florida	8	..	..	..	..	1	4	..
Georgia	24	..	..	..	1	2	19	..
Illinois	44	..	..	..	44	..	..	..
Indiana	30	..	..	..	1	29	..	..
Iowa	26	..	26	..	..	..	..	..
Kansas	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Kentucky	26	4	..	1	5	4	12	..
Louisiana	16	2	3	1	1	..	9	..
Maine	12	3	2	3	1	2	1	..
Maryland	16	..	2	1	1	5	5	2
Massachusetts	28	6	2	1	2	4	9	2
Michigan	26	26	..	..	..	..	..	..
Minnesota	14	1	..	2	11	..	..	..
Mississippi	18	..	..	..	1	3	14	..
Missouri	32	6	3	2	11	3	6	1
Nebraska	10	2	3	..	1	..	3	..
Nevada	6	3	3	..	..	..	..	..
New Hampshire	8	..	..	4	..	4	..	..
New Jersey	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
New York	72	..	..	71	..	..	..	1
North Carolina	22	2	..	1	2	1	15	1
Ohio	46	..	..	..	..	..	46	..
Oregon	6	..	..	..	4	1	..	1
Pennsylvania	60	1	..	5	..	..	29	2
Rhode Island	8	..	8	..	..	..	..	..
South Carolina	18	3	..	1	..	..	11	..
Tennessee	24	9	1	2	1	1	7	3
Texas	26	2	7	..	5	1	7	1
Vermont	8	..	..	..	..	8	..	..
Virginia	24	3	3	..	1	5	11	..
West Virginia	12	1	..	..	2	2	5	2
Wisconsin	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Edwin H. Fitler received 24 votes, viz.: Florida 6, Pennsylvania 18, South Carolina 2, and Dakota 1.

Joseph R. Hawley received 13 votes, viz.: 12 from Connecticut and 1 from Dakota.

John J. Ingalls received 28 votes, viz.: Arkansas 10, Kansas 17, South Carolina 1.

William Walter Phelps received 25 votes, viz.: New Jersey 18, Pennsylvania 5, Texas 1, Washington 1.

Jeremiah M. Rusk received 25 votes, viz.: Nebraska 1, Virginia 1, Wisconsin 22, Dakota 1.

Robert T. Lincoln received 3 votes, viz.: Georgia 1, Massachusetts 2.

William McKinley received 2 votes from Texas.

The Chairman announced the result, viz.:

Alger	84	Allison	72
Depew	99	Fitler	24
Gresham	107	Harrison	85
Hawley	13	Ingalls	28
Phelps	25	Rusk	25
Sherman	329	Blaine	35
Lincoln	3	McKinley	2

The name of Mr. Fitler was then withdrawn and the second roll call resulted:

Sherman	249	Blaine	33
Alger	116	Rusk	20
Gresham	108	Phelps	18
Depew	99	Ingalls	16
Harrison	91	Lincoln	2
Allison	75	McKinley	3

A third ballot was then taken, on which Mr. Sherman lost 5, Gresham gained 15, Alger gained 6, Harrison gained 3, Depew lost 8, Allison gained 13, Blaine gained 2, Rusk lost 2, McKinley gained 5, Phelps lost 13, and Ingalls was not voted for. A recess was then taken at 1:59 p. m. until 7 p. m.

After the recess, 7 p. m., Mr. Depew withdrew his name, and on motion of Mr. Hastings of Pennsylvania the convention, by yeas 531, nays 287 (roll-call), adjourned until Saturday 10 a. m.

Saturday, June 23, 1888, 10 A. M.

The fourth ballot was then taken, resulting:

Sherman	235	Blaine	42
Harrison	216	McKinley	11
Alger	135	Lincoln	1
Gresham	98	Foraker	1
Allison	88	Douglass	1

The fifth ballot was then taken, resulting as follows:

Sherman	224	Gresham	87
Harrison	212	Blaine	48
Alger	143	McKinley	14
Allison	99		

And then on motion of Mr. Foster of Ohio at 12 o'clock the convention took a recess until 4 p. m.

After the recess, 4 p. m., on motion of Mr. King of Maryland the convention (at 4:26 p. m.) by yeas, 492, nays, 320 (roll-call), adjourned until Monday at 11 a. m.

Sixth Day, Monday, June 25, 1888, 11 a. m.

Before proceeding to another ballot Mr. Boutelle, as a question of privilege, presented and read to the convention the following dispatches:

EDINBURG, June 24.—To Boutelle and Manley, Maine Delegation, Chicago: Earnestly request all friends to respect my Paris letter. BLAINE.

EDINBURG, June 25.—(Same address): I think I have the right to ask my friends to respect my wishes and refrain from voting for me. Please make this and former dispatch public promptly. JAMES G. BLAINE.

The sixth ballot was then taken, resulting as follows:

Sherman	244	Allison	73
Harrison	231	Blaine	40
Alger	137	McKinley	12
Gresham	91		

Foraker and Fred Grant, each one.

The seventh ballot was then taken, with the following result:

Harrison	279	Allison	76
Sherman	230	McKinley	16
Alger	120	Blaine	15
Gresham	91	Lincoln	2

Foraker and Hayman one each.

Prior to taking the eighth ballot Mr. Henderson of Iowa, as a question of privilege, withdrew the name of William B. Allison. The vote was then taken, with the following result:

States.	Votes	Alger	Gresham	Harrison	Sherman
Alabama	20	10	..	3	5
Arkansas	14	14	..	..	..
California	16	..	..	15	..
Colorado	6	..	..	6	..
Connecticut	12	..	..	12	..
Delaware	6	..	..	6	..
Florida	8	4	..	2	2
Georgia	24	3	1	10	9
Illinois	44	..	40	4	..
Indiana	30	..	1	29	..
Iowa	26	1	3	22	..
Kansas	18	1	..	16	..
Kentucky	26	1	2	15	7
Louisiana	16	4	..	9	3
Maine	12	..	1	5	3
Maryland	16	..	..	11	4
Massachusetts	28	1	..	25	2
Michigan	26	26	..	..	..
Minnesota	14	1	..	13	..
Mississippi	18	..	3	4	11
Missouri	32	15	8	7	2
Nebraska	10	1	..	9	..
Nevada	6	2	..	4	..
New Hampshire	8	..	..	8	..
New Jersey	18	..	..	18	..
New York	72	..	..	72	..
North Carolina	22	3	..	8	11
Ohio	46	..	..	1	45
Oregon	6	..	..	6	..
Pennsylvania	60	..	..	59	1
Rhode Island	8	..	..	8	..
South Carolina	18	10	..	4	4
Tennessee	24	3	..	20	..
Texas	26	..	..	26	..
Vermont	8	..	..	8	..
Virginia	24	..	..	15	9
West Virginia	12	..	..	12	..
Wisconsin	22	..	..	22	..

The vote of the Territories (30) was cast for Mr. Harrison.

The Chair thereupon announced the state of the votes as follows:

Harrison	544	Gresham	59
Sherman	118	Blaine	5
Alger	100	McKinley	4

(Mr. Blaine received two votes from Alabama, one from Colorado, one from Kentucky and one from Maryland. Mr. McKinley received one vote from Kansas and three from Maine). The Chair then put the question, Shall the nomination of Benjamin Harrison be made unanimous? After speeches a rising vote was taken and the nomination made unanimous.

A motion for a recess was rejected and the roll of States called for the presentation of names of candidates for Vice-President of the United States and the following names were presented:

William O. Bradley of Kentucky, by Mr. George Denny of that State. After speeches seconding said nomination a recess was taken until 6 p. m.

After the recess, 6 p. m., the names of the following additional candidates for Vice-President were then presented:

William Walter Phelps of New Jersey, by William J. Sewell of that State.

Levi P. Morton of New York, by Warner Miller of that State. The name of William R. Moore of Tennessee was presented, but withdrawn by Moore.

The convention then proceeded to a ballot, resulting as follows—viz:

States.	Bradley.	Morton.	Phelps.
Alabama	5	15	....
Arkansas	....	14	....
California	....	13	3
Colorado	....	6	....
Connecticut	....	12	....
Delaware	....	6	....
Florida	4	4	....
Georgia	18	1	....
Illinois	2	27	15
Indiana	....	30	....
Iowa	2	10	14
Kansas	1	17	....
Kentucky	25	....	....
Louisiana	3	11	2
Maine	....	7	....
Maryland	1	12	3
Massachusetts	....	28	....
Michigan	9	15	2
Minnesota	....	14	....
Mississippi	3	5	3
Missouri	5	25	2
Nebraska	....	5	5
Nevada	....	6	....
New Hampshire	....	7	1
New Jersey	....	....	18
New York	....	72	....
North Carolina	....	14	5
Ohio	....	30	8
Oregon	....	6	....
Pennsylvania	....	52	8
Rhode Island	....	8	....
South Carolina	....	17	1
Tennessee	....	9	....
Texas	....	10	15
Vermont	....	8	....
Virginia	2	17	5
West Virginia	....	12	....
Wisconsin	1	18	3

The vote of the Territorial delegates (30) was cast for Mr. Morton, save one delegate from Washington, who voted for Mr. Phelps. Four votes from Georgia and seven from Mississippi were cast for B. K. Bruce of Mississippi, and one vote (from Texas) was cast for Mr. Thomas.

The nomination was then made unanimous, after which a committee to wait upon the nominees and inform them of their nomination was agreed to. An amendment to the platform submitted by Mr. Boutelle of Maine was agreed to under a suspension of the rules (see platform), and the convention at 8 o'clock and 58 minutes p. m. (Monday, June 25, 1888) adjourned sine die.

The popular and Electoral vote was as follows:

POPULAR VOTE.

STATES.	1888. REP. Harrison	DEM. Cleveland	U. L. Streeter	PRO. Fisk
Alabama	57,197	117,320	......	593
Arkansas	58,752	85,962	10,613	614
California	124,816	117,729	......	5,761
Colorado	50,774	37,567	1,266	2,191
Connecticut	74,584	74,920	240	4,234
Delaware	12,973	16,414	......	404
Florida	26,659	39,561	......	403
Georgia	40,446	100,449	......	1,808
Illinois	370,475	348,371	7,134	21,703
Indiana	263,361	261,013	2,694	9,881
Iowa	211,958	179,877	9,105	3,550
Kansas	182,904	102,745	37,788	6,779
Kentucky	155,134	183,800	......	5,225
Louisiana	30,701	85,026	39	127
Maine	73,734	50,482	1,345	2,690
Maryland	99,986	106,168	......	4,767
Massachusetts	183,892	151,855	......	8,701
Michigan	236,387	213,469	4,555	20,945
Minnesota	142,492	104,385	1,097	15,311
Mississippi	30,096	85,471	222	218
Missouri	236,253	261,954	18,589	4,540
Nebraska	108,425	80,552	4,226	9,429
Nevada	7,238	5,326	......	41
New Hampshire	45,728	43,456	42	1,593
New Jersey	144,360	151,508	......	7,933
New York	650,338	635,965	626	30,231
North Carolina	134,784	147,902	......	......
Ohio	416,054	396,455	3,496	24,356
Oregon	33,291	26,522	363	1,677
Pennsylvania	523,585	444,327	3,877	20,708
Rhode Island	21,969	17,530	......	1,251
South Carolina	13,740	65,825	......	......
Tennessee	138,988	158,779	......	5,969
Texas	88,280	234,883	29,459	4,749
Vermont	45,192	16,788	......	1,459
Virginia	150,438	151,977	......	1,678
West Virginia	78,171	78,677	1,508	1,084
Wisconsin	176,553	155,232	8,552	14,277
Total	5,440,708	5,536,242	146,836	246,876

Electoral Vote.

	Harrison.	Cleveland.
Alabama	..	10
Arkansas	..	7
California	8	..
Colorado	3	..
Connecticut	..	6
Delaware	..	3
Florida	..	4
Georgia	..	12
Illinois	22	..
Indiana	15	..
Iowa	13	..
Kansas	9	..
Kentucky	..	13
Louisiana	..	8
Maine	6	..
Maryland	..	8
Massachusetts	14	..
Michigan	13	..
Minnesota	7	..
Mississippi	..	9
Missouri	..	16
Nebraska	5	..
Nevada	3	..
New Hampshire	4	..
New Jersey	..	9
New York	36	..
North Carolina	..	11
Ohio	23	..
Oregon	3	..
Pennsylvania	30	..
Rhode Island	4	..
South Carolina	..	9
Tennessee	..	12
Texas	..	13
Vermont	4	..
Virginia	..	12
West Virginia	..	6
Wisconsin	11	..
Total	233	168

TENTH NATIONAL CONVENTION.

Minneapolis, Minn., June 7, 8, 9, 10, 1892—Harrison and Reid.

The tenth Republican convention was called to order at 12:15 p. m. in the Exposition Hall at Minneapolis, Minn., Tuesday, June 7, 1892, by the Hon. J. S. Clarkson of Iowa, Chairman of the National committee, who proposed the Hon. J. Sloat Fassett of New York as Temporary Chairman. Mr. Fassett was selected by acclamation. Charles W. Johnson of Minnesota, Carson Lake of New York, George Lee of California, Joseph T. Brown of Pennsylvania, W. P. Brownlow of Tennessee, F. M. Albuhret of Ohio, and Albert Clark of Massachusetts were named as Temporary Secretaries.

It was ordered that until the permanent organization should be effected the convention should be governed by the rules of the last Republican National convention.

Gen. W. J. Sewell of New Jersey offered a resolution that the roll of States and Territories be called, and that the Chairman of each delegation announce the names of the persons selected to serve on the Committees on Permanent Organization, Rules and Order of Business, Credentials, and Resolutions. The resolution was adopted, and the names of the members of the various committees were handed up. The convention then adjourned till 11 o'clock a. m. the following day, Wednesday, June 8.

Second Day, Wednesday, June 8, 11 A. M.

It was nearer noon than 11 o'clock when the convention reassembled the second day. After the presentation of a gavel by the Nebraska delegation the report of the Committee on Permanent Organization was presented by C. B. Lockwood of Idaho. It recommended William McKinley Jr. of Ohio for Permanent Chairman, and that the Temporary Secretaries be made permanent. The report was adopted, and after an address by Chairman McKinley the report of the Committee on Rules was presented by Gen. H. H. Bingham of Pennsylvania. The report recommended the adoption of the rules of the Fifty-first Congress (the "Czar" Reed House), with an order of business similar to that which had obtained in previous national conventions. Gen. Bingham explained that the only material changes were in the adoption of the rules of the House of Representatives in the Fifty-first Congress, and the addition of a new one proposing that a motion to table an amendment should not carry with it or prejudice the pending measure. The report was adopted by the convention amid cheers for ex-Speaker Reed.

Ex-Gov. Foraker from the Committee on Credentials reported that it was not ready to report, and after the various delegations had named their members of the National committee the convention on motion of Mr. M. H. De Young of California adjourned till 11 a. m. the following morning, Thursday, June 9.

Third Day, Thursday, June 9, 1892, 11 A. M.

On the reassembling of the convention Thursday morning Chairman Cogswell from the Committee on Credentials reported that it would be able to report by night and the convention at once took a recess until 8 p. m. It was a few minutes of 9 when Chairman McKinley called the delegates to order. Chauncey Depew got the venerable R. W. Thompson of Indiana, Secretary of the Navy under President Hayes, introduced to the convention. Mr. Thompson addressed it while the Committee on Credentials was getting ready. Finally Gen. Cogswell, the Chairman, presented the majority report and Mr. Wallace of New York the minority one. The delegates about whose title the convention split were the four at large from Alabama. The delegates whose seating the majority recommended were classed as Harrison men while those for whom the minority contended were known to favor Blaine. The majority report was supported by Chauncey Depew, Massey of Delaware, Powell Clayton of Arkansas, Bethea of Illinois, Hart of West Virginia, and others. Senator Wolcott of Colorado, Filley of Missouri, Knight of California, Duffield of Michigan, and Warner Miller of New York supported the minority report. It was after midnight when the roll-call was had on the majority and the minority reports—the first test between the supporters of Blaine and Harrison during the three days that the convention had been in session. The followers of Harrison pretty unanimously voted for the majority report, while the Blaine delegates sought to have the minority report substituted. The Harrison people were victorious by a majority fractionally under forty. The test vote was taken on a motion by Mr. Filley of Missouri to substitute the minority for the majority report. The vote by which the convention refused to seat the Blaine delegates-at-large from Alabama was as follows—the fractional votes being due to the allowance which the National committee had made in giving certain contestants one-half vote each:

States.	Total.	For.	Ag'st
Alabama	22	13	5
Arkansas	16	1	15
California	18	10	8
Colorado	8	8	..
Connecticut	12	9	3
Delaware	6	2	4
Florida	8	..	8
Georgia	26	1	25
Idaho	6	6	..
Illinois	48	20	28
Indiana	30	..	30
Iowa	26	6	20
Kansas	20	10	10
Kentucky	26	6	20
Louisiana	16	11	2
Maine	12	12	..
Maryland	16	..	16
Massachusetts	30	14	16
Michigan	28	20	8
Minnesota	18	11	7
Mississippi	18	6	10½
Missouri	34	14	19
Montana	6	5	1
Nebraska	16	6	10
Nevada	6	6	..
New Hampshire	8	2	6
New Jersey	20	3	18
New York	72	45	27
North Dakota	6	4	2
North Carolina	22	10	12
Ohio	46	27	19
Oregon	8	6	2
Pennsylvania	64	54	9
Rhode Island	8	3	5
South Carolina	18	6	12
South Dakota	8	5	3
Tennessee	24	12	10
Texas	30	9	20
Vermont	8	5	3
Virginia	24	15	9
Washington	8	8	..
West Virginia	12	2	10
Wisconsin	24	9	15
Wyoming	6	2	4
Territories—			
Arizona	2	1	1
Oklahoma	2	0	2
New Mexico	2	0	2
Utah	2	1	1
District of Columbia	2	2	0
Total	902	423	463½

Subsequently the majority report was adopted. The delegates whose seats were contested were not allowed to vote, and there were some absentees.

The platform was then presented by Gov. Foraker, from the Committee on Resolutions. The full text is as follows:

The representatives of the Republicans of the United States, assembled in general convention on the shores of the Mississippi River, the everlasting bond of an indestructible republic, whose most glorious chapter of history is the record of the Republican party, congratulate their countrymen on the majestic march of the Nation under the banners inscribed with the principles of our platform of 1888, vindicated by victory at the polls and prosperity in our fields, workshops, and mines, and make the following declaration of principles:

We reaffirm the American doctrine of protection. We call attention to its growth abroad. We maintain that the prosperous condition of

[Continued on thirteenth page.]

The Tribune.

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TUESDAY, JUNE 14, 1892.

WHAT ONE ADVERTISER THINKS.

I have always thought and placed THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE as the leading paper in the West, and while there are other good papers in Chicago, none of them as a newspaper in the broadest and best interpretation of that word can equal THE TRIBUNE.—*Willard Everett, Manager Advertising Department, Hood's Sarsaparilla.*

TWENTY-ONE thousand pounds of butter were sold on the Elgin Board of Trade yesterday at 18½ cents.

THE Democratic majority in the House has placed itself squarely against any proposition for national defense. And yet with singular inconsistency it is in favor of the nomination of Cleveland at the Chicago convention. But Mr. Cleveland was for building a navy that could help defend the honor, rights, and interests of this country as against any assailant. He held to the same view as Jackson and Tilden, namely, that if we continue to be defenseless at sea and on the seaboard we invite aggression, insult, and assault, and so does every other sensible and patriotic man; but the dastardly demagogues in the House are actuated by other motives.

THE TRIBUNE prints today the story of the ten greatest gatherings of the Republican party. The record of these National conventions is part of the political chronicles of the country. The Republican party has made history. The genesis of its achievements will be found in the National conventions where all that was progressive found utterance. The record of the nine conventions is from the work of Mr. Harry H. Smith, for many years Journal Clerk of the House of Representatives and author of the "Parliamentery History of Congress." To these THE TRIBUNE has added its own compilation of the proceedings of the tenth National Republican convention which so recently closed its labors in Minneapolis after making Harrison and Reid the standard bearers for 1892.

THE stocks of grain in Chicago elevators last Saturday evening were 6,506,000 bushels of wheat, 1,418,000 bushels of corn, 1,052,000 bushels of oats, 177,000 bushels of rye, and 18,000 bushels of barley. Total, 9,171,000 bushels of all kinds of grain, against 4,724,354 bushels a year ago. For the same date the Secretary of the Chicago Board of Trade states the visible supply of grain in the United States and Canada as 26,650,000 bushels of wheat, 4,628,000 bushels of corn, 3,897,000 bushels of oats, 531,000 bushels of rye, and 396,000 bushels of barley. These figures are smaller than the corresponding ones a week ago by 1,260,000 in wheat and larger by 151,000 in corn. The visible supply of wheat for the corresponding week a year ago decreased 975,988 bushels.

AMONG the delegates to the Minneapolis convention was E. Wesley Keller from Doylestown, Pa. At the time when the New York papers were filled with statements of the situation over the signatures of Messrs. Clarkson, Platt, Quay, New, Depew, and others it occurred to the *Intelligencer* at Doylestown to get a personal statement from its own delegate. In due course of time came the following from Mr. Keller:

> Too much rain. This is a wonderful town. My health is good; appetite middling.

It must be confessed Mr. Keller's contribution did not throw much light upon the situation so far as the convention was concerned, but as to that neither did the lucubrations of Mr. Platt and several others. But so far as the situation of Mr. Keller was concerned this dispatch was positively luminous, and quite as valuable in all other respects.

THE New York stock market opened strong but heavy lines of long stock came out and the market sagged off somewhat. The street railway stocks again furnished all there was of interest in the local market and again advanced well beyond all previous records. West Chicago Street railroad stock made a net advance of 6 points during the day. Sterling rates were unchanged. New York exchange sold at par to 10 cents premium.—The leading markets at Chicago were active and nervous. They opened weak and lower with almost a sellers' panic, but on covering by shorts and some unfavorable weather news from the West there was a sharp rally. As compared with the latest prices of the previous day July wheat closed ⅜ cent higher, corn ⅜ cent higher, oats ⅛ cent higher, cash rye 3 cents lower, barley steady, flax ⅛ cent lower, July pork 17½ cents higher, lard 7½ cents higher, and ribs 17½ cents higher.

IN the Republican National convention of 1880 Roscoe Conkling introduced his nominating speech with the following verse:

> When asked what State he hails from,
> Our sole reply shall be:
> "He comes from Appomattox
> And its famous apple tree."

The Troy (N. Y.) *Times* suggests the following adaptation of the above as a good send-off for Cleveland by the delegate who puts him in nomination:

> When asked what State he hails from,
> Our sole reply shall be:
> "He comes from Massachusetts
> And his cottage by the sea;
>
> "Likewise from Little Rhody,
> And Jersey's foreign shore—
> With several States to hear from
> If you should want some more."

The pertinence of the above is to be found in the fact that originally Cleveland was a resident of New York. He next hailed from Massachusetts. Just before the Rhode Island election he was announced as a citizen of that State, but has since moved and now hails from New Jersey, where he probably will remain in case he is nominated, as it is necessary to carry that State. In case he is not nominated he might as well be a favorite son of Oklahoma as of any other place. Pending the nomination he will try to spread over as many States as possible.

A DISPATCH from London says that an Athenian professor of mathematics, named Damaskin, has invented an ice locomotive which he expects will carry him to the North Pole. He has given orders for the construction of his machine, and is now calling for volunteers to accompany him in the journey. The locomotive is to be furnished by an arrangement whereby it will lay down the rails on which the machine is to run, and take them up after the wheels have passed over them. These rails are to be supplied with short thin spikes on the under side by which they will be temporarily fastened to the ice. The locomotive is to be operated by steam, and is intended to throw out enough heat to keep the passengers from becoming intensely cold. It is to start from Spitzbergen and perform the journey of 600 miles from that point to the pole at the rate of about thirty miles per hour, so that the going and returning can be achieved in two days with a stay of eight hours at the pole. The program is a taking one. A machine of that kind, so far as the laying and taking up of a temporary track is concerned, was built in this city about a quarter of a century ago. It worked well enough so long as the road was level and smooth, but was soon given up as impracticable under ordinary conditions. It is possible that if Damaskin should get his machine in good working order, meet with nothing but level ice on the journey and return, and not get his boiler frozen up by the intense cold, etc., that the effort will be crowned with success. And it may be said that the scheme is not more visionary than that to reach the pole by means of a balloon, perhaps less so, while it could not be a worse failure than have been the several expeditions by water in search of the northern extremity of the earth's axis of rotation.

THE WORKINGS OF RECIPROCITY.

The last number of the *Forum* has an article by Senator Hoar giving the "reasons for Republican control." One of them, and it is not the least important, is that in view of the fact that all the Democrats in the last Congress voted against the reciprocity clauses of the Tariff law and have been sneering at and abusing them ever since, it would not be safe to put them in a position where they could overthrow a policy which has done and is doing so much to build up the foreign commerce of the country.

Senator Hoar points out that under the reciprocity sections of the present Tariff law arrangements have been made with American countries with a population of twenty-one and a half millions and a yearly trade of five hundred million dollars. The commercial doors of numerous States and colonies hitherto closed have been opened. If American merchants and producers have the energy and wisdom to avail themselves of the facilities extended them they will reap rich rewards. But trade is slow to seek new channels sometimes. It takes time to break off old connections and establish new ones. The growth of commercial relations with Brazil has been checked by the fact that within a comparatively short period it has passed through three revolutions and a serious financial crisis.

Notwithstanding these setbacks the American exports to Brazil have gained 20 per cent in eight months in a constantly increasing ratio. During the two months of February and March last Brazil took flour to the value of $1,060,700, while for the corresponding months of 1891 the value was only $523,000. Here is a gain of nearly 100 per cent. As a result of the increase in American shipments the proportion of the total amount of Brazilian imports supplied by the United States has risen from 8.50 to 14.49 per cent. And while England used to furnish 71 per cent of the imports, it supplies now but 59.11 per cent. These figures explain why the commercial papers of England have so much to say of the interference with the trade of that country by the new commercial policy of the United States and why Lord Salisbury has felt called on to point out the helplessness of his country so long as it adheres to its present course.

The expansion of the trade with Cuba is more marked than that with Brazil, because the island has not been subjected to political or financial convulsions. During the nine months ending April 30 last the exports to Cuba were valued at $14,600,000. For the corresponding months of 1890-'91 they were valued at $9,830,000. The gain, it will be seen, was 50 per cent. The gain in exports to Puerto Rico has been about 33 per cent. In all these cases there has been a marked increase, as Mr. Blaine predicted, in the quantity of flour taken. As the price of flour in the United States fell about 20 per cent during the period covered by the above statistics, the percentage of increase in the number of barrels of flour shipped is much larger than the increased percentage of value of shipments.

These are the facts which the Democrats take pains to hide from the people. Though they see in English papers the authoritative statements of the Presidents of Chambers of Commerce to the effect that there is a decrease in almost every item of merchandise furnished by Great Britain to South America, because the merchants of that part of the world are going to the United States to buy their goods, and though they see the number of vessels plying between this country and Brazil more than doubled to carry the increased freight, and the English and German merchants who are settled in Brazil coming to this country to buy the goods they used to purchase on the other side of the ocean, they suppress that intelligence and keep on asserting with brazen impudence that reciprocity is a failure. Of course they would abandon that policy were they in power. They would do nothing which interfered with English trade. Therefore it is better for the country that the Republicans should remain in control.

A STUPID WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENT.

A local paper has a wild Washington dispatch to the effect that the Secretary of the Treasury has reduced the gold reserve fund thirty-eight million dollars, leaving it sixty-two millions, when it is required by law to be kept at a hundred millions. The idiotic correspondent proceeds to say that:

> Notwithstanding that $38,000,000 has been withdrawn the Treasury balance sheet still shows the redemption fund to be intact and that there is $100,000,000 to its credit in the vaults of the Treasury. If Secretary Foster has legally withdrawn from the fund $38,000,000 he convicts himself of having made false statements and having misrepresented the condition of the Treasury.

This is a most asinine misrepresentation of some statements made by the Secretary to a House committee last April and repeated by him since then in an interview at New York. Mr. Foster told the committee that since 1879 legal tenders had been redeemed to the amount of thirty-eight million dollars and that therefore, while there was over a hundred millions of free gold in the Treasury, yet that he looked on only sixty-two million dollars of it as being the legal tender reserve fund and considered himself at liberty to use thirty-eight millions of the Treasury gold if necessary for the payment of current expenses. But he said further that a question of law was one thing and a question of policy quite another.

THE TRIBUNE does not think the Secretary's theory is sound. The greenbacks which were redeemed were not canceled, but were paid out again. The greenback indebtedness is as big as it ever was, and hence the reserve should be as large. But the Secretary has not acted on his theory. There is still over a hundred millions of gold in the Treasury and an abundance of funds to meet the demands of the government without drawing on it. Consequently the Secretary has done nothing except to enunciate an opinion, and that is not an impeachable offense.

The law says also that the Secretary shall not issue gold certificates after the stock of gold has fallen below a hundred millions. The correspondent says that those certificates are still issued although the Secretary has let the stock of gold run down to sixty-two millions, and that hence he may be impeached. But as he has done nothing of the kind no charges can be preferred against him.

How a paper of any standing can have in its service a correspondent who can make such amazing blunders and cannot understand a statement as simple as that made by Secretary Foster is past all comprehension.

HOLMAN'S TEARFUL PLAINT.

There is one public topic upon which the National Democratic convention so soon to assemble in this city will maintain a respectful silence, though less than six months ago it was the rallying-cry of that party and the issue of all issues which it proposed to make in the Presidential campaign. It will not be heard of among the delegates. It will not be mentioned in the address of either Temporary or Permanent Chairman. It will not figure as a plank in the platform. No stump speaker will dare to touch it in his most audacious flights of eloquence. By common and mournful consent not even the most distant allusion will be made to it. THE TRIBUNE refers to the so-called Billion Dollar Congress.

When the present impotent and incompetent majority of the House assembled at Washington one of its first official acts was to pass a resolution offered by the Chairman of the Appropriations committee condemning without stint the alleged extravagance of the so-called Billion Dollar Congress and announcing to the country that the Fifty-second Congress would keep down the expenses of the government to the legitimate cost of running it. Backed by this resolution, and with the halo of economy about his head, Mr. Holman flamboyantly announced the Fifty-second Congress would reduce the expenditures, as compared with those of the Fifty-first, by not less than 100 million dollars. There can be no question that Mr. Holman in his narrow, parsimonious, scrimping way undertook to make good his promise. He labored day and night to economize, but alas for his efforts, the other 234 Democrats were working against him. While he was saving at the spigot in small, mean ways, they were wasting at the bung in large and generous fashion; at last he finds that the appropriations by this Congress up to the present time have been greater than those made in corresponding bills up to a corresponding date in the last or Billion Dollar Congress. He acknowledges it without any effort at concealment or glossing it over. In a talk with the Washington correspondent of the Albany (N. Y.) *Evening Journal* Mr. Holman tearfully says:

> I feel that this Congress has not done what it should have done in the way of reducing expenditures. It seems to me that it is forfeiting the claim which the Democratic party expected to make, and might have made, for the credit of an economical administration of the affairs of the government. The total of the appropriation bills is over $20,000,000 greater thus far than the corresponding appropriations made in the last Congress. When you add to this the fact that the River and Harbor bill passed by this Congress really provides for the expenditure of nearly $50,000,000, instead of $21,000,000, which it apparently appropriates, it makes it impossible for us to go before the people with a claim of having been economical. It is a matter of great regret with me, for I feel that without this record of economy we shall have very little to commend this Congress, or the Democratic party which we represent, to the country.

Comparing this statement with that made in the Holman resolution of last December the gap between promise and fulfillment is tremendous. In place of a noble band of economists we have an ignoble, disorganized, rapacious band of corrupt spendthrifts without a head or control of any kind, without rules that can expedite legislation, without any impelling motive except personal greed, and now without the ability to cut down appropriations without crippling the government. The House majority is an acephalous mob of demagogues and charlatans. The wise saying of Roscoe Conkling, "Give the Democrats rope enough and they always will hang themselves'" has come true. And the tearful Holman admits it.

For these sufficient reasons no mention will be made in the Democratic National convention of the Billion Dollar Congress. No plank in its platform will condemn the expenditures of that Congress. We have it in Mr. Holman's own words that this Congress has forfeited the claim which the Democratic party expected to make "for the credit of an economical administration of the affairs of the government," and without this record of economy "we shall have very little to commend this Congress or the Democratic party which we represent to the country." Mr. Holman is correct in his prognostication, but the area of Democratic shortcomings is not confined to the item of colossal, corrupt, and profligate expenditures of the people's money. It is illimitable in its extent, and the people will so declare in November.

WORKINGS OF THE GRESHAM LAW.

By a slip of the pen THE TRIBUNE said the other day that "Under the Gresham law the better always excludes the poorer money." As the context showed, however, just the reverse was meant. Subject to certain limitations that principle, that the worse drives out the better, is as true today as when it was enunciated three centuries ago.

Sir Thomas Gresham, a London merchant and a man of considerable ability, had a good deal to do with the government finances of his period. He was employed during the reigns of Edward VI., Mary, and Elizabeth, to negotiate numerous foreign and domestic loans. The currency was then in a deplorable state, owing to its debasement by successive monarchs, and various attempts to improve it by the issue of honest-weight coins did not help matters, for the latter went at once to the melting pot. Then it was that Gresham noticed the fact that where two sorts of money circulate together, the inferior will drive out the better.

As applied to the present state of affairs that law may be stated thus: That two kinds of money, having a different intrinsic value but possessing the same legal tender value, cannot circulate side by side in unlimited quantities. The moment that the aggregate amount of the two kinds of money becomes excessive, then the Gresham law begins to operate. Then men try to pay their debts with the least valuable kind of money, while the more valuable one, which is worth as much abroad as it ever was, goes there for the payment of debts.

Thus far the Gresham law has not come into operation in the United States because the gold and silver legal tender dollars do not circulate in unlimited quantities. There is half a billion of silver in circulation which is intrinsically worth only 68 cents on the dollar, but it has remained at par with gold because the total amount of the currency has not been in excess of the needs of the people and hence the gold standard has been preserved. Owing to the rapid growth of the country in population and productiveness it has required, or has been enabled to stand, an increase in the currency which would otherwise have had serious consequences. The present accumulation of money in the banks at the great financial centers would seem to indicate that the currency is being enlarged in volume more rapidly than is necessary.

If the silver people had their sweet will and all the uncoined and idle coined silver of the world were to be taken to the United States mints and exchanged there for Treasury notes or silver certificates the latter would at once be thrown into circulation. Then the Gresham law would come into operation. The total amount of the circulating medium being in excess of the needs of the people, the gold would immediately disappear from circulation as it did during the war. At that time the poorer legal tenders issued in enormous quantities drove it out. The unlimited coinage of silver would have the same effect today.

THE READING COMBINE.

At last Friday's session of the House at Washington Mr. Wise of Virginia presented a report of the Committee on Inter-State and Foreign Commerce in reference to the Reading combine. It was based upon a resolution offered four months ago by Mr. Stout of Michigan. The committee considered that while the resolution may be inaccurate in some of its statements it furnishes sufficient grounds for an inquiry by Congress into a matter which vitally affects the interests of the people of the United States. It is currently believed and confidently alleged that a combination has been formed between the three leading anthracite coal roads with the companies which they control for the purpose of creating a monopoly in the production and transportation of anthracite coal and to control its price in the market, that such price has already been advanced without any other excuse than to further the interests of the monopoly, and that said combinations propose to effect a still further advance. As it is apparent that State legislation or action is insufficient to cope with these combinations it is of vital importance to ascertain whether such alleged combinations or similar ones exist, and, if so, whether any law of Congress has been violated by the companies and collateral companies said to form such combination; also to consider what additional legislation by Congress may be necessary, expedient, and proper. The action on which this report was based had stated that the railroads named represent a nominal capital of $600,000,000, the plant of which could be duplicated for half that sum.

The committee reported a resolution to the effect that it or a portion of its membership be empowered and directed to investigate at the earliest practicable moment whether such combinations do exist for any legal and improper purpose, and, if they do, then to inquire into the effects thereof on the production, transportation, distribution, and price of anthracite coal and upon commerce among the several States, and to report thereon, with such recommendations as may be agreed upon by the committee, the cost of the investigation not to exceed $10,000.

The committee also presented a communication from the Inter-State Commerce Commission stating that the act to regulate commerce does not confer upon it jurisdiction of matters which relate only to dealings between the railroad companies and have no bearing upon the rights of the public to impartial treatment and reasonable and equal charges in the transportation of inter-State commerce. The magnitude of the railroad deal referred to is calculated to arouse grave apprehensions of resultant injury to the public welfare, but the commission cannot investigate it until its attention is called to some contravention of the Inter-State law. But the commission has already decided in one case which may have an important bearing on this; that the acquisition and consolidation by a rail carrier under one system of management of different competing lines of road serving the same territory in the carriage of competitive traffic to the same markets cannot create a right on the part of the carrier to take advantage of the consolidation of interests to deprive the public of the benefits of fair competition. Nor can it afford a warrant for oppressive discrimination with a view to its own interests, such as equalizing profits from the several divisions by making rates and charges for one division that give profitable markets to a portion of its patrons and higher rates and charges for another division that are destructive to the pursuits of other patrons who are competitors in the same business; but its duty to the public requires that its service must be alike to all who are situated alike.

The consideration of the matter in the House was deferred by common consent till a place could be found for it without interfering with the business already arranged for. But it was understood the resolution will be reached shortly, and there is thus reason to believe that this iniquitous combine will be fully investigated with a view to protecting the public from its rapacity. It will be a great pity if the combination is allowed to override the people on the plan proposed by it and partly carried out whereby consumers are to be taxed to pay big dividends on stock one-half of which is dirty water.

OUR CORN IN GERMANY.

It has hitherto been supposed that the only obstacles to the general use of American corn in Europe are the conservatism which make people in the Old World slow to walk in new paths and lack of information on the subjects But it appears that is not all. An active opposition to its use has arisen in Germany, the one country in which it has gained the strongest hold as food for the people. The Millers' Association of Germany is making a crusade against it, probably because of an ungrounded fear that the movement to introduce corn bread threatens them with a partial loss of business. They have raised a storm of objections, and are fighting as bitterly as the artisans of England did a few years ago against the introduction of machinery and steam power.

These millers are claiming that corn food is not only unwholesome but often positively injurious. They allege that it is the direct cause of pellagra, a disease which is endemic in some parts of Southern Europe. It is traced to a poison formed during the hot months by putrefaction in the maize porridge (polenta) which forms the chief food of a certain class of Italian workmen. The disease often proves fatal in a few years, and many of those suffering from it become insane. It should be sufficient to show that this disease is utterly unknown in the United States, though corn is used here as human food in large quantities, and it is understood that during our civil war the principal food of both armies consisted of corn. So the dreaded disease is not caused by the use of American corn, however it may be with that grown in other countries.

Col. Murphy, the gentleman through whose efforts the people of Germany, England, and France have begun to eat bread, puddings, etc., made from our corn, has written a letter of explanation which is published in some of the German papers. He says that a great deal of the maize which is grown in Italy is not properly cared for when the crop is gathered. Hence it becomes moldy and bad. When eaten by the peasants in that condition as an exclusive diet they become ill, as would be the case if they should eat bad wheat, rye, meat, or any other rotten food. Corn contains more oil or fat than does wheat or rye, hence it tends to spoil more quickly. In America the fatty germ or heart is taken out by a process well known here, though but few European millers are familiar with it. The corn thus degerminated keeps good as long as wheat or rye and is better adapted for mixing with other cereals, besides being less sweet. The Italian maize is not thus degerminated, neither is it ever kiln dried. Both these processes are peculiar to the United States, though it is less necessary here than in Italy. Corn requires a dry climate, hot summers, and severe winters to cure into good condition as well as to grow the kernel.

It is well known by the medical profession that corn is more digestible than wheat or rye, as it contains less gluten. Many physicians regard it as a remedy for indigestion, which is a leading symptom in the Italian pellagra. That disease is unknown in Mexico, where all classes are free eaters of corn. The assertion that corn is not a wholesome food is characterized by Mr. Murphy as equally ridiculous and unsupported as the rumor spread by the wheat dealers in Ireland when corn was sent over to the starving Irish people in 1846. Those fellows alleged that people became black through eating it, and said that was the reason why so many negroes were found in the Southern States of America.

There is room to hope that this opposition will do good instead of harm. It will result in calling the attention of the toiling masses of Europe to the value of American corn as an article of food. They will gather from the discussion that corn is cheap as compared with wheat or rye, while having a nutritive value equal to either and four times as great as that of the potato. The corn bread is now sold by many bakeries in Berlin at about 20 per cent less than the same weight of rye bread, and they have a large patronage. It may take a few years yet to extend the benefit of corn bread to all other parts of the German Empire, and still more to induce the French, English, and other peoples to use it in preference to the kind of food they now consume. But it is a reform that is bound to spread, and may be expected to do so all the more rapidly as a legitimate reaction from the prejudice sought to be excited against it by a few interested sellers of bread made from other grain.

THE New York *Herald* does not despair of the political situation. With its prophetic eye fixed steadfastly on the future it exclaims in tones of exultation: "Never print a paid advertisement," etc.

CHICAGO is contributing liberally for the flood sufferers. It has been something of a flood sufferer itself.

THE barbers that have charged 10 cents heretofore for shaving now want 15 cents. This is not in itself unreasonable, but why can they not establish a scale of prices based on the amount of facial territory they shave or the mechanical difficulties they encounter: For scraping whole face, 15 to 20 cents, according to size; for the chin alone, 8 cents; for the upper lip, except in special cases, 6 cents; for the two cheeks and upper lip, 12 cents. Something like this would answer the purpose admirably. In the case of a man who wears a reinforced mustache, the fringes running down below the corners of his mouth so as to convey a false impression concerning the actual length of the mustache proper 50 cents should be the charge. If he wears an imperial in addition to this the sum of $1 should be exacted, with bay rum and tonic extra.

THE weather clerk in the Auditorium tower yesterday did not seem to have the courage of his indications. While the afternoon papers were printing his regrets that he could not promise even a little shower to cool the atmosphere a most terrific storm of rain was deluging everything in sight.

THE ventilation of the big wigwam, it is declared, is all right, ample facilities having been provided for the escape of the surplus wind.

P. S. (After the storm.) The ventilation is now absolutely perfect.

IN Washington County, Ore., a man named Tongue, who was a candidate for the office of State Senator, was defeated by a man named Hare. The eyes and nose probably voted against him.

IF the Democratic brethren succeed in finding that good Western man for President Mr. Jones of Binghamton will loom up as the logical candidate for Vice-President, and if necessary he will pay the freight on the loom.

IF you have neither the time nor the 25 cents to spare to visit Jackson Park and note the progress of the work you can step down to the Lake-Front any clear day and see the trusses of the Manufactures Building and the dome of the Administration Building, seven miles away, distinctly enough for all practical purposes.

THE Tammany crowd will reach Chicago next Sunday afternoon and the members of the delegation will probably spend the evening in attending the services at the various churches.

IT was the regular Monday storm, with rather more wind and electricity in it than usual.

IT will not take long to repair the damages to the roof of the wigwam, and as the Democratic convention will not meet till Tuesday it will escape the regular Monday storm anyhow.

IN A MINOR KEY.

He Protests.

Burglar (flashing his dark-lantern in the face of the sleeper)—"If you make a noise you're a dead man! I want your money and I want it quick! Where is it?"

Mr. Billus (only half awake)—"Why, Great Scott, Maria! What have you done with the $25 I gave you yesterday?"

Naturally Follows.

Jackson Democrat—"What good will it do you fellows to nominate a Presidential ticket? It will be too watery to stand alone."

Prohibitionist—"If it's watery it ought to run well, oughtn't it?"

An Unpleasant Duty Performed.

"Brother Lastly," said the spokesman, clearing his throat, "I have an unpleasant duty to perform. There is a report to the effect that you have said one of the best and most worthy members of our congregation is unable to attend services often on account of not having good enough clothes. We have come to ask the name of that member. We don't know of any such person, and a report of that kind is likely to reflect upon us as a congregation that does not look after its poor but worthy members. Will you tell us who it is?"

"Certainly, brethren," replied the Rev. Mr. Lastly, with a brave attempt to be cheerful. "It's my wife."

PERSONALS.

Senator Hill is beginning to feel that he would make a good swap if he could trade off his Presidential chances for a bottle of hair restorer.

Austin Corbin has made a contract with the Mexican Department of Public Works to complete the works at the Port of Vera Cruz for $5,615,000.

Dr. Mole of Berlin syringed the spirits that appeared at a séance he attended with corrosive sublimate, and elicited from them remarks that are not suitable for publication.

Secretary Rusk is credited with having been able to reduce the amount of deaths among cattle at sea resulting from cruel treatment from 16 per cent to 1 per cent on the $25,000,000 worth annually exported.

The statue of Marshal Ney, which had stood for forty years on the spot where he was executed, has been removed to make way for a railroad track, and one of the historic sites of Paris is effaced.

Grover Cleveland is said to be suffering from a sudden attack of rheumatism. He contracted it about 4 o'clock Friday afternoon by sitting in a strong Republican draught which was blowing directly from Minneapolis.

Messenger Stoddard of the Massachusetts State House does not exactly own the building, but as he has been in service in the place for fifty-two years he feels that he has an extra claim upon it. The old gentleman is 77 years old.

Kate Field wants to shake hands with Dr. Rainsford on the question of civilizing the saloon by tolerance. Her endeavor, she says, is to "substitute light wines and beer at meals for perpendicular drinking of strong liquors at all hours of the day except meals, when alcoholic stimulants assist digestion." But then, as Miss Field says, "it takes æons to insert common sense into poorly convoluted brains."

John Sartain, Philadelphia's great steel engraver, the friend and counselor of Poe, is now 84 years of age. He is young in spirit and still elastic in step. His life and works form an important chapter in the art history of America—when the time comes to write one.

Gen. Jubal A. Early was recently quoted by a Washington paper as saying that Stonewall Jackson ran disgracefully at Antietam; but he hastens to repudiate the statement. He served under Jackson both as a brigade and a division commander, and declares that no one had a higher opinion of that officer's character, as soldier and man.

Baron von Kreytz, ex-Captain of the Garde du Corps of the Emperor of Germany and the bearer of one of the most ancient titles in Prussia, uses his full name and titles on the bills of a third rate circus now open at Berlin, and in which he directs a group of performing dogs. It makes the officers of the Garde du Corps, the most aristocratic regiment of the German army, very tired.

Herbert Spencer, who lives quietly in Regent's Park among his books and with the society of a few old friends, is thus described: Fancy a man about five feet nine inches tall, wearing gray trousers, a black frock coat, a low-cut white waistcoat, highly-polished shoes with cream-colored overgaiters, an old-fashioned stand-up collar, and a black cravat—eyes gray and soft, mouth firm, cheeks pinky white, bushy iron-gray whiskers encircling the neck—and there you have Herbert Spencer, the English philosopher. No matter how fine the day, he carries an umbrella.

EYES ON CHICAGO.

Philadelphia *Record* (Dem.): Harrison and Reid should mean Cleveland and Gray.

Montgomery *Advertiser* (Dem.): Alabama Democracy is for Cleveland, and her voice will be recorded that way.

Philadelphia *Times* (Dem.): Hill is out of the race, and Tammany, not Hill, will dictate the position of New York at Chicago.

Philadelphia *Inquirer* (Rep.): Hill will turn in for Cleveland when he must, and he will put a knife in his boot before he does even that.

Nashville *American* (Dem.): Now for Chicago. To defeat the best ticket the Republicans could put out will require the best ticket the Democrats can put out.

Memphis *Commercial* (Dem.): The depraved taste of Mr. Dana will be suited with nothing else than an unwashed ruffian from the political Five Points of New York City.

Pittsburg *Dispatch* (Ind): Chicago's Democratic wigwam is to be roofed with canvas. The whole-cloth appearance will tally well with the fabrications known as Democratic statistics.

St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* (Rep.): Hill declares that he is still in the Presidential race, but his word is not sufficient to establish a proposition of that kind against positive general knowledge to the contrary.

Philadelphia *Ledger* (Ind.): If, as seems clearly indicated, Mr. Cleveland be again pitted against Mr. Harrison, the contest will be an unusually interesting one, and many people will be curious to know which is the stronger man in New York, Mr. Platt or Mr. Hill.

New York *Evening Post* (Mug.): Not to nominate Mr. Cleveland is to advertise to all thinking and reflecting persons that he is too good for the party, and such persons will be likely, in that case, to give their support to Mr. Harrison, even though they like him not over much.

Savannah *News* (Dem.): It is difficult to see how Mr. Cleveland's nomination can be prevented. It is stated upon the best of authority that he was sure of 524 delegates before the foregoing States elected delegates. In that case he already has many more than enough to nominate him.

Memphis *Avalanche* (Dem.): Mr. Hill's capacity for harm is, we think, largely overrated, but it behooves him, if he values his political future, to come to the front and look pleasant. Mr. Hill has made a mistake. He has aimed beyond his reach. He is not of the Presidential complexion. If he is wise he will "know himself," and not do it again.

Charleston *News and Courier* (Dem.): The nomination of Mr. Cleveland is as certain as anything can be in the political world, and without his nomination the party is doomed to defeat. Even "the enemies that he has made" recognize this fact, and when the convention assembles we should not be surprised if he should be chosen as the leader of the party by acclamation.

New York *Advertiser* (Ind.): There is nothing left to the Democracy but to nominate Cleveland. The booming of Hill at this time is absolutely puerile, but it will go on with vigor until the convention meets. We do not see how the Democrats can escape the calamity of Cleveland; for, with all his weaknesses, he is today the strongest candidate at the service of the party.

Buffalo *Courier* (Dem.): Cleveland is the Democratic candidate who has the strongest popular sentiment behind him—the only one whose name and fame are known to all the people—the only one who has much more than his party strength and will bring to the party's cause a host of followers who would come at no other bidding. It is as true of Indiana as of New York, as true of every other State as of these two.

CURRENT NOTES.

When in line of battle no soldier ever finds much fault with the bowlegs of the man in front of him.—*Ram's Horn.*

"See here, waiter, this pie hasn't any apples in it." Waiter—"I know it, sah; it am made ob ewapowated apples."—*Harvard Lampoon.*

He—"Darling, if I give you such an expensive engagement ring we can't get married so soon." She—"Never mind, dear. For your sake I can wait."—*Harper's Bazar.*

"Why, Mr. Mudge, we have discarded corsets long since. Every one knows that the constant pressure they exercise is injurious." "That's so. That sort of thing ought to be—er—intermittent, as it were."—*Indianapolis Journal.*

Mrs. Hostess—"Won't you play something, Miss Tempo?" Miss Tempo (caustically)—"No, thank you; I don't wish to interrupt the conversation." Mrs. Hostess—"O, dear, Miss Tempo, it wouldn't—not for a moment."—*Detroit Free Press.*

The clergyman called on Mrs. Velox. "If your husband," he said, "would only believe it, it really pays to be religious." "Well," replied Mrs. Velox, "if you could give him proof of that you couldn't keep him out of church with a cannon."—*Drake's Magazine.*

He was young and ambitious. "Have you read my article?" he inquired of the editor. "Yes." "What do you think of my style of writing?" "There is one point about it that is worthy of general imitation." "What is that?" "It is legible."—*Washington Star.*

Newly-Graduated Physician—"Doctor, as the field of my labors will be far removed from yours, would you mind telling me the secret of your success?" Old Physician—"The whole secret of a doctor's success is to know just how long he can keep his patient from getting well without the patient becoming disgusted with his mode of treatment."—*Puck.*

Mark Where He Stands!

Pittsburg *Dispatch* (Ind.): Whatever may have been the sentiment of individuals as to the most eligible man to select as a Presidential candidate the Republican party and a very large portion of those unattached to any political organization will profoundly regret the retirement of James G. Blaine from public life.

It is reported as probable that he will not return to Washington as a visitor but will either go abroad or retire to peaceful life in his home in Maine.

If this is true or not the country loses its greatest public man, one whose torch illumined whatever was dark before he came to it.

To say that his career is strikingly similar to that of his great predecessor, Henry Clay, down to its apparent close, is but to call attention to a fact as familiar as it is singular.

And O, the pity of it all!

Forceful in time of general weakness; positive and clear when others were in a fog of doubt; dignified and calm in a flippant age; resourceful and commanding in the presence of the best-trained mental forces of European diplomacy; a Columbus in the discovery of new economic truths affecting his country's welfare and a Talleyrand in putting them into successful operation; an executive officer as courageous as fruitful of good results; an orator and a philosopher—he towers above the level of his day and will remain a Colossus in the memory of his country even though he be fallen.

James G. Blaine.

Philadelphia *Inquirer:* Mr. Blaine will never be President, but he will live in the hearts of the American people as one of its greatest statesmen, one of its most loved citizens. Mr. Blaine is a man great in heart and great in head. He has led the American people for a generation. He is far-seeing in statesmanship and has left an impress on this Nation which will last forever.

One more of the Nation's idols is denied the Presidency. Perhaps this is well. Mr. Blaine could add nothing to his honors by being President. His active work is probably ended, but millions of his friends will never cease to think of him with the warmest gratitude.

The country has prospered under President Harrison and will continue to do so for four years more, but the magic name of Blaine has passed away as a political watchword. All honor to the great statesman, the beloved commoner. He has lost the Presidency but has gained eternal fame.

MUSIC AND DRAMA.

In the face of a thunder-storm on one hand and a tropical pressure on the other, the most fashionable audience of the season went out last night to give a reception to Augustin Daly's incomparable company of comedians. They began their summer stay in Chicago at Hooley's, and the play was "Love in Tandem," an adaptation from the brains of Bocoge and De Courcy. Two hundred and seventy-five carriage parties saw the first presentation of this eccentric three-act comedy, and this is an advance by this constituency on any business done at the parlor home of comedy since the first appearance of the Kendals. In addition to this, the upstairs and balcony were filled. When John Drew made his appearance the progress of the play was blocked for fully a minute by a reception to him, which was an acknowledgment of his popularity in Chicago. A moment later Miss Ada Rehan came on, and again the lines had a check, the reception to her exceeding in length but not in enthusiasm that tendered Mr. Drew. It is not often that two artists are awarded such receptions in this city. James Lewis was a beneficiary in the same manner, and then the fashionable audience gave its attention to the interpretations of the various characters in the play by the superbly selected company of Mr. Daly.

There are three people in this play who carry it through with an amusing interest which is delightful and never tires, albeit, now and then one might wish that the dialogue was not quite so prolix—these people are Miss Ada Rehan in the character of Aprilla Dymond, John Drew as Richard Tompkins Dymond, and James Lewis as Papa Skinnaston of Chicago. The Dymonds are a fashionable couple, each of whom is intent upon taking the lead in domestic affairs, and in the clashes that constantly occur Papa Skinnaston, a Chicago man, on the Board of Trade, the father of Aprilla Dymond, appears. His intermediation is such as to pave the way for reconciliation, of course, for that is always the outcome of these domestic broils of the stage, although the manner in which he does it is not precisely that which actually governs in such cases off the stage. There is enough in the first act to give the audience an inkling of the solution of the problem.

The other characters of the play, Donald Littlejohn, Mme. Lauretta, Bob Packer, Cousin Tetty, Barry, Mme. Mirules, etc., the Countess Alticheff, and Nadege are well sustained by George Clarke, Adelaide Prince, Herbert Gresham, Kitty Chentham, William Gilbert, Anna Cowell, and Percy Hoswell respectively. Kitty Chentham is a pretty young woman in love and does those things charmingly which no sensible girl ever ought to do in a drawing room. "Love in Tandem" will be given this evening, Wednesday and Thursday evenings, and for the Wednesday matinée. For Friday and Saturday matinée and Saturday evening "The Last Word," and all of next week Tennyson's "Foresters."

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Miss Agnes Huntington and her opera company began their last engagement in Chicago this season at McVicker's last evening. An audience that comfortably filled the house gave the fair singer a hearty welcome when she first appeared and received her impersonation of the dashing Paul Jones with applause and evidences of enjoyment. She was in unusually good voice, and her singing proved the most satisfactory heard from her here this season. Miss Homie Weldon appeared as Yvonne, the cast remaining, with this one exception, identical with that which presented "Paul Jones" during Miss Huntington's engagement here in January. Miss Weldon has a pleasing soprano voice, somewhat limited in compass, but usually equal to all the demands made by Planquette's music. Her singing of the duet with Bicoquet in Act II. won an encore, and such solo-work as was required of her during the evening she did acceptably.

The Second Regiment band has been engaged to give the musical part of the program in the "Last Days of Pompeii," the 500 people who take part in the performance are now rehearsing, and the scenery that reproduces ancient Pompeii is being placed in position. Every detail will be complete for the opening night, Saturday, June 25.

"The Isle of Champagne" entered upon the fourth week of its engagement at the Grand last evening. An audience of good size was present.

LOOSE ENDS.

Detroit *Tribune:* There are no "dandelions" in the Republican party, they are all daisies.

Omaha *Bee:* The wind is said to be blowing a great gale through the luxurious whiskers of the Hon. Thomas C. Platt.

St. Louis *Star-Sayings:* Gen. Alger will now be expected to buckle on his uniform and help carry Michigan for Harrison and Reid.

Pittsburg *Dispatch:* The nomination has been disposed of, and now comes the real serious campaign business of parades and red fire.

Philadelphia *Ledger:* The result at Minneapolis suggests that it is better for a candidate to be in the hands of his friends than in those of former opponents.

Washington *Post:* If Grover Cleveland desires some points on the art of putting up a successful political thrashing machine he should apply to Benjamin Harrison.

New York *Press:* The dark horses are still in their stables and will remain there until 1896. They will be stronger and speedier then and there will be more need for them.

St. Louis *Republic:* Shelby M. Cullom's baggage on his return trip from Minneapolis still had a yearning in it. Shelby has not been without a yearning since before the war.

Boston *Journal:* Poor Gen. Alger's boom went so completely to pieces that not a vestige was left of it. His name probably disappears permanently from Presidential politics.

New York *Advertiser* (Ind.): Mr. Blaine will quietly take his place in history alongside Webster, Clay, and the men of ability who were too big for the times in which they lived.

New York *Advertiser:* Evidence accumulates that Mr. Platt's forte is the express business. As a newspaper correspondent he is a deception, and as a political leader he is a calamity.

Buffalo *Express:* The disappointment of the Blaine men is nothing compared with the disappointment of those Democrats who expected to see the Republican party divided as a result of the convention.

Detroit *News:* For the benefit of our sporting friends: Alger didn't stay in the game; Blaine split a pair to draw for a flush and didn't catch; McKinley stood pat on a bluff; Harrison held four of a kind and drew one card.

Baltimore *American:* In spite of the exigencies of politics James G. Blaine will remain one of the greatest and grandest of Americans. Even those who opposed his nomination will join most cordially in tributes to his splendid services.

Cleveland *World:* Well, it was a hard fight but a gallant one. All honor to the men who made an unsuccessful contest. The Republican party is proud of them, one and all. What other party in the world has so many splendid chieftains?

Cleveland *Plaindealer:* Ex-Senator Henry W. Blair says: "I did not even request any one to present my name to the Minneapolis convention." That was the reason it was not presented. But what a ticket "Blair and Shepard" would have been!

Boston *Globe:* Gov. McKinley will go back to Columbus as well pleased as any man in the convention. He stood loyally by Harrison and yet got a very fair showing of votes on his own account. The little Napoleon is certainly "in line" for a nomination in 1896.

A Few Interesting "Ifs."

Cleveland *Leader:* If James G. Blaine had resigned from the Cabinet last winter and placed his fortunes in the hands of his friends he would have been nominated for President practically without opposition.

If Mr. Blaine had not resigned from the Cabinet, and had not written his momentous letter to Chairman Clarkson, or made any announcement of like nature he would probably have been nominated easily.

If President Harrison had been more vulnerable and less popular, and had not secured the confidence and good will of his party in a most marked degree, Blaine would have been nominated, other things being just as they have been.

If the opponents of the renomination of the President had not had the magical name of Blaine to conjure with their utmost efforts would not have availed them anything, and Harrison would have been nominated without resistance worthy of mention.

If these facts do not prove that there are great leaders in the Republican party, and that the contest ended yesterday at Minneapolis was a veritable battle of giants, we should like to know what evidence of that truth could be desired.

Enrolled with Clay and Webster.

Rockford *Republican:* Blaine's fame is secure. His achievements will be held in admiration and his memory will be cherished in the years to come like those of Clay and Webster. Long after the name of more than one President has been forgotten the name of James G. Blaine will still shine.

TEN GREAT EVENTS.

CONCISE HISTORY OF ALL REPUBLICAN NATIONAL CONVENTIONS.

Giving a Complete Record of All Proceedings from the Calling to Order to the Adjournment and the Candidates Who Were Placed in Nomination—Votes Cast for Each Candidate Whose Name Was Presented for the Nomination—Vote by Which Each Was Nominated, and the Popular and Electoral Votes for All the Candidates for the Presidency Since the Republican Party Came into Existence—The Causes That Led to the Formation of the Republican Party Given.

[Continued from eleventh page.]

our country is largely due to the wise revenue legislation of the Republican Congress.

We believe that all articles which cannot be produced in the United States, except luxuries, should be admitted free of duty, and that on all imports coming in competition with the products of American labor there should be levied duties equal to the difference between wages abroad and at home.

We assert that the price of manufactured articles of general consumption have been reduced under the operations of the tariff act of 1890.

We denounce the efforts of the Democratic majority of the House of Representatives to destroy our tariff laws by piecemeal, as is manifested by their attacks upon wool, lead, and lead ores, the chief products of a number of States, and we ask the people for their judgment thereon.

We point to the success of the Republican policy of reciprocity, under which our export trade has vastly increased, and new and enlarged markets have been opened for the products of our farms and workshops. We remind the people of the bitter opposition of the Democratic party to this practical business measure, and claim that, executed by a Republican administration, our present laws will eventually give us control of the trade of the world.

Declaration for Bimetallism.

The American people, from tradition and interest, favor bimetallism, and the Republican party demands the use of both gold and silver as a standard money, with such restrictions and under such provisions, to be determined by legislation, as will secure the maintenance of the parity of values of the two metals, so that the purchasing and debt-paying power of the dollar, whether of silver, gold, or paper, shall be at all times equal. The interests of the producers of the country, its farmers and its workmen, demand that every dollar, paper or coin, issued by the government shall be as good as any other.

We commend the wise and patriotic steps already taken by our government to secure an international conference to adopt such measures as will insure a parity of value between gold and silver for use as money throughout the world.

We demand that every citizen of the United States shall be allowed to cast one free and unrestricted ballot in all public elections, and that such ballot shall be counted and returned as cast; that such laws shall be enacted and enforced as will secure to every citizen, be he rich or poor, native or foreign born, white or black, this sovereign right guaranteed by the Constitution. The free and honest popular ballot, the just and equal representation of all the people, as well as their just and equal protection under the laws, are the foundation of our Republican institutions, and the party will never relax its efforts until the integrity of the ballot and the purity of elections shall be fully guaranteed and protected in every State.

We denounce the continued inhuman outrages perpetrated upon American citizens for political reasons in certain Southern States of the Union.

Foreign Relations.

We favor the extension of our foreign commerce, the restoration of our merchant marine by home-built ships, and the creation of a navy for the protection of our national interests and the honor of our flag; the maintenance of the most friendly relations with all foreign powers, entangling alliances with none; and the protection of the rights of our fishermen.

We reaffirm our approval of the Monroe doctrine and believe in the achievement of the manifest destiny of the Republic in its broadest sense.

We favor the enactment of more stringent laws and relations for the restriction of criminal, pauper, and contract immigration.

We favor efficient legislation by Congress to protect the life and limb of employés of transportation companies engaged in carrying on inter-State commerce, and recommend legislation by the respective States that will protect employés engaged in State commerce, in mining, and in manufacturing.

The Republican party has always been the champion of the oppressed and recognizes the dignity of manhood, irrespective of faith, color, or nationality; it sympathizes with the cause of home rule in Ireland, and protests against the persecution of the Jews in Russia.

The ultimate reliance of free popular government is the intelligence of the people and the maintenance of freedom among men. We therefore declare anew our devotion to liberty of thought and conscience, of speech and press, and approve all agencies and instrumentalities which contribute to the education of the children of the land, but while insisting upon the fullest measure of religious liberty we are opposed to any union of Church and State.

We reaffirm our opposition declared in the Republican platform of 1888 to all combinations of capital, organized in trusts or otherwise, to control arbitrarily the condition of trade among our citizens. We heartily indorse the action already taken upon this subject and ask for such further legislation as may be required to remedy any defects in existing laws and to render their enforcement more complete and effective.

We approve the policy of extending to towns, villages, and rural communities the advantages of the free delivery service now enjoyed by the larger cities of the country and reaffirm the declaration contained in the Republican platform of 1888, pledging the reduction of letter postage to one cent at the earliest possible moment consistent with the maintenance of the Postoffice Department and the highest class of postal service.

Miscellaneous Matters.

CIVIL SERVICE—We commend the spirit and evidence of reform in the civil service and the wise and consistent enforcement by the Republican party of the laws regulating the same.

NICARAGUA CANAL—The construction of the Nicaragua Canal is of the highest importance to the American people, but as a measure of national defense and to build up and maintain American commerce it should be controlled by the United States Government.

TERRITORIES—We favor the admission of the remaining Territories at the earliest practicable date, having due regard to the interests of the people of the Territories and of the United States. All the Federal officers appointed for the Territories should be selected from bona fide residents thereof and the right of self-government should be accorded as far as practicable.

ARID LAND—We favor cession, subject to the homestead laws, of the arid public lands to the States and Territories in which they lie, under such Congressional restrictions as to disposition, reclamation, and occupancy by settlers as will secure the maximum benefits to the people.

THE COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION—The World's Columbian Exposition is a great national undertaking, and Congress should promptly enact such reasonable legislation in aid thereof as will insure a discharging of the expense and obligations incident thereto, and the attainment of results commensurate with the dignity and progress of the Nation.

INTEMPERANCE—We sympathize with all wise and legitimate efforts to lessen and prevent the evils of intemperance and promote morality.

PENSIONS—Ever mindful of the services and sacrifices of the men who saved the life of the Nation, we pledge anew to the veteran soldiers of the Republic a watchful care and recognition of their just claims upon a grateful people.

HARRISON'S ADMINISTRATION—We commend the able, patriotic, and thoroughly American administration of President Harrison. Under it the country has enjoyed remarkable prosperity and the dignity and honor of the Nation, at home and abroad, have been faithfully maintained, and we offer the record of the pledges kept as a guarantee of faithful performance in the future.

After the platform had been adopted the convention adjourned at 1:27 a. m. till 11 a. m. Friday, June 10.

Fourth Day, Friday, June 10, 11 a. m.

When the convention met Friday morning Senator Quay announced that the friends of the minority report would make no further opposition to the majority report and it was adopted as a whole unanimously. By vote of the convention Alaska and Indian Territory were admitted to representation with two votes each. Minor matters were disposed of and the roll of States was called for the presentation of candidates. Senator Wolcott of Colorado placed James G. Blaine in nomination, and this nomination was seconded by W. H. Eustis of Minnesota, W. E. Mollisson of Mississippi, Warner Miller of New York, G. B. Boyd of Tennessee, and S. W. Donney of Wyoming.

President Harrison was placed in nomination by R. W. Thompson of Indiana. The nomination was seconded by Chauncey Depew of New York, H. R. Cheatam of North Carolina, John C. Spooner and Bruno Fink of Wisconsin. It was late in the afternoon when the balloting began. There was but one ballot, as President Harrison had a majority in the first test of strength. It was the understanding of the opposition that the votes should be divided between Blaine and McKinley with a view to centering on the latter. The ballot resulted as follows:

States.	Number of delegates	Harrison	McKinley	Blaine	Thomas B. Reed	Lincoln
Alabama	22	15	7	....	....	....
Arkansas	16	15	1	....	....	....
California	18	8	1	9	....	....
Colorado	8	....	....	8	....	....
Connecticut	12	4	8	....	....	....
Delaware	6	4	1	1	....	....
Florida	8	8	....	....	....	....
Georgia	26	26	....	....	....	....
Idaho	6	....	....	6	....	....
Illinois	48	34	....	14	....	....
Indiana	30	30	....	....	....	....
Iowa	26	20	1	5	....	....
Kansas	20	11	9	....	....	....
Kentucky	26	22	1	2	....	....
Louisiana	16	8	....	8	....	....
Maine	12	....	....	12	....	....
Maryland	16	14	2	....	....	....
Massachusetts	30	18	11	1	....	....
Michigan	28	7	19	2	....	....
Minnesota	18	8	1	9	....	....
Mississippi	18	13½	....	4½	....	....
Missouri	34	28	2	4	....	....
Montana	6	5	....	1	....	....
Nebraska	16	15	1	....	....	....
Nevada	6	....	....	6	....	....
New Hampshire	8	4	....	2	1	1
New Jersey	20	18	....	2	....	....
New York	72	27	10	35	....	....
North Dakota	6	2	....	4	....	....
North Carolina	22	17 5-6	1	2 1-6	....	....
Ohio	46	1	45	....	....	....
Oregon	8	1	7	....	....	....
Pennsylvania	64	19	42	3	....	....
Rhode Island	8	1	1	5	1	....
South Carolina	18	13	2	3	....	....
South Dakota	8	8	....	....	....	....
Tennessee	24	17	3	4	....	....
Texas	30	22	....	6	2	....
Vermont	8	8	....	....	....	....
Virginia	24	9	2	13	....	....
Washington	8	1	1	6	....	....
West Virginia	12	12	....	....	....	....
Wisconsin	24	19	3	2	....	....
Wyoming	6	4	....	2	....	....
Territories.						
Alaska	2	2	....	....	....	....
Arizona	2	1	....	1	....	....
Indian Territory	2	1	....	1	....	....
Oklahoma	2	2	....	....	....	....
New Mexico	6	6	....	....	....	....
Utah	2	2	....	....	....	....
Dist. of Columbia	2	....	....	2	....	....
Total	905	535 1-6	182	181 5-6	4	1

Absent and not voting	2
Necessary to a choice	453
Harrison's plurality	82 1-6

The result of the ballot was announced at 4:30 p. m. After making the nomination unanimous the convention took a recess until 8 p. m. At the evening session Whitelaw Reid of New York was named for Vice-President without opposition, and after clearing up the usual miscellaneous business the convention adjourned sine die.

RUNNING A RAILROAD IN SPAIN.

Engineers Stop to View the Sights and Conductors Go Hunting.

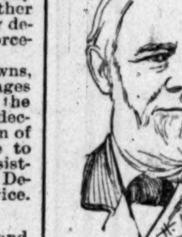
Contemporary Review: I had been told about Spanish trains not being punctual, of Spanish clocks varying, and so forth, but between Barcelona and Valencia I found I still had some things to learn. Of course the train could not go on until the stationmaster had done his coffee, nor could the engine be got to move till the driver had finished flirting; the swash-buckler guard, armed with sword and carbine, has also affairs of his own which may unexpectedly be permitted to control the Spanish pilgrim's progress. But what is this? In open country, miles from any station, the train suddenly pulls up. I had noticed a man galloping across the country. Well, he had been thrown in an adjacent field. The villagers were assisting him to rise: one held his horse. The group caught the engine driver's eye; he simply stopped the train out of sheer curiosity. Further, will it be believed, that most of the people got out and ran to join the gaping group? And we actually stopped on this idle errand for about twenty minutes, to the great content, apparently, of all but half a dozen English, including myself, and two American ladies.

Night came, but no rest for me, the first-class carriage being by that time not only crowded, but filthy. The official ticket collector was among us. Beside his uniform he wore a hunting-pouch and had brought his fowling-piece. After snipping our tickets he smoked himself to sleep. As day dawned he woke up and got talkative. He then coolly told the astonished travelers that, although bound to inspect tickets for another fifty miles, he should get out at the next station, have a little shooting on the Sierra Morona Mountains, and catch the return train about midday. The train soon stopped; he wished us all a polite good-by, raising his official cap, got out with his gun and pouch, and we saw him no more. I ventured openly to disapprove of his conduct. A Spanish gentleman shrugged his shoulders sympathetically, but seemed astonished when we talked of reporting the inspector, as if Spain could not go on all if this sort of foreign intervention were countenanced. I at once appreciated the situation. I felt that to bother an employe in his amusements in Spain was like "robbing the poor man of his beer" in England. The moralist within me became dumb; I sank to the Spanish level, and held my peace.

HAS RETIRED FROM THE PRESIDENCY.

Dr. Joseph F. Tuttle Delivers His Last Baccalaureate at Wabash College.

CRAWFORDSVILLE, Ind., June 13.—[Special.]—Dr. Joseph Farrand Tuttle has delivered his last baccalaureate sermon as President of Wabash College, and now retires after thirty years' service in the position he has filled so well, the oldest college President in point of office in the whole country.



PRESIDENT TUTTLE.

Dr. Tuttle was born in New Jersey in 1818, but acquired his education in the West, graduating from Marietta College, Ohio, and three years later from Jayne Seminary, where he had been the special protégé of the great Lyman Beecher.

After his ordination as a Presbyterian minister he was pastor of a flourishing church in Rockaway, N. J., until 1862, when he was called to the Presidency of Wabash College.

In all things the college has prospered under his administration, and although he found it a weakling its assets are now $1,000,000 with no liabilities. The college is the only institution in the State not admitting women, and its attitude in this direction is due to the influence of Dr. Tuttle, with whose old school ideas coeducation is not consistent. He has maintained a strict moral standard at Wabash College, and although its students are notorious all over the country for their peculiar demonstrations and class rivalry it is a remarkable fact that drunkenness and attendant evils are wholly unknown.

Dr. Tuttle will continue his residence in Crawfordsville, where he is possessed of a large property. His successor has not yet been chosen.

QUASHED TWO OF THE INDICTMENTS.

District-Attorney Allen Nolles Two Against Maverick Bank Officials.

BOSTON, Mass., June 13.—[Special.]—United States District-Attorney Allen has nolled two of the indictments returned by the grand jury against the Maverick bank officials. The first charges Mr. Potter with misapplying $39,000. The first count alleged the misapplication of $25,000 by means of a note, and then in setting out the note one for $14,000, signed by W. A. Connolly, was inserted. The second count alleged the misapplication of $14,000 and a note for $25,000 signed by Connolly was inserted. This was an error so manifest that nothing was left for the District Attorney but to nolle. The other indictment charges Messrs. Potter, French, and Dana with conspiracy to defraud the bank by having credited to their accounts the sums of $25,000, $35,000, and $8,750 by means of notes, signed by W. A. Connolly, Fred G. Jewett, and T. H. Pearson. In this indictment the offense was alleged to have been committed in 1890, and the facts alleged in proof were alleged to have been committed in 1891.

A Leap Year Dream Ended.

"I am only clerk on a small salary," she said, "but I can offer you a comfortable home if you can dispense with luxuries, Harold."

"I am no ice-cream fiend," he answered coldly.

"And can you forego soda-water?"

"I never touch it."

"Nor candy?"

"Mamma would never let me acquire the candy habit," he said, truthfully.

"Sweet boy. But you love the theater—the matinée?"

"You forget. I was raised in Boston."

"O, then concerts are your only weakness. Darling, there is a symphony tonight. I am sure you would like to go?"

"Yaas; if it does not keep in too late. Will you call for me, my Edith?"

"At a quarter to eight, precisely. You will be all ready, dearest?"

"Yaas. I never keep any one waiting."

Punctual to the hour Edith Marshmallow made her appearance and found her young lover ready for the evening. All except his gloves. These he held in his hands.

"I can put them on in the carriage," he explained, "as we go along."

"Carriage!" shrieked Edith. "Did you expect for one moment, Harold Smithlot, that I was to bring a carriage?"

"And did you expect for one moment, Edith Marshmallow, that I was to walk?"

It was the bitter end of their romance, and each went on their—his—her—way, a wiser and a sadder man—and woman.—*Detroit Free Press.*

REDUCTION IN RATES.

PROVISION AND HOG TARIFFS CUT BY THE LAKE SHORE.

Secret Manipulating by Other Lines Is the Alleged Cause of That Company's Action—All East-Bound Roads Are Now Authorized to Put the Same Rate in Effect—An Omaha Shipper Is Convicted for Violation of the Inter-State Commerce Law—Other Railway News.

The officials of the railroads running east from Chicago were considerably surprised yesterday when they learned that the Lake Shore had served notice that, commencing June 16, it would reduce rates on provisions and live hogs to 25 cents per 100 pounds, Chicago to New York, and to 30 cents on bulk meats, a reduction of five cents. The Lake Shore people say their action is due to the clandestine cutting of rates by competing lines, and that they are compelled to make the reduction in order to get a fair proportion of the business. They say they have stood the manipulation of rates by other roads until matters have reached a point where patience ceases to be a virtue. The officials of some of the other roads claim, however, that rates have been well maintained and that the action of the Lake Shore is due to a desire to please Swift & Co., who have a large lot of hogs ready for shipment on which they desire a reduced rate.

A meeting of the Chicago Committee of the Central Traffic Association was held at Chairman Shaw's office yesterday afternoon to take action in the matter. The Lake Shore could not be prevailed upon to change its position, and consequently all roads were authorized to make the same reduction on the articles named, to be effective June 16.

It is understood that there is trouble regarding the advance in rates on grain and sixth-class freight. It is stated that some of the Peoria roads failed to put up the rates yesterday as agreed upon, and roads from other points threaten to reduce the rate again to the 20-cent basis.

East-bound shipments during the last week were somewhat larger than for the week previous. This is due to the advance in grain rates which became effective yesterday, shippers taking advantage of the lower rates and getting their stuff sent forward before the advanced rates went into effect. The total shipments of flour, grain, and provisions from Chicago through to seaboard points and for export by the various Central Traffic Association roads during the last week were 17,940 tons, against 15,471 tons for the week previous and 13,586 tons for the corresponding week last year. Flour shipments last week were 1,843 tons, against 1,402 tons last year; grain, 9,394 tons, against 7,499 tons; provisions, 6,703 tons, against 6,685 tons. The percentages carried by the various roads were as follows: Chicago and Grand Trunk, 18; Michigan Central, 15.6; Lake Shore, 15.5; Fort Wayne, 19.3; Pan Handle, 8.3; Baltimore and Ohio, 10.5; Nickel Plate, 12.8.

The total shipments of all kinds of freight, except live stock, from Chicago to through and local points in the East by the various east-bound roads during the last week amounted to 53,736 tons, against 49,006 tons for the week previous and 43,389 tons for the corresponding week last year. The tonnage carried by the various roads was as follows: Michigan Central, 6,338 tons; Wabash, 3,374; Lake Shore, 5,491; Fort Wayne, 5,887; Pan-Handle, 7,436; Baltimore and Ohio, 2,834; Chicago and Grand Trunk, 6,684; Nickel Plate, 3,865; Chicago and Erie, 6,122; Big Four, 5,705.

VIOLATED THE INTER-STATE LAW.

An Omaha Sirup Shipper Pleads Guilty and Sentence Is Suspended.

OMAHA, Neb., June 13.—[Special.]—Dan Farrell Jr., the sirup manufacturer, and Edwin H. Sharp appeared before the United States Court this morning to answer to an indictment for violating the Inter-State Commerce law. The grand jury discovered that a mixed carload of fruit, jellies, sirups, etc., manufactured by Farrell & Co., had been shipped to Salt Lake and billed through as a carlot of one item, thus saving 40 cents on the 100 pounds. Farrell claimed profound ignorance of the deal.

Sharp, who is Farrell's shipping clerk, said that he had been approached by an inspector, who offered to manipulate the bill of lading for the consideration of $10. Thinking to save his employer a snug sum Sharp fell into what proved to be a trap. When the case came up this morning there was no jury, no motion, no evidence; nothing but an announcement by the District-Attorney that an agreement had been reached. Farrell, who seemed to be ignorant of the transaction, was acquitted. Sharp pleaded guilty as charged in the indictment. Sentence was suspended. There is no minimum punishment for a breach of the inter-State laws, the maximum punishment being a fine of $5,000 or imprisonment in the penitentiary for two years, or both. This is the first conviction under the Inter-State Commerce law in this city.

National Educational Rates.

The lines in the Western Passenger Association have agreed upon the following arrangements for the National Educational Association annual convention, Saratoga Springs, N. Y., July 12 to 15:

One lowest limited first-class rate to Saratoga Springs, N. Y., and return for the round trip, plus $2 for membership fee in the National Educational Association. A special coupon to be provided in each ticket representing the collection of this fee. Tickets to be sold July 4 to 10, 1892, inclusive, to be good for return passage July 15 to 20, 1892, inclusive. Tickets to be of the ironclad signature form, continuous passage in each direction, and to be good for going passage, commencing date of sale only, and shall also contain limitations and requirements as per sample on back—viz.: An extension of limit for the return trip beyond July 20 can be obtained provided the ticket is deposited with joint agent of the terminal lines at No. 369 Broadway, Saratoga. This extension of time shall in no case be beyond Sept. 1, 1892. To obtain this extension the ticket must be deposited with the joint agent at the above address between July 5 and July 19, 1892, inclusive. These rates and arrangements are tendered for the use of connecting lines for basing purposes under the conditions named above.

Illinois Central Earnings.

The earnings and expenses of the Illinois Central railroad company for the ten months ended April 30, 1892, compared with the same period last year, are as follows:

	1892.	1891.	Increase.
Miles operated	2,888	2,875	13
Gross receipts from traffic	$16,227,582	$15,046,656	$1,180,926
Operation expenses and taxes	11,660,828	10,533,825	1,127,003
Excess of receipts over operation expenses and taxes	4,566,754	4,512,831	53,923

The gross receipts from traffic for the month of May, 1892, are estimated at $1,448,658. For May, 1891, the receipts were $1,423,573; estimated increase, $25,085.

Reduced Rates to the West.

The Rock Island, in conformity with its notice to the Advisory Board, will reduce freight rates between Missouri River points and Colorado points July 22. The new rates will be as follows: First class, $2; second, $1.55; third, $1.22; fourth, 95 cents; fifth, 75 cents; class A, 85 cents; class B, 70 cents; class C, 60 cents; class D, 52½ cents; class E, 46 cents. The action of the Rock Island is caused by the persistent cutting of rates by competing roads between the Missouri River and Colorado points.

Railway Notes.

President Slarbuck of the Housatonic railroad said yesterday: "Myself and friends have sold a large majority of Housatonic stock to Messrs. Morgan and Rockefeller. The road has never been controlled by the New England—there has simply been a traffic contract, which may be terminated at any time."

In accordance with the understanding reached some time ago in regard to proportional rates in Iowa, the Rock Island informs Chairman Midgely that it intends to put in effect at once a through tariff on soft coal from its mines in Iowa to points on the Des Moines, Northern and Northwestern railroad based on 80 per cent of Iowa distance tariff to Waukee, in conjunction with the above named road, adding full tariff rates from Waukee north.

The Missouri, Kansas and Texas railway company has finally decided to make Velasco its Southern terminus and shipping point and has filed an amendment to its charter providing for an extension to that place, as well as for branch lines. Kansas City capitalists will also at an early day begin the construction of the Velasco and Northern railway, to run to Kansas City. Work is to begin at Velasco because of cheaper water transportation for material.

The lines in the Southern Railway and Steamship Association have agreed to insist upon charging actual or scale weights on green yellow-pine lumber. When cars are not weighed, or there is clearly an error in scale weights, settlements may be made on an estimated basis of four and a half pounds to the foot. It is understood that when a car has been weighed twice and there is a difference in the two weights of 10 per cent or more it shall be evidence of error, but a difference of less amount shall not be considered an error, and the highest weight shall govern.

The Michigan Central railroad, in addition to arranging for extra equipment on its regular trains to handle the people it expects to bring to Chicago to the National Democratic convention, has made arrangements for two large special trains to bring the Tammany Hall party from New York. It will also have a special train for the Connecticut delegation and one for the delegates from Detroit and Michigan points. The delegations from Maine, Vermont, and New Hampshire will come in on a special train from Suspension Bridge to Chicago via the Michigan Central.

IN THE DIAMOND MINES OF AFRICA.

The Extraordinary Precautions Adopted to Prevent Smuggling Jewels.

Washington *Star:* The Kimberly diamond mines, at present the most productive in the world, have thus far placed on the market 2,500,000 of these precious stones. It is the policy of the company in charge of their consolidated interests to restrict the production of the gems, so as not to make the supply exceed the market demand. Thus it maintains the price of the carbon crystals. In the work there are employed about 1,300 Europeans and 5,700 natives. Two of the excavations made in search of the blue clay, which is the matrix of the diamonds, are described by Lord Randolph Churchill as "probably the biggest holes that greedy man has ever dug in the earth," the area of one of them being thirteen acres, with a depth of 500 feet. The gem-bearing clay, when extracted, is spread over an enormous space of level ground, from which the grass and bushes have been removed.

The ground is covered to the depth of about one foot with the blue clay, which is simply permitted to undergo the influence of sun and moisture. These have the effect of making it soft, so that big chunks, which are as hard as ordinary sandstone when taken from the mine, soon begin to crumble. At this stage the getting of the diamonds assumes the nature rather of farming than of mining, the clay being continually harrowed to assist pulverization. After three months this part of the process is considered complete, and the blue clay is carried to very large, elaborate, and costly washing machines, in which by means of running water the precious stones are separated from the raw material. By this performance 100 loads of the clay are concentrated into one load of diamondiferous stuff.

This stuff, which in appearance is a mass of blue and dark colored pebbles of all shapes, is passed over to another machine to get rid of more of the waste earth. Then it is placed in large gobs on tables, where it is sorted while wet by white men, and after it is dry by natives. The sorters work with small trowels, and their accuracy in separating the diamonds from the other substances is remarkable, inasmuch as the gems are comparatively dull in their natural and uncut state. They occur in all shades from deep yellow to blue white, from deep brown to light brown, and in a great variety of greens, blues, and pinks. The most valuable are in the pure white and deep orange. They vary in size from that of a pin's head upward, the biggest one yet found weighing 428 carats. It was cut and exhibited at the Paris Exposition, weighing after it was cut 228 carats.

After being sorted the diamonds are sent daily to the general office of the mines under an armed escort and are there delivered to the appraisers in charge. First they are cleaned by boiling in a mixture of nitric and sulphuric acids, after which they are carefully sorted again in respect to size, color, and purity. The room in the company's office where they are then displayed offers a most striking spectacle. It is lighted by large windows, underneath which runs a broad counter covered with white sheets of paper. Upon the latter are laid out ever so many glistening heaps of precious stones of indescribable variety. In this room are kept 60,000 carats, the daily production of the mines being about 5,500 carats. On an average 100 tons of blue clay will yield 100 carats of diamonds.

When the diamonds have been valued they are sold in parcels to local buyers, who represent the leading diamond merchants of Europe. The size of a parcel varies from a few thousands to tens of thousands of carats. In one instance, three years ago, nearly a quarter of a million of carats were sold in one lot to a single purchaser. The company sustains a loss of from 10 to 15 per cent of its production by stealing, it is reckoned. Some loss is unavoidable where articles of such highly concentrated value are concerned, but in order to check it as far as possible extraordinary precautions are resorted to. The natives are engaged for a period of three months, during which time they are confined in a compound surrounded by a high wall. On returning from each day's work they are obliged to strip off all their clothes, which they hang on pegs in a shed. Stark naked they then proceed to the searching room, where their mouths, their hair, their toes, and their armpits—in fact, every part of their bodies—are subjected to elaborate examination.

White men would never submit to such a performance, says Lord Randolph Churchill, but the native sustains the indignity with cheerful equanimity, feeling himself repaid by the high wages he earns. After passing through the searching room the workmen go, still in a state of nudity, to their apartments in the compound, where they find blankets in which to wrap themselves for the night. During the evening the clothes which they have left behind them are carefully and minutely searched and are restored to their owners in the morning. The precautions which are taken a few days before the natives leave the compound, their engagement being terminated, to recover diamonds which they may have swallowed are more easily imagined than described. A law of exceptional rigor punishes illicit diamond buying in South Africa. Under the statute the ordinary presumption of the law in favor of the accused disappears, the accused person having to prove his innocence in the clearest manner.

Sentences of from five to fifteen years' imprisonment are frequently passed on persons convicted of purchasing diamonds from others who have stolen them. In that region such a crime seems to be regarded as about as bad as homicide. Nevertheless, as has been said, great numbers of the gems are stolen, the great outlet for such contraband stones being through the Transvaal to Natal. Most ingenious ruses are adopted by illicit dealers for conveying stolen diamonds out of Kimberley. The boundary of the Transvaal approaching within a few miles of Kimberley, thieves can quickly get across it and be safe. Recently one of them, a very notorious person, was seen leaving Kimberley on horseback for the Transvaal. He was seized on suspicion by the police on the border and was thoroughly searched. Nothing was found on him, and he was perforce allowed to proceed. No sooner was he well across the boundary than, while yet under the eyes of the detectives, he deliberately shot and cut open his horse, extracting from its stomach a large parcel of diamonds, which, before starting on the journey, had been administered to the animal in the form of a bolus.

Statehood for Arizona.

I came from Arrizony an' my name is Soapy Bill,
You bet thet I'm a boomer an' the tuffest kind er pill.
My pardner, Sad-Eye Sammy, he's a bad un from Tucson,
An' both is bent to some extent on whoopin' things erlong.
We's good at liftin' hosses, we is corkin' cattle thieves,
An' enny bloke is welcome to what me an' Sammy leaves.
We's got whiskers on our faces, we's got brussels on our backs,
An' enny mokes we chases they hed best be makin' tracks;
We ain't ankshus to be shootin', but ye needn't count us out.
When enny powder's bein' burnt erlong th' regler route;
Ye couldn't call us drunkards, but we hits their royal booze,
An' wen our skin is full er gin we's willin' to amooze,
Ef trains is stopped er stages robbed don't think we care a cuss,
Fer tips on clever jobs like thet ye needn't questinn us;
We's off ther reservation, we is stakin' out a claim.
We hez buried all the roosters thet hez munkied 'ith the game.
Perhaps we ain't "the peeple," but ye better make a note,
When Arrizony is a State we's goin' ter cast a vote;
We means to go ter Congress an' we wants th' places oad,
You bet thet they'll elect us er we'll make 'em wish they had.
—*Detroit Tribune.*

City of Tenants.

Out of the 2,000,000 that inhabit New York and Brooklyn only 13,000 own their own homes.

NEW PENSION BILL.

REPORTED AND PLACED ON THE SENATE CALENDAR.

It Provides for an Appropriation of $146,737,350, an Increase of $11,912,284 Over the House Bill and $11,522,565 Over Last Year—No Action on Peffer's Loan Bill—Bill Passes the House to Make Indian Children Citizens When 21 Years Old.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 13.—Not one of the Senators who have been in attendance at the Minneapolis convention was in the Senate chamber this morning when the session opened. There were but twelve Senators present on the Republican side and a few more than that number on the Democratic side.

Mr. Voorhees was granted a leave of absence until the 26th.

The Pension Appropriation bill with amendments was reported back from the Committee on Appropriations and placed on the calendar. It carries a total of $146,737,350, which is an increase of $11,912,284 over the House bill, and is $327,200 less than the estimate. The bill as reported exceeds that of last year by $11,522,565. The principal increase over the House bill is $11,907,634 for army and navy pensions.

The bill introduced by Mr. Peffer, "To increase the currency and provide for its circulation, to reduce the rate of interest, and to establish a bureau of loans," was taken from the table, and Mr. Peffer addressed the Senate. The bill provides for the appointment by the President of three commissioners to hold their office in Washington, whose duty it shall be to establish loan agencies, one at the capital of every State and Territory, and at other convenient places—such agency to be known as the Central Loan Agency for that State or Territory. The business of these local agencies is to be to lend money to the people on the plan of well regulated real-estate and loan agencies secured by real estate. The loans are to be for not less than one year, nor longer than —— years. They are to be for not less than $100 nor more than $1,500 to any one person or family. There is no provision as to the rate of interest. In order to provide funds, treasury notes are to be issued equal in amount to $1.50 for every dollar's worth of gold and silver coin and bullion belonging to the United States, the bullion to be estimated at its coinage value. No banking firm, company, or corporation is hereafter to receive interest at a higher rate per annum than 5 per cent for short time or 4 per cent for a year or longer. There is a section in the bill providing for loans at ⅛ of 1 per cent a month by the Bureau of Loans for less than twelve months, on the security of personal property, whenever any State shall have provided warehouses for agricultural products such as cotton, wheat, and tobacco, and for manufactured articles that will not deteriorate by storage a few months.

At the close of Mr. Peffer's speech the bill went over without action.

Mr. McPherson gave notice of his intention to address the Senate next Wednesday on the bill for the free coinage of silver, and Mr. Morgan gave notice that he would do so tomorrow, as he expected there would then be a quorum in the Senate. The Senate adjourned until tomorrow.

INDIAN CHILDREN AS CITIZENS.

A Bill to That Effect Passes the House—Other Measures Favorably Considered.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 13.—The Speaker today laid before the House a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury asking for an appropriation of $250,000 for adequate precautions at the World's Fair for the protection of revenue from customs and for the supervision of importations. Referred.

A bill was passed providing that Indian children shall be declared to be citizens when they have reached the age of 21 years, and shall thereafter receive no support from the government, provided that they have had ten years of industrial training.

Mr. Otis of Kansas asked consent for the present consideration of a resolution reciting improper conduct on the part of Secretary Noble and Commissioner Carter in regard to the Maxwell land grant, said conduct being alleged to be in pursuance of a conspiracy entered into some years ago by Stephen B. Elkins and J. A. Williamson, and asking for a special committee of seven members to inquire into the matter. Mr. Payne of New York objected and the resolution was referred.

After action upon some District of Columbia measures the House went into the Committee of the Whole on the Fortifications bill. After dispensing with the first reading of the bill the committee rose without further action.

The following bills were passed:

Senate bill authorizing the entry of lands chiefly valuable for building stone under the Placer Mining law.

To protect settlement rights where two or more persons settle on the same section of agricultural public lands before survey thereof.

Granting to the State of Minnesota certain lands in St. Cloud and Crookston for a public park.

To establish a division line between the lands of the United States and the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago railroad company.

The bill granting to the State of Kansas in trust the Fort Hayes military reservation for the purpose of a soldiers' home on the cottage plan gave rise to opposition, and without disposing of it the House adjourned.

MISCELLANEOUS CAPITAL MATTERS.

Democratic Managers Likely to Call Up the Tinplate Bill This Week.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 13.—It is the present intention of the Democratic managers to call up the Tinplate bill when the Fortifications Appropriation bill is disposed of by the House. The consideration of the Tinplate bill will probably occupy several days, so that it is doubtful if any other tariff measure will be called up during the week. Several conference reports are expected and, if presented, will occupy the attention of the House after the Tariff bill is acted upon.

Cherokee Outlet Lands to Be Opened.

Representative Peelle, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, today reported to the House a bill ratifying an agreement for the cession to the United States of lands in the Cherokee outlet. The amount of land that will be immediately thrown open to settlement by the operations of the bill, if it becomes a law, aggregates over 6,000,000 acres.

Increased Exports of Breadstuffs.

During May the exports of breadstuffs from the United States were $19,410,349, against $12,330,231 in May, 1891; of provisions, $10,501,592, against $7,068,006 in 1891; and of mineral oils, $3,151,926, against $3,585,276 in May, 1891.

Washington Notes.

The offers of silver to the Treasury Department today aggregated 534,000 ounces. The amount purchased was 334,000 ounces at $0.8967@.8980.

The President today sent to the Senate the following nominations: William Arndt, Surveyor of Customs at Council Bluffs, Ia.; Mrs. Louise Holmes, Postmaster at Pleasanton, Kas.

President Clam.

Far down in the sea, in the days of Sham,
Once flourished a corpulent, big-necked Clam;
And the shrimps and lobsters and all of their train
Set him o'er the Republic of Fish to reign.
Though the dolphin objected with flaps of his tail,
And the swordfish bolted along with the whale,
To the oysters and crabs he proclaimed: "I am
The lord of the universe, President Clam!"

A current swept over the murmuring sea,
The waters were stirred by its tremors: but he
Burrowed deeper and deeper, a submarine mole;
And still he proclaimed from his dark little hole:
"Though the tide may leave me alone in the mud,
And my subjects float off in its eddying flood
I remain the only and great I Am;
The adipose King of the days of Sham;
The never-learn-anything President Clam!"

Crustaceans all, from the crab to the prawn,
The mollusks, from fossil to immature spawn,
That could neither advance nor recede with the tide,
In flabby, unanimous chorus replied,
From swift shifting sand and from slippery reef:
"Yes, yes, Big Neck, you are still our chief,
You still can rule in the realms of Sham
As our adipose monarch, President Clam!"
—*Jerry McMahon in the New York Sun.*

That Is Love.

She—"Do you think that you love me well enough to marry me?"

He—"Well enough! My darling, every atom in my being clamors for words to tell you how I love you. O, you do not know. I see but your face, I hear but the sweet music of your lips, I hang upon your smile, and I only ask that you will be with me always. How much did you pay for that dress?"—*New York Herald.*

SUMMER RESORTS.

Deer Park and Oakland

ON THE CREST OF THE ALLEGHANIES,

3,000 Feet Above Tide Water.

SEASON OPENS JUNE 22D, 1892.

These famous mountain resorts, situated at the summit of the Alleghanies and directly upon the main line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, have the advantage of its splendid vestibuled express train service, both east and west, and are therefore readily accessible from all parts of the country. All Baltimore and Ohio trains stop at Deer Park and Oakland during the season.

Rates, $60, $75, and $90 a month, according to location. Communications should be addressed to GEORGE D. DeSHIELDS, Manager Baltimore and Ohio Hotels, Cumberland, Md., up to June 10; after that date either Deer Park or Oakland, Garrett County, Md.

The "Four Seasons" Hotel

CUMBERLAND GAP PARK, HARROGATE, TENN.

OPEN ALL THE YEAR.

A luxurious resort near Cumberland Gap, Tenn., the junction of Tenn., Ky., and Va., on the L. & N. and K. C. G. & L. Rs. First-class in every respect. Electric Lights, Orchestra, Pure Air, Beautiful Mountain Scenery, Romantic Drives and Bridle Paths, Miles of Macadamized Roads, Mineral Springs, all out-door sports. The peer of the best European Hotels. Accommodation, 500. Rates, $3.00 and upwards per day.

The "SANITARIUM."—A perfect private Hospital within the Park Limits, under the direction of a distinguished Medical Board. Massage, Turkish Baths, etc. Accommodation, 50. Send for Prospectus.

Address HENRY CLAIR, Manager, Harrogate, Tenn.

FROM CHICAGO take morning train connecting with through sleeper via L. & N. R. R.; leave Cincinnati 7:30 p. m.; arrive "Four Seasons" 6:20 a. m.; or night train via Louisville.

SEA BATHING,

INCH ARRAN HOUSE,

Dalhousie, Baie Des Chaleurs, N. B.

This magnificent Canadian Seaside Resort is situated on the line of the Intercolonial Railway, within three hundred feet of the Atlantic Ocean and is unsurpassed for scenery, bathing, boating, fishing, driving, and climate. First-class table, comfortably furnished rooms, and all modern conveniences. Postoffice, telegraph office, and livery on the premises. Perfect sanitary arrangements. Open for the reception of guests on the 23d June. Excursion rates from all points East and West. Apply for rooms, terms, etc., to MR. JEROME F. HALE, P. O. Box 874, Montreal.

FORT WILLIAM HENRY HOTEL

LAKE GEORGE, N. Y.

Will open June 23. The largest, best appointed, and most liberally conducted Hotel at Lake George. SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED SOUVENIR.

For terms and particulars apply to Hotel Grenoble, 57th-st. and 7th-av., New York. Special rate for families. WILLIAM NOBLE, Owner and Proprietor.

LONG BRANCH.

HOWLAND HOTEL.

SEASON WILL OPEN JUNE 25.

Rates $4.50 per day and upwards. Rooms may be engaged at the real estate office of DOBBINS & LOEB, 45 Broadway, and at the St. James Hotel, New York. HUGH F. GRIFFIN, Proprietor.

OCEAN HOUSE,

LONG BRANCH, N. J.,

AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PLANS.

Opens June 29. Entirely new, refurnished throughout; new sewerage; new sanitary plumbing; first-class in every respect. J. W. ALMY.

Mountain House,

CRESSON SPRINGS.

On the Summit of the Allegheny Mountains. Main Line Penn. R. R. All trains stop.

Will open June 25. For circulars and information address WM. R. DUNHAM, Supt., Cresson, Cambria Co., Pa.

SALT SEA BREEZES.

The Munnatawket Hotel,

Mansion House and Cottages, at Fisher's Island, N. Y., are charmingly located and conducted strictly first-class. All the amusements found at this most popular resort. New cottages fully furnished to let for the season. Send for circular.

WM. B. SOUTHWORTH, Manager.

TURK'S HEAD INN,

Land's End, Cape Ann, Rockport, Mass., will open June 22d with New Casino for Music and Dancing. New Stable for Tally-Ho Coaches, which will run from hotel. New Tennis Court, First-Class Orchestra, and every advanced modern convenience. F. H. NUNNS, Proprietor.

Address for the present, Mt. Vernon Hotel Baltimore, Md.

DR. STRONG'S SANITARIUM,

SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y.

A popular resort for health, change, rest, or recreation all the year. Elevator, electric bells, steam, open fireplaces, sun-parlor, and promenade on the roof. Dry tonic air; marvelous waters; croquet, lawn tennis. Massage, Turkish, Russian, Roman, Electro-thermal, as baths and all remedial appliances. Send for illustrated circular.

15 MILES AT SEA.

OCEAN VIEW HOTEL,

BLOCK ISLAND, R. I.

Opens June 25. Accommodates 500. Hot and cold sea water baths. All modern improvements. Address F. C. CUNDALL, East Greenwich, R. I.

"The Rockingham."

Narragansett Pier, R. I., has been enlarged and improved. Is located directly upon the beach, and overlooks the Casino and Grounds. Hydraulic elevator, electric light. Rooms en suite, with bath. Accommodates 400. Illustrated pamphlet, room plans, and terms with F. B. NICHOLS, 614 Phenix Building, Chicago.

WHITE MOUNTAINS.

"The Moosilauke" at Breezy Point, 1,700 ft. above sea level, steam heat, gas, sanitary plumbing, best of beds, fine cuisine. Famous house for young people. Walks, drives, tennis, bowling, music, etc. Moderate prices. For circulars, terms, etc., write until July 1. J. F. THAYER, Manager, Concord, N. H.

KENOSHA, WISCONSIN.

PENNOYER SANITARIUM.

New, modern building. Everything first-class. For illustrated circulars and room plans address N. A. PENNOYER, M. D., Manager.

BLOCK ISLAND, R. I. HOTEL MANISSES.

15 miles at sea. Delightful climate. Superb bathing. Fine fishing. Daily boats. Orchestra and Music Hall. Electric bells. Fine Annex. Send for Ill. hand-book and terms. E. A. BROWN, Fifth-Ave. Hotel, N. Y.

THE NANEPASHEMET, Marblehead Neck.

Finest ocean scenery on the Massachusetts coast. For description address AMMI BROWN.

LAKE SHIPPING NEWS.

Port of Chicago.

CHICAGO, June 13.—Arrived—Schooner Annie M. Peterson, Milwaukee; tug D. P. Hall, Grand Haven, light; propellers Hattie B. Perene, Empire; Thomas H. Smith, Marinette; schooners Rouse Simmons, Kate Lyons, L. M. Davis, Ralph Campbell, Cape Horn, Muskegon; Gracie M. Filer, Pine Lake; M. E. Cook, Ludington; Ella Ellinwood, Bay de Noque; Jennie Mullen, Squaw Creek; Bella Brown, Raber; Myrtle, Frankfort; Apprentice Boy, Ford River, lumber; props Britannic, Denver, Buffalo, coal. Props Buffalo, Juniata, Owego, H. J. Jewett, Buffalo; Ossifrage, Soo City, City of Chicago, Arundel, St. Joe; City of Traverse, Duluth; Glenn, South Haven; Menominee, Manistique; Atlanta, Muskegon; Sheboygan, Manitowoc; Charles McVea, Holland; Mabel Bradshaw, Benton Harbor, sundries.

Cleared—Propellers Geo. C. Markham, Manistee; Colin Campbell, W. Carter, Ludington; Thomas H. Smith, Marinette; Annie Laura, Good Harbor; S. K. Martin, M. C. Neff, Menomonee; schooners C. S. Magill, Butcher Boy, Marinette; S. Wilbur, Menominee; Chas. Marshall, Frankfort; Robt. Howlett, Glad Tidings, Manistee; Cape Horn, Rouse Simmons, Ralph Campbell, Muskegon; M. Collins, Muskegon; Lookout, Bay de Noque; L. M. Davis, Manistique; Transfer, Tonawanda; M. E. Cook, Masonville; Lumberman, Whitefish Bay; light. Propellers Clinton, Kingston; Rochester, Buffalo; W. G. Averill, Ogdensburg; schooner George Sturges, Port Huron; grain. Propellers Soo City, City of Chicago, Arundell, Ossifrage, St. Joe; Glenn, South Haven; Charles McVea, Holland; Atlanta, Muskegon; Sheboygan, Manitowoc; Mabel Bradshaw, Henton Harbor; sundries.

The Wegerland at Montreal.

MONTREAL, Que., June 13.—[Special.]—The Norwegian steamship Wegerland, bound from Chicago to Christiana, Norway, has arrived here. It has been just nine days in coming down from Chicago. At Kingston it had to lighten to enable it to navigate the St. Lawrence Canal, which it did without any mishap or trouble. The cargo taken out will be reloaded. Capt. Weise says the venture is a satisfactory one from a financial point of view. He says having to tranship part of the cargo in order to pass through the St. Lawrence Canal is a great drawback. Capt. Weise may possibly repeat the trip next year and bring a few passengers to take in the World's Fair.

The Lumber Schooner Wilds Goes Down.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., June 13.—The steamer Douglas of the McElroy Transportation line ran into the lumber schooner A. S. Wilds of Chicago, about 1 o'clock last night about seventeen miles off this port, damaging its hull so badly that it sank in fifteen minutes after the collision. The crew of the Wilds was taken on board the Douglas and landed here. The Wilds was owned by its commander, Capt. Wilds, and was valued at $23,000. It was insured for $15,000. The Douglas was only slightly damaged.

Freights and Charters.

CLEVELAND, O.—Ore freights are firm. There was little or no tonnage on the market today, but coal was scarce, with not enough loads to go around. The rate to head of Lake Superior is weak, and there is some talk of 40 cents. Charters—Coal: Camden, Cleveland, Manitowoc, 45 cents; G. M. Hutchinson, Cleveland, Ashland, F. T. Green, Huron, Milwaukee, 55 cents; Christie, Cleveland, Milwaukee, 55 cents; Georger, Huron, Escanaba, 40 cents; Forbes, Jeanette, Toledo, Duluth, 45 cents; Everett, Sophia Minch, Cleveland, Duluth, 45 cents.

CHICAGO, June 13.—Boats to load grain to Buffalo were in good demand, and a fair-sized fleet was chartered at 2 cents for wheat and 1¾ cents for corn. Charters—To Buffalo—Michigan, Fitzgerald, Britannic, Rugee, wheat; Buffalo, corn; Syracuse, corn and oats; Boston, oats. To Erie—Mecosta, wheat. To Georgian Bay—Isabella Boyce, Jessie Boyce, Ida Keith, corn; Elgin, oats.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—There was good demand for coal tonnage and rates held firm. Charters—Plankinton, Frank Vance, Barnum, Hecla, Onoko, Russia, Oceanica, Folsom, Mitchell, Nelson, Chicago, 60 cents; Baldwin, Carpenter, Racine, 65 cents; Butman, Manitowoc, 65 cents; Hartford, Escanaba, 65 cents; Andrews, Port Huron, 40 cents; Davis, Saginaw, 40 cents. Canal—Freights dull; wheat 2¼ cent to New York.

TOLEDO, O.—Chartered—St. Peter, Cummings, wheat to Buffalo, 1½ cents.

About the Lakes.

CLEVELAND, O.—Cleveland vessel-owners have raised enough money to pay the thousand-dollar fine imposed on Shipping Master Boyd at Buffalo last year. Boyd has been in jail all winter. At a meeting of the lake carriers Attorney Goulder was instructed to call on Gen. Poe and get the facts of the depth of water at the Soo Canal and also learn about the recent appliances put in for the protection of the working parts of the lock. The channel from Duluth to Superior is not sufficiently staked, and a resolution asking the Lighthouse Board to look after the matter was adopted.

Vessel Movements.

MANITOWOC, WIS.—Arrived—Felicitous.

TOLEDO, O.—Arrived—H. A. Tuttle, Corning Donaldson.

KINGSTON, ONT.—Cleared—Active, Minnedosa, Kildonan, Fort William.

FORT WILLIAM, ONT.—Arrived—Rosedale. Departed—Algonquin, Kingston.

MIDLAND, ONT.—Cleared—Stimson, French River, to load lumber for Chicago.

MANISTIQUE, MICH.—Arrived—Johnston. Cleared—York State, Terry, Ann Maria, Chicago.

MUSKEGON, MICH.—Cleared—Vega, Berrien, Chicago; Hammond, Milwaukee; Jordan, Sheboygan; Sawyer, Menominee.

LUDINGTON, MICH.—Arrived—Butters, Soper, Conneaut, Johnson. Cleared—Soper, Dresden, Johnson, Four Brothers, Chicago.

MANISTEE, MICH.—Arrived—City of Toledo. Sailed—City of Concord, Dunford, South Chicago; Hackley, H. B. Moore, Chicago.

SOUTH CHICAGO, ILL.—Arrived—Maggie Marshall, City of New York, Carter, Arcadia, Pewaukee. Cleared—Mills, Gladstone, Chicago; Maryland.

TWO HARBORS, MINN.—Arrived, cleared—Grover, Cobb, Ira Owen, Chicago; Marina, Mariska, Masaba, Cleveland. Arrived—Hoyt, Hundred Sixteen.

DETROIT, MICH.—Arrived—Groton, Monguagon, Gerlach, Davis. Chartered—Wheat—Mystic Star, Ogdensburg, 4½ cents; Nashua, Monguagon, Buffalo, 1¾ cents.

FAIRPORT, O.—Arrived—E. M. Peck, Superior and barge, Delaware. Cleared—John Craig, Roman, Superior; Nimick, Hayes, light; E. M. Peck, Wadena, coal; Delaware, sundries.

MARQUETTE, MICH.—Arrived—Kershaw, Moonlight, Ironton. Cleared—Republic, Devereux, Cleveland; Castalia, Ashtabula. Up—Idaho, Moran, Jay Gould. Down—Peerless, Empire State.

ERIE, PA.—Arrived—Sawyer, Yakima, Susquehanna. Cleared—Newago, Marquette; Pasadena, Sitka, Duluth; Yakima, Nahant, Chicago. Coal—Marion, Reddington, Escanaba; Susquehanna, Chicago.

MENOMINEE, MICH.—Arrived—Emma Thomson, Penobscot, Charles Reitz and barges, E. P. Burroughs, Pringle and barges, Mary Mills. Cleared—W. O. Wood, A. C. Reid, S. A. Wood, O. E. Parks Chicago.

PORT HURON, MICH.—Down—Richards and consort, 6:30; Garden City and barges, Pahlow, Delta, 7:30; Burkhead and barges, Selkirk, 8:40; Arnold, Anderson, 9. Up—Kaliyuga, Fontana, 7; Elfinmere, Wadena, 8:30.

WELLAND CANAL.—Up—Passed Port Dalhousie: St. Magnus, Fort William; Prince, Haskell, Chicago; Hebard barges, Duluth; Argonaut, coal, Oswego to Chicago. Down—Passed Port Colborne: Houghton, Oswego; Dunn, Norway, Kingston; McVittie, Ogdensburg.

ESCANABA, MICH.—Arrived—Slauson, Edward Kelley, Marquette, Cambria, Grecian, Ionia, Vulcan, Parks Foster. Cleared—Hinton, Merrimac, Chicago; White Star, Elk Rapids; Norman, Veronican, Amboy, Ashtabula; Andaste, Zach Chandler, Cleveland; Massachusetts, Milwaukee.

ASHLAND, WIS.—Arrived—Pennington, Osceola; Lansing, St. Louis; Champion, Potomac. Cleared—Lawrence, Hawgood, Anna Ash, Wayne, John Mitchell, Australasia, Pratt, Kirby, Whitney, John Oades, Red Wing, Tammania, C. B. Lockwood, A. A. Parker, B. W. Parker, Minneapolis; San Diego, James Pickands, Ore, Cleveland.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Arrived—Northern Light, Pridgeon, Plankinton, Parnell, Barnum, Clyde, Chemung, Seneca, Scranton, Davidson, Oscoda barges, Seguin, Ogarita, Gardner, Hartford, Doud, Hercules. Cleared—Arabia, Chicago; Northern Wave, Superior. Coal—Edwards, Golden Age, Oceanica, Chicago; Westford, Alpena; Davis, Saginaw. Light—Lozen, Portage; Mason, Knight Templar, Alpena.

CLEVELAND, O.—Arrived—J. C. Lockwood, Queen of the West, Wilhelm, City of Mount Clemens, Mather, Iosco, Torrent, Sachem, Superior, Columbian, Kate Winslow, Sandusky, Morvina, William Crosthwaite, Iron Queen, Tuxbury, Saveland, Halbridge. Cleared: Coal—Business, Manitowoc; Presley, Duluth; Planet, Marquette. Light—Manola, Two Harbors; Joliet, Escanaba; N. Mills, Alaska, Cheboygan; Hadley, Toledo; Wyandotte, Case, Bay City; May Carney, Oscoda.

ASHTABULA, O.—Arrived—Shuck, Sumatra, Sparta, Sonsmith, Iron City, Iron Age, Mabel Wilson, Bloom, May Richards, Louisiana, Superior; C. G. King, Adriatic, Queen City, Nipigon; Melbourne, Norris, E. B. Hale, Forbes, Iron King, Mark Hopkins. Cleared—Gratwick, Yakima, Gilcher, Hope, Duluth; Matoa; Two Harbors, 105, Paris, Newell, Eddy, Charles Eddy; Buffalo: Vienna, Angus Smith, coal, Lake Linden; Edward Smith, coal, Houghton; Pease, Eagle Harbor: Tuttle, Fort Arthur; Griffin; Saxon, Corona, Macey, Escanaba; Keystone, coal, Milwaukee.

MACKINAW—Down—Albany, 3:30 a. m.; Conestoga, 5; Clarion, 5:30; Campana, 6; Lycoming, 8:30; Clayton, Chicago, 9; Marion, 10; Farwell, Rutter, 12:30; Page, Spry, 8. Up—Florida, 9:40 last night; Grand Traverse, 11:20; Lehigh, Cambria, 1 a. m.; Samoa, Vance, 1:40; Grecian, 3:30; Tower, Egan, 5; Italia, 6:40; Arizona, Plymouth, Griffin, 8:30; Mead, 10; Alaska, Drake consort, Josephine consorts, 12; Kelderhouse, Flint, 12:30; Susan Peck, 1:20; John Eddy consort, Danforth, 2:15; Monteagle consort, 4; Niagara, Winslow, 4:20; Omaha, Aurora consorts, 5; Dyer, 6:40.

PORT HURON, MICH.—Down—Coffinberry and consort, 11:40 last night; John Duncan, Maruba, 2:40 a. m.; New York, Hecla, 3; Forest City and consorts, 4; Robert Packer, 5; Pueblo, 8; Palmer, Elphicke, Brown, Cuba, William Chisholm, 7; Samuel Mitchell, noon; Corsica, 12:30; Wawatam, 1; Stafford, Francomb, 2; Tom Adams, 3; Missoula and consort, 3:30. Up—Marina, Ed Smith and barges, Van Allen, 10 last night; Outhwaithe and consort, midnight; H. Pickands, Marengo, Mineral State, 3; Vienna and consort, Glasgow, 6; Thomson and consort, 8; Helena, 10:20; Majestic, Niagara, 11:40; City of Rome, 2; Garibaldi, 3; Wilbur, 3:15; Roumania, Barium, 3:30; Olwell, Baldwin, 4:20; Iroquois, 5.

SAULT STE. MARIE, MICH.—Up—Robey, 10 last night; Northern King, Republic, midnight; Uganda, 1; White & Friant, Sherwood, Neil, 2; Williams, 8; Wheeler, Ashland, 9; Nyack, Ketchum, 10; Portage, Morley, Ewen, 12; Johnson, China, 2; Northern Queen, Flint and Pere Marquette No. 5, 3; Caledonia, Mont Blanc, 4; Fryer, La Salle, 6; Stevens, Wocoken, Pelican, 7; Harper, 9; Continental, Holland, 10. Down—Gilchrist, Sage, 11 last night; Wade, midnight; Mills, Nicol, 2; Panther, Massasoit, 3; R. R. Rhodes, 4; Omaha, Latham, 5; Glidden, Warmington, 7; Ely, 10; Emory Owen, Michigan, Nicholson, 11; Cherokee, Chippewa, 1; Sheldon, Pontiac, 3; Dean Richmond, 4; Hiawatha, Bruce, 5; Whittaker, Watson, Unadilla, 6:30; Pope, 8; Spokane, 117, 9.

LIME KILNS CROSSING—Down—Mather, midnight; Vance, 12:40; Sachem, Saveland, 1:10; Everett and consort, 2:20; Neosho, 3; Cross, 5:30; Kendall, Badger State, Boody, 7; Germanic and consort, 8:20; Milwaukee, Maruba, 8:40; New York, 9:50; Hecla, 11:20; John Duncan, 12:20; Arnold, Anderson, Robert Packer, 1:30; Forest City and consort, 1:40; Pueblo, 3:30; Elphicke, 5; Fayette Brown, 5:30; William Chisholm, 5:50; Harlem, 6:10; Samuel Mitchell 6:30; Corsica, India, 6:50. Up—Roumania and consort, Helena, 1:10 a. m.; Niagara, 2:30; Majestic, 2:50; Rome, 3:30; Curtis and barges, 5; Dominion and consort, 6:30; Elfinmere and consort, 6:40; Wilbur, 8; Davis, Kaliyuga and Fontana, 9; Hudson, 11:20; Scotia and consort, 3:20; Badger State, 5:40, Down—Wawatam, 8; Tom Adams, 10. Up—Champion, Our Son, Burton, 7:30; Frontenac, 8:30.

Marine Notes.

Shipping-Master Biemel supplied first mates and crews yesterday to the schooners Ida Keith and John Wesley.

The Canadian steamer Clinton, having come out of dry-dock, was loading grain in the harbor yesterday for Kingston.

The Chicago schooner Bertha Barnes, which stranded on Pilot Island Saturday night, was released yesterday without much damage.

D. Lynch, deck hand on the steamer Clarion, died on board at the Straits yesterday. The remains are coming back to Chicago by rail.

Masters of arriving craft report passing through large numbers of ties afloat between Racine and Grosse Point, probably the deckload of some vessel.

The schooner Annie M. Peterson arrived in Chicago yesterday from Milwaukee, having completed her big job of repairs there, and will leave today with grain.

Parker & Millen of Detroit have been awarded the contract for taking the cargo of chestnut coal out of the sunken steamer Progress. The firm has secured the sand-sucker Companion of Toledo to do the pumping.

The tug D. P. Hall, recently purchased by the Independent Tug line, arrived in Chicago yesterday with four vessels in tow, having picked them up outside. Being all ready for business she went out in the lake in the afternoon on the regular lookout for tows.

The question as to whether home supplies, which include provision, tow bills, and repairs, or mortgages shall have priority in the distribution of proceeds under forced sale of vessels was yesterday certified by the United States District Court of Appeals to United States Supreme Court for the October term? The Court of Appeals was divided on the question, Judge Gresham believing that the home supply men should come first, while Judge Harlan believed in the priority of mortgages. In the Supreme Court Justices Lamar, Brown, and Blatchford have made rulings in the past that the supply claims were prior to mortgages. Charles E. Kremer, who is the attorney for about fifty supply firms, said that there was no doubt but that the Supreme Court would give priority to home supplies.

New Use for Electricity.

Electricity is now used in a French gun factory for tempering gun springs. The springs consist of steel wire, wound spirally, and when they have been brought to a high temperature by the passage of the current the circuit is broken and they are dropped into a trough of water. It is stated that by this method a workman can temper 2,400 springs a day.

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TO VACATE THE WILL.

ALONZO C. WOOD'S HEIRS WANT HIS TESTAMENT SET ASIDE.

The Claim Is Made That the Testator Was of Unsound Mind When the Document Was Made, and That He Was Unduly Influenced by the Men Selected by Him for Executors—A Receiver and an Injunction Asked For—Millionaire Lomax's Motion Denied—Court News.

A bill was filed in the Circuit Court yesterday to set aside the will of Alonzo C. Wood, who died March 18, 1892, leaving an estate valued at $85,000. Mr. Wood came to Chicago from Canada in 1834, and his heirs-at-law are the children: Mrs. E. Smith, John M. Jones, Mrs. Harriet C. Furber, Philip C. Wood, Fred L. Wood, and Fannie Wood. By the will the children are to receive an annuity of $600, except Fred L., who is disinherited because he is confined in prison in California for a life-term for the crime of murder. Theodore F. Lawrence and Samuel Baxter Foster are named as executors without surety. The children, who are the complainants, allege that their father was of unsound mind and in his dotage when he executed the will.

It is charged that Lawrence and Foster exercised undue influence over the old man, and in order to induce him to execute a will they associated with deceased and familiarized themselves with his affairs, and on the score of professed friendship did many things for him apparently without charge. It is further claimed that the executors advised Mr. Wood that his children were incapable of managing the property, and that in this matter they unlawfully alarmed Wood as to the propriety of his leaving his property to his children. Another reason for vacating the will is that it violates the rule against perpetuities and creates a trust, which is not for charitable or public purposes, but is a limitation of the property which renders it inalienable beyond the period allowed by law and suspends the vesting of the title. A receiver is asked and also an injunction to restrain the executors from disposing of any of the property.

Denied the Motion.

A move was made before Judge Hawes yesterday to attach for contempt of court James Wright, Thomas R. Jones, and Mrs. Annie Jacoby for violating an injunction secured June 1 by John A. Lomax, the millionaire pop manufacturer, restraining respondents from interfering with the possession of a farm in Leyden. Lomax alleges in his bill that he is the owner of the land, and Jones makes a similar claim. It is charged by Lomax that after the restraining writ was issued the defendants entered upon the premises and erected a house. This is denied by Jones, who says that he has been in possession for eighteen years and that the house was built before the injunction was issued. For the defendants it was asserted that the present motion was a piece of spite work, as Wright began suit against Lomax to recover $50,000 damages. The court denied the motion for a rule to show cause.

Passed Upon Legal Questions.

Two interesting questions were passed upon by the Appellate Court yesterday in the suit brought by the executors of the late Joel Ellis to recover damages from the City of Chicago for injury to property at the northwest corner of Jackson and Canal streets, caused by the approach to the Jackson street bridge. The merits of the case involved but two questions. As to the first the court holds that when damages are claimed to property injured by a public work it is not the effect upon a part of a single piece of property, but on the whole together that must be considered. As to the second point concerning damages for rents lost while the work was being done the court says that the right to construct being conferred by a statute, it might be exercised without responsibility for damage to property not involved.

Court Notes.

The last condemnation suit brought by the alley "L" road prior to its completion to the World's Fair grounds is now on trial before Judge Tuthill. The suit is against about twenty individuals, owners of 1,400 feet of land south of Forty-ninth street.

Max Carlton began suit in the Circuit Court yesterday, claiming $10,000 from Ignatius B. Miller for false arrest. A week ago Miller caused the arrest of Carlton on the charge of embezzlement. Justice Dooley heard the case and declared Carlton not guilty.

On a verdict Frank Stackhurski was yesterday awarded $1,500 damages against the Ames & Frost company in Judge Clifford's court. The defendants are manufacturers of bed springs, and the plaintiff, while in their employ in 1889, lost his left hand by having it caught in the machine at which he was working.

On the hearing of a habeas corpus petition Judge McConnell yesterday remanded to jail Fred Manning and Frank Tompkins. The two were arrested on the West Side two weeks ago, and the police found in their possession a number of skeleton keys. They applied for release on the ground that there was not sufficient evidence to hold them.

The West Chicago street railway company and the Chicago and Northwestern railway company are associated as defendants in a suit in Judge Anthony's court, brought by Frank Martin to recover $50,000 damages. Martin lost one of his arms in a collision between a Madison street car and a Northwestern engine at Rockwell street, July 4, 1891.

Capt. Aldrich reported to Judge Kohlsaat yesterday that George Goodrich of Cambridge, Ill., had died suddenly in his district and valuable papers were found in his possession. They consisted of a note for $410; a certificate of deposit in the Farmers' National Bank of Cambridge, for $1,350 and another for $1,250; two orders on the First National Bank for $100 each; $15 in cash, and a lot of jewelry. The property was deposited in the Probate Court until an administrator is appointed.

Public Administrator Foster filed a petition in the estate of Charles A. Holt, alleging that so far as he is advised the only heir is Arabella A. Taylor, a sister residing at Delphi, Ind. He further avers that Minnie Parrett of No. 398 Jackson boulevard has some property belonging to the estate, which she refuses to turn over. A citation was consequently issued, and yesterday Minnie Parrett responded. She is a young, light-haired woman, and she claims a common law marriage with Holt. The hearing of the case was set for June 21.

In the separate maintenance suit of Mrs. Eliza J. White against William B. White, a wealthy contractor, a motion was made before Judge Horton yesterday to attach the defendant for contempt of court for an alleged assault on his wife last week. Mrs. White claims that he insulted her, and was about to assault her when Lawyer William M. Johnson interfered. For the defendant it is alleged that he merely laid his hand on her shoulder when the attorney jumped on him. The Judge told the parties to bring their witness into court Saturday morning.

The firm of McGovern & Fox, garbage contractors, have secured an injunction in the Superior Court restraining the Police Department from interfering with their unloading of refuse on Maplewood avenue, between Fifteenth street and Ogden avenue. In a bill filed Saturday, but suppressed for service, the petitioners state that they have secured the permission of the Health Department through Sanitary Officer Walter O. Hoyt to unload garbage on this land, and therefore claim that the police have no right to interfere with their work. The injunction was issued by Judge Kettelle.

Mrs. Cecilia Goodwillie secured an injunction from Judge Wright yesterday restraining the City of Chicago and County Treasurer Kern from enforcing an assessment of $30,000 for widening Lake View avenue to fifty feet between St. James place and Fullerton avenue, which is the western boundary of Lincoln Park. Complainant was assessed $8,000 for two pieces of property, and she raised the objection that she never had proper notice of the confirmation in the County Court. She also alleged that the assessment was less than the expense of making the improvement and the City of Chicago could not get title to the strip because it had no power to make good the deficiency.

THE COURT RECORD.

United States Circuit Court—New Suit.

22,453—George L. Gray vs. M. Schulz Cabinet Co. Bill to enjoin infringement of patent for drop cabinets for sewing-machines. Poole & Browne, solrs.

Superior Court—New Suits.

140,377—Isaac Hess et al. vs. C. Ball. Con. of judgt. for $800. M. M. Jacobs, atty.
140,378—W. Durkelon, use of Mary Meyer, vs. Wm. F. Henne. Appeal.
140,379—Philadelphia Iron and Steel Co. vs. Mrs. B. I. McVoy. Asst., $1,000. Doolittle, Palmer & Tolman, attys.
140,380—Camp Mfg. Co. vs. Pioneer Ins. Co. Asst., $750. Horne, Follansbee & O'Connor, attys.
140,381—Elizabeth J. Hill vs. Wm. Hill. Bill for divorce. McClory Bros., solrs.
140,382—Christian B. Johnson and Christian Anderson vs. Christian Anderson. Bill for apts. trustee. Jos. Pürshing, solr.
140,383—Foree Bain vs. C. D. Wright. Asst., $500. Ferguson & Goodnow, attys.
140,384—Gus H. Schlotfeldt vs. Murvillo Donner. Appeal.
140,385—Fred C. White vs. John C. Simonds and Henry N. Cooper. Asst., $500. Edward O'Brien, atty.
140,386—Chicago Sash, Door and Blind Mfg. Co. vs. Peter Larson. Asst., $1,500. H. F. Rhode, atty.
140,387—Lesser Friedberg vs. Hyman and Isaac Levy. Conf. judg. for $224. Blum & Blum, attys.
140,388—Lawrence Fitzpatrick vs. Albert Wister. Eject. $1,000. Loesch Bros., attys.
140,389—C. W. F. Snyder vs. C. C. Jones. Asst., $500. Henry F. Joslin, atty.
140,390—Fred Weige vs. Fredericka Weige et al. Bill for partition. William M. Johnson and E. S. Bottum, solrs.
140,391—Rika Tessman vs. August Tessman. Bill for divorce. G. B. Fearing, solr.
Withheld case—140,371—Michael H. McGovern and Thomas Fox vs. Robert W. McClaughry. Bill for injunction. Francis E. Halligan, solr.

Circuit Court—New Suits.

104,343—Marcus Meyer et al. vs. J. H. Norton, R. Fuller, and E. F. Kimball. Bill to cancel mortgage and for an accounting. E. P. Longworthy, solr.
104,344—Biegler & Ebertshaeuser vs. John Mann. Conf. of judgt., $132.70. James J. Hoch, atty.
104,345—United States Brewing Co. of Chicago vs. Wm. F. Gaines. Conf. of judgt., $999.56. Winston & Meagher, attys.
104,346—H. D. Deam vs. Harman Lowry. Asst., $500. Bangs & Bangs, attys.
104,347—Andrew H. Deam vs. Same. Bill for accounting. Same solrs.
104,348—Etta M. Roberson vs. Fred L. Marsh, J. O. Newton, and James Wiley. Case, $35,000. Crews & Owens, attys.
104,349—Charles E. Fulton vs. Fannie L. Fulton. Bill for divorce. W. & J. Kretzinger, solrs.
104,350—Fort Dearborn Nat. Bk. of Chi. vs. Charles M. Brennan. Appeal.
104,351—Emma L. T. Martin vs. Charles C. Martin et al. Bill for dower. Johnson, Morrill & Bartlett, solrs.
104,352—Habeas corpus. Withheld.
104,353—Amina E. Smith et al. vs. Theodore F. Lawrence et al. Bill to set aside will of Alonzo C. Wood. Holden & Buzzell, solrs.
104,354—Edward K. Rogers Jr. et al. vs. Dominick F. Curley et al. Bill to foreclose trust deed for $694. Percy L. Shuman, solr.
104,355—Mark F. Madden et al. vs. Edwin D. Converse. Appeal.
104,356—George T. Houston & Co. vs. E. C. Phares. Case, $10,000. Newman & Northrup, attys.
104,357—Max Carlton vs. Ignatius B. Miller. Case, $10,000. Griffin & Wile, attys.
104,358—Hette H. Clark vs. Julia M. Sheldon and Bernard Gordon. Appeal.
104,359—J. D. Abraham, doing business as the Cin. Lead Pipe and Sheet-Iron Works, vs. Wm. T. Woodley. Asst., $500. Cratty Bros., MacLaren & Jarvis, attys.
104,360—Isaac S. Pine vs. M. F. Leech. Asst., $10,000. W. G. & A. T. Ewing, attys.
104,361—Wm. F. Wiemers vs. Mrs. W. F. Weimers. Confn. of judgt., $638.09. W. F. Weimers, atty.
104,362—Duluth Transfer and Storage Co. vs. Agnew & Co. Debt, $2,000. Cratty Bros., MacLaren & Jarvis, attys.
B. R. 776—Leonhard Lendy vs. Ulrich Schmid et al. Petn. to establish title. Lackner & Butz, solrs.
Withheld cases—104,307—Thorne & Frank vs. M. J. Flavin and E. Jennings Co. et al. Repvn., $1,044.24. Moran, Kraus, Mayer & Stein, attys.
104,315—Jacob Lewis vs. Same. Repvn., $269.59. Flower, Smith & Musgrave, attys.
104,316—Wilson Bros. vs. Same. Same, $540.35. Same attys.
104,317—Cluett, Coon & Co. vs. Same. Same, $526.75. Same attys.
104,331—Maria Volmuth vs. Edward Alleman. Replvn., $350. Arnold Tripp, atty.
104,340—Mary V. Irwin vs. V. K. Morris et al. Bill to restrain disposal of furniture. Eastman & Schumacher, solrs.

County Court—New Suit.

9,981—E. C. Miles vs. H. W. Partridge. Appeal.

Judgments.

JUDGE ANTHONY—6,862—Hobson vs. Knoff; on ver., $562.50.—6,863—Warren vs. Same; on ver., $2,513.32.—7,132—Ceff vs. Brown; on ver., $300.—3,314—Ganford vs. Griggs; on fndg., $225.
JUDGE KETTELLE—5,863—Bacon vs. Ringwald; on ver., $766.88.—7,069—Baldwin vs. Sibley; on dflt. con. judgt., $364.50 and sci. fa.—6,555—TRIBUNE Co. vs. Mitkowski; on ver., $395.40—6,684—O'Laughlin vs. Beddison; on ver., $286.70.
JUDGE TIPTON—6,577—McCalley vs. Cadwell; on ver., $267.91.
JUDGE CLIFFORD—19,731—Munzberg vs. Heller; on findg., $220.—18,607—Gibbs vs. White; by agt., $550 and sat.
JUDGE BAKER—19,325—Chicago *Tageblat* vs. Luhr; on ver., $500.—19,923—Russell vs. Baillargeon Int. Bldg. Co.; on findg., $190.50 and sci. fa.—19,924—Same vs. same; on findg., $190.70 and sci. fa.
JUDGE ADAMS—12,860—Nelson vs. N. Chi. St. Ry. Co.; on findg., $200 and sat.—3,955—Linkholm vs. same; on findg., $200 and sat.—19,932—Swartout vs. Am. Introduction Co.; on deflt., $500 on ans., $500.—11,000—Cent. Sand and Gravel Co. vs. Thatcher; on findg., $100.—18,354—Byrne vs. Moran; on ver., $80.

Decrees.

JUDGE HAWES—2,906—Bein vs. Watson.—2,090—Kaufman vs. Short.—1,022—Smith vs. Smith et al. Divorces—2,101—Jennie L. Macdonald from John S.—2,731—Artemus D. Watson from Eda.
JUDGE WRIGHT—Divorces—3,223—Andrew Dickson from Marion Louise.—2,928—Emma F. Scharlan from Fred W.—3,007—Julia McMillan from Cassius.—2,519—Antoni Skolicky from Anton J. Skolicky.
JUDGE HORTON—6,795—Newell vs. Chicago C. Co.; final decree.—7,682—Lundstrom vs. Lundstrom; decree partition.—589—Mercier vs. Vallequeth; dec. apptg. comrs. Divorce—Samuel C. Selby from Laura D.
JUDGE BURROUGHS—7,435—C. B. L. A. vs. Phelps; dec. sale.—8,180—In re petn. McDevitt; dec. chang. name.

Today's Call.

UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS—Set cases.
JUDGE ANTHONY—Calendar No. 1—Nos. 3,871, 3,872, 3,887, 3,819, 3,936, 3,971, 3,940, 3,941, 3,945, 3,947. No. 3,822 on trial.
JUDGE BRENTANO—At Criminal Court.
JUDGE KETTELLE—First call, Nos. 401 to 501. Trial call, Nos. 4,873, 2,667, 1,192, 2,664, 2,713, 2,720, 982, 712, 2,575, 2,811, 2,814, 2,821, 2,822, 2,823, 2,824, 2,855½, 2,856. No. 1,996 on trial.
JUDGE HAWES—No court.
JUDGE WRIGHT—Set case, Fisher vs. Fisher.
JUDGE TUTHILL—Alley road case on trial.
JUDGE CLIFFORD—Nos. 3,248, 3,420, 3,745, 3,459.
JUDGE BAKER—Trial call, Nos. 535, 79,857. Case from Judge Adams' call.
JUDGE MCCONNELL—Trial call, Nos. 3,538, 3,539, 5,470, 3,518, 4,537, 2,514, 4,630, 5,059, 4,353, 754½, 3,722, 4,381, 4,752, 4,780, 4,627, 5,236, 5,360, 5,367, 5,380, 5,405, 5,418, 5,434, 5,440. No case on trial.
JUDGE ADAMS—First call, No. 1,001 to end. Trial call, Nos. 5,436, 5,442, 5,450, 5,457, 5,463, 5,481, 5,540, 5,585, 5,611, 5,686, 5,716, 5,752, 5,759, 4,109, 4,725, 4,687, and 3,955.
JUDGE TULEY—Trial call No. 28 and Ligare vs. Peacock, No. 42 on hearing.
JUDGE HORTON—Contested motions.
JUDGE BURROUGHS—Calendar Nos. 79, 92, 93, and 95. No. 90 on hg.
JUDGE SCALES—10 a. m., Cicero spl.
JUDGE BROWN—At 2 p. m., in re Schroeder and City specials.
JUDGE KOHLSAAT—General business.

Illinois Supreme Court.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 13.—[Special.]—Proceedings in the Supreme Court today were as follows:
Whitehead vs. Hall; leave given to file additional record.
Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company vs. Jones; motion by appellants for extension of time to file briefs.
People ex rel. vs. Smith; five cases consolidated.
Taken on call: Nos. 54, 58, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65.
Court adjourned until 9 o'clock tomorrow morning.

NORTHWESTERN "PREPS" GRADUATE.

Ninety-nine Pupils Are Now Ready for College—The Orators and Orations.

Ninety-nine students finished their preparation for college this year at the Northwestern University Preparatory School. The commencement exercises were held yesterday morning in the First Methodist Church in Evanston. Twelve speakers furnished the program of orations. Dr. H. F. Fisk, the principal of the school, presided. Valisie's Mandolin orchestra furnished the music.

Following is the oratorical program:
"The Eremites" ....Henry B. Merwin of Evanston
"Our Pilgrim Fathers" ....Fred W. Gillette of Evanston
"The Ideal Citizen" .Grace B. Dietrich of Chicago
"Our Country's Hope" ....Elmer H. Pierce of Evanston
"Beauty and Utility" ....Jessie M. Sweeney of Rushville
"Sir Edwin Arnold" ....John M. Eldridge of New City
"Does Rum-Selling Pay?" ....Charles E. Decker of Dixon
"The Fourth of July" .....Elsie R. Rowe of Elgin
"Love of Study" ....Elzo B. Hunt of Harvard
"Hamlet" ....Margaret Brown of La Salle
"Christian Work in Japan" ....Frank T. Takasugi of Hirosaki, Japan
"The Sixteenth Amendment" ....Eli P. Bennett of Pittsburg, Pa.

The list of graduates follows:

Classical Course—Otis Akin, Eli Phillips Bennett, Blake Burton Bell, Charles Elijah Decker, John Merrill Eldredge, Charles Harvey Fahs, J. C. Fraula, Ulysses Murton Horswell, Damon Joseph Johnson, Willis Edwin Judson, Ellis Kirk Kerr, Charles Verly La Fontaine, Walter David Lowy, Eddy Reuben McCaskey, Henry Bannister Merwyn, James Philip Morton, William Albert Newing, Morley Smith Pettit, William Eugene Pew, Elmer Horace Pierce, George Hayward Schuyler, Frank Takizo Takasugui, V. O. Johnson, Alfred Joscelyn Waller, Ruth Baird, Ada May Griggs, Esther Marguerite Miller, Cecil Eggleston Zimmerman.

Philosophical Course—Benjamin Russell Barber, John Franklin Boeye, Alfred Wesley Craven, Kil Davis, William Charles Falconer, Fred William Gillette, John Gunzenhauser Jr., Karl Hendrickson, Perry Howard, Wendell Palmer Kay, Herman Long, George Beverly Masslich, James Gray Stevens Orchard, Charles Stephenson Peters, David Benjamin Rawlins, Julius August Schaad, Roland Rodolphus Sellew, Robert Loring Sheppard, Charles William Spofford, Frank Stayton Thompson, Harry Wilkey White, Roy Daniel Williams, Robert Edward Wilson, Samuel Henry Wirsching, Nellie Anderson, Sara Eleanor Anderson, Lillian May Avann, Anna Campbell, Martha Harriet Holderman, Gail Horswell, Alice Jones, Maude Cora Mettler, Julia Murray, Bessie Renwick, Elsie Ruth Rowe, Martha Mae Thomas, Mary Thomas.

Scientific Course—Elmer Samuel Batterson, Frederick Greene Candee, Wells Morrison Cook, William Antony Cooling, Laurence Nelson de Golyer, Olin Russell Eddy, Herman George Eichhorn, Dana Lewis Gates, Elzo Burr Hunt, Herbert John Johnson, B. B. McCurd, Charles David McWilliams, Edward Mock, Edward Gooding Norton, John Clinton Parkes Jr., Albert Taylor Snow, William Arthur Whitehead, Nellie Barker, Flora Patience Moore, Grace Irmagard Van Sickle.

Modern Literature Course—Francis Rivers Singleton, Jessie Leana Boomer, Margaret Brown, Belle Anna Curry, Grace Belle Dietrich, Grace Eliza Gammon, Phebe Ella Holderman, Lora Blanche Hunt, Edna Kinsey, Flora Perry, Mary Stuart, Jessie Mildred Sweeney, Bertha Virginia Thorpe, Flora Thomas.

BUILDING NEW DOCKS AT BAYFIELD.

Rival Companies Fighting Over Lake Shore Frontage Rights.

BAYFIELD, Wis., June 13.—[Special.]—Another large dock is being built on the Pike properties. This will give the R. D. Pike Lumber company about 10,000 feet of dockage and capacity for piling about 50,000,000 feet of lumber. It is supposed that the last dock will be ultimately used by the Bayfield, Lake Shore and Western railroad for commercial purposes. Capt. Pike is President of this road.

Just now the road is having a lively tilt with the Bayfield Transfer railway over the question of right of way. The Bayfield, Lake Shore and Western has commenced condemnation proceedings for the shore frontage it wishes, and has been enjoined. W. F. Dalrymple of Dakota wheat fame is President of the Transfer as well as the Bayfield Harbor and Great Western. He has spent the last ten years in securing his right of way.

Jumped Into the Canal and Escaped.

JOLIET, Ill., June 13.—[Special.]—During the rain this afternoon Morris O'Connor, a Chicago thief sent to the penitentiary in 1890 and having six months to serve, escaped from the cooper shop outside the walls. He was fired upon by the guards, but jumped into the canal and made his escape complete.

Attractive Picnic Grounds.

Several desirable dates may yet be had for Chicago's most beautiful and select outing grounds, "Island Park," in the Kankakee River at Momence, Ill., on the Chicago and Eastern Illinois railroad, upon application at Room 415 First National Bank Building.

OUT OF TOUCH WITH WORKING PEOPLE.

The Rev. O. P. Gifford Makes a Strong Address at the Ministers' Meeting.

The Rev. O. P. Gifford, pastor of Immanuel Baptist Church, stirred up the ministers of Chicago yesterday. It was at the second meeting of the Pastoral Alliance, composed of the ministers of all the evangelical churches of Chicago. He was the speaker of the day on the question, "The Relation of the Church to the Workingmen." He held that what the church ought to do is to get nearer the people, to go to the workingman and get his point of view, to put itself, if possible, in the workingman's place, and feel where the harness chafes. The ministers, he said, were losing touch with the people who bear the brunt of the battles of the day.

"I stand today in hearty sympathy with the work of Dr. Parkhurst of New York," he said. "The church needs to ally itself with the great problems of business and politics. The church must tackle the environment of the workshop, the environment of the street. The great moral questions of the day are crystallizing outside the Christian church, because, somehow, the workingman feels that Cristians are not in touch with him. There is another question which the church must tackle. That is the liquor traffic. We need to lay strong hands on it as it is at our door. I know of no better place to start a campaign against it than here. There are enough of us to gag the traffic on Sunday, at least, and our relations to the workingman demand it. We need to tackle it along political lines at the ballot box. Until this traffic is followed by Christianity you needn't talk of the needs of the workingman. The point of attack is the ballot box."

He argued also the spending of less money for pulpit orators and splendid church edifices and the outlay of more money where it is needed among the people. The address caused much applause and a great deal of comment. A motion to invite D. L. Moody to hold a series of revival meetings in the city this fall was carried, reconsidered, and laid upon the table for three months.

Count Herbert's Insolence.

I met at a recent entertainment a gentleman who had just arrived from Italy, and who had gone much into Italian society during a prolonged stay in Rome. He told me that Count Herbert von Bismarck, when he lately visited that city, contrived to make himself very unpopular by his arrogant and aggressive manners. On one occasion he pushed so rudely against an Italian officer of high rank that the personage thus assailed gave vent to his indignation in very forcible terms. Without a word of apology the insolent Prussian retorted angrily: "I am Count Herbert von Bismarck!" "That, sir, is an explanation of your conduct but it is no excuse," was the spirited and spirituelle response.—*Paris Letter.*

Headache, neuralgia, spasms, sleeplessness cured Dr. Miles' Nervine. Free bottle. Druggists

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., JUNE 13.—THE SECRETary of State today issued licenses to incorporate new companies as follows:

Columbian Loan Association, Bloomington; capital stock, $50,000,000; incorporators, J. H. Rowell, Ed Kohn, Enoch Brock, B. S. Potter, and George W. Tucker.

The Parshall Compressed Air Refrigerating Apparatus company; capital stock, $250,000; incorporators, Charles H. Parshall, James H. McVicker, and Jonah Crowell.

The Standard Paving company, Chicago; capital stock, $50,000; incorporators, F. E. Johnson, T. J. Griffin, and H. F. Vallette.

Maurice S. Lindbolm & Co., Chicago; photographs; capital stock, $25,000; incorporators, Maurice S. Lindbolm, Adolf Johansen, and W. W. Fuller.

The Kinmundy Superior Coal and Mining company, Kinmundy; capital stock, $10,000; incorporators, W. Scott Matthews, L. C. Matthews, and W. A. Matthews.

Rock Island Bottling company, Rock Island; capital stock, $10,000; incorporators, I. Huber, Julius Junge, and Otto Huber.

The Columbian Information Bureau, Chicago; capital stock, $10,000; incorporators, Pliny I. Lawrence, A. J. Mears, and C. R. Francis.

The Knowles-Ringer Tailoring company (Limited), Chicago; capital stock, $6,000; incorporators, William W. Knowles, Z. F. Ringer, and others.

The Association of Military Surgeons of the National Guards of the United States, East St. Louis; incorporators, E. Chancellor, J. R. Hereford, and A. H. Ohnraun.

The Carolina Building and Hotel company, Chicago, filed a certificate of increase of capital stock to $400,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

THE FOLLOWING TRANSFERS OF CITY PROPerty for $1,000 and upward were filed for record Monday, June 13, 1892:

Dussold-st., 102 ft e of Union, n f, 25x73 ft, imp, June 8 (J. Vala to A. Runge)	$ 3,450
Madison-st., 201 ft w of W. 40th, n f, 25x121 ft, May 21 (F. R. Lindop to S. E. Filer)	3,250
University-pl., 218 ft e of Rhodes-av., n f, 48x126 ft, May 31 (F. H. Barnes to C. Alberts)	8,000
Montrose-blvd., s e cor Claremont-av., n f, 48x125 ft, June 1 (F. F. Canda to C. F. Robins)	1,275
Heine-st., 75 ft s of Cortland, e f, 25x110 ft, improved, June 10 (William Frink to C. Hoogland)	2,400
Ellis-av., 319 ft n of 40th st., w f, 50x183½ ft, May 21 (S. S. Whitehouse to L. D. Hayden)	13,250
Vernon-av., 363 ft s of 37th-st., w f, 44x132 ft, June 13 (F. C. Likhard to J. W. Millington)	12,500
Cottage Grove-av., n e cor 88th-st., w f, 66.4x150 ft, March 26, 1890 (Calumet Canal and Dock company to F. J. Poore)	1,000
Burling-st., 250 ft s of Wrightwood-av., w f, 48x125¼ ft, April 13 (L. A. Case et al. to A. Kurz)	4,080
Ashland-av., 361 ft s of Polk-st., w f, 24x91 ft, June 1 (L. Martens to M. A. Hess)	4,850
Same prop as above, June 2 (M. A. Hess to C. H. Martens)	5,000
31st-st., 93 ft w of Keely, s f, 33 7-10x96 ft, imp, June 13 (F. H. Trude to E. and A. Cartwright)	2,668
Berkeley-av., 26 ft s of Bowen, e f, 25 ft to alley, June 7 (Benj. D. Hoag to E. S. Hoag)	6,500
Montrose-blvd., s w cor Oakley-av., n f, 48x225 ft, June 10 (A. J. Aubert to J. Hinkes)	1,500
Elston-av., bet Bradley and Sloan-sts., n f, 50x220 ft to river, June 7 (C. Casselman to O. F. Schueneman)	11,250
Morgan-st., 132 ft s of 53d-st., w f, 25x120 ft, June 1 (Wm. Frink to Wm. and M. E. Richards)	3,000
Seymour-av., 100 ft s of Hirsch-st., e f, 25x126 ft, improved, June 9 (L. and M. Paulsen to G. P. Nielsen)	6,200
Garfield-blvd., 132½ ft w of Aberdeen-st., n f, 25x147½ ft, June 9 (J. O'Brien to E. M. Clarkson)	2,000
Austin-av., 120 ft w of Paulina-st., n f, 24x100 ft, March 6 (C. Nolan to M. Glasket)	3,000
Lot 35x133 ft, in Edward & Dana's add to Irving Park, June 1 (R. O. Dunning to E. M. Dunning)	1,500
Wright-st., 80 ft s of 75th-st., e f, 30 ft to R. R., June 1 (F. B. Wisdom to A. and E. A. McCollom)	4,200
Springfield-av., 341 ft s of 22d-st., w f, 50x125 ft, May 9 (J. Mies to P. C. Anderson)	1,150
W. Ohio-st., 52 ft e of Noble, s f, 29x72 ft, June 7 (G. Anderson to J. Jacobson)	8,750
Herndon-st., s w cor of Otto, e f, 48x125 ft, April 19 (R. S. Elder to A. Collender)	2,800
N. State-st., 146 ft s of Goethe, w f, 226x150 ft, with premises No. 425, June 2 (M. S. Beall to H. K. Hatch)	12,000
Cortland-st., n e cor Ballow, s f, 50x137½ ft, June 9 (M. Adams to M. Marquardt)	1,250
Morgan-st., 216 ft n of Maxwell, w f, 24x100 ft, March 8 (L. Glickman to A. Harris)	3,000
Loomis-st., 153 ft n of W. 22d, w f, 25x122 ft, June 1 (F. Lang to J. Vanderpoel)	2,505
Fletcher-av., 96 ft e of N. Paulina-st., s f, 25x125 ft, June 11 (F. Schulze to W. Gruenwald)	2,500
Warsaw-av., near Thomas, s w f, 50 ft to alley, June 10 (A. Zimmermann to F. Schmall)	1,200
Perry-st., s w cor Sulzer, e f, 55x160 ft, Lake View, May 21 (W. L. Root to C. L. Whedon)	3,000
73d-st., 273 ft e of Jefferson-av., s f, triangular lots 8 to 10, April (W. C. Nelson to M. Schmidt)	1,800
Park-av., 164 ft n of Diversey, e f, 50x157 ft, May 12 (H. Niemann to Charles D. Gastfield)	10,000
Elston-av., opp Bradley-st., w f, 50¼x245 ft to river, May 7 (est of B. F. Adams to C. Casselman)	7,500
85th-st., s e cor Green, n f, 80x125 ft, April 28 (S. Delamater et al. to City of Chicago)	2,400
Center-st., 314 ft w of Evanston-av., s f, 40x150 ft, June 9 (William Kunz to E. M. Davis)	1,500
W. Jackson-st., 325 ft e of Halsted, n f, 25x175 ft, to Boston-av., May 11 (L. E. Rose to S. Jordan)	15,000
Goethe-st., 75 ft e of State, n f, 20⅚x66 ft, imp, June 11 (E. S. Talbot to E. W. Cary)	12,500
Langley-av., 169 ft s of 43d-st., w f, 25 ft to alley, May 9 (C. Albertson to H. S. Smith, et al)	9,000
Cleveland-av., 291 ft w of Seminary-av., s f, triangle of 75 ft to alley, March 18 (A. W. Nelson to W. N. Gunderson Mfg. Co.)	2,500
35th-st., 168 ft w of Halsted-st., n f, 25x147 ft, June 2 (R. Wiese et al to S. B. Burkhardt)	1,800
Garfield-blvd., 600 ft w of S. Park-av., n f, 50x126½ ft, June 10 (C. Jouvenat to N. Benze)	12,500

NEW SUBDIVISIONS.

Illinois-st., s e cor Oak, 260x290 ft, by J. E. and R. L. McElroy.
Gross-av., s w intersection of Loomis-st., resub of Lots 6 to 15 and 40 to 54 and alley, by S. E. Gross.
Washington-blvd., s e cor Robinson-av., 181x190 ft, by C. J. Blomstrom.

BUILDING PERMITS.

THE FOLLOWING PERMITS FOR BUILDINGS to cost $1,000 or more were issued yesterday:

Richard Grate, 2-story flats, 8939 Houston-av.	$ 2,000
A. B. Wilcox, 3-story hotel, 5811-13 Madison-av.	14,000
T. Gussman, two 2-story flats, 5622-24 Dearborn-st.	6,000
F. Carmody, 2-story flats, 4619 Union-av.	2,500
M. J. Herrity, 2-story store and flats, 340 47th-st.	2,400
E. O. Sewall, two-story dwelling, 1337 Palmer-st.	4,000
Laura Borgeson, two-story flat, Cuyler and Lincoln-avs.	2,800
F. L. Cook, two-story flats, 444 Roscoe-st.	2,200
J. C. Crisler, two-story flats, 5633 Union-av.	2,000
E. P. Hilliard, two-story dwelling, Prospect-av. and Ninety-fifth-st.	3,500
John Seirk, two-story flats, 4524 Page-st.	2,500
Jacob Pohnke, two-story flats, 95 Bissell-st.	2,500
C. E. Krentzberger, four-story store and flats, 2956 Wallace-st.	8,200
J. H. Green, three-story store and flats, 1452 Van Buren-st.	5,000
Chris Veiman, 3-story dwelling, 1536 W. 16th-st.	3,000
M. Peter, 3-story dwelling, 1331 Oakdale-st.	3,000
C. A. Anderson, 2-story store and flat, 10002 Avenue Y.	5,500
G. C. Swartz, 1-story addition, 432 Austin-av.	2,600
Edward Milke, 3-story flats, 392 N. Hoyne-av.	4,500
John Man, 3-story flat, 125 Cornell-st.	6,000
Joseph Levisey, 2 and 3 story dwelling, 1071 Warren-av.	10,000
Daniel Kallis, basement, 89 Wilson-st.	2,500
John N. J. Hilbert, 2 and 1 story addition, 949 N. Halsted-st.	3,500
A. C. Chandler, 3-story dwelling, 3314 South Park-av.	18,000
P. Stucheel, 2-story flats, 1041 Avers-av.	2,250
T. M. Schwartz, 4-story flats, 567 La Salle-av.	10,000
F. M. Hambert, 2-story barn and dwelling, 765-767 Bloomington-av.	2,500
John C. Wyman, 3-story changing front, 507 Dearborn-av.	3,500
F. J. Donoghue, 2-story flats, 923 Ashland-av.	2,500
Martin Anderson, two 3-story flats, 153-155 Potomac-st.	10,000

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—CERTIFICATE OF MEMBERSHIP IN THE Board of Trade of the City of Chicago, dated Dec. 20, 1884, No. 4,034, standing in the name of George Fowler. Finder will please return same to Secretary's office, Board of Trade.

LOST—SUNDAY NIGHT IN GRAND PACIFIC Hotel large envelope containing 2 blank promissory notes and 1 real-estate collateral note; also paper with memorandum; $10 reward. Return to B. F. CRONKRITE, 119 La Salle-st.

LOST—THURSDAY, JUNE 9, A SMALL PACKage containing diamond stud and diamond ring weighing 1¾ c. and a fraction. Finder will receive a liberal reward by returning to HENRY MOE, 112 E. Randolph-st.

LOST—BROWN FLAT LEATHER BOOK CONtaining 50-ride Kenilworth ticket and about $5 besides watch charm, either in lunch or waiting room of Marshall Field's. Finder rewarded by returning same to Room 50 Venetian Building.

LOST—A SCARFPIN HAVING SMALL DIAmonds, on 31st-st., east of Michigan-av.; finder will receive value of pin by calling at 3023 Michigan-av.

LOST—OVERCOAT—BLACK SILK-LINED OVERcoat, last Friday night on South Side; finder will be liberally rewarded. Apply to owner, 126 Van Buren-st.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—JERRY: TWO SIX ONE ON THREE for two. B.

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

PERSONAL—SOUR STOMACH, NAUSEA, DEbility, rapidly cured by the Alkaline treatment discovered by Prof. Brunton, the Canadian chemist. "Curative Fluid" purifies the stomach and makes fresh, healthy blood, which is the life. For mothers and infants it is a perfect charm. Sold by druggists for $1. Treatise on diseases free. Office 1208 Masonic Temple.

PERSONAL—RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, AND kindred diseases cured in a few hours by the Alkaline treatment discovered by Prof. Brunton, the Canadian chemist. Curative Absorbent and Curative Fluid sold by druggists. Price $1. Call or send for principle of treatment, which is a valuable treatise on disease. Office 1208 Masonic Temple.

PERSONAL—A. L. WILLARD, M. D., PHYSICIAN and surgeon, 235 State-st., makes a specialty of diseases of the feet, instant and painless relief from corns, bunions, and ingrowing nails; satisfaction guaranteed or no charge for service. Hours 9 to 5.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO WELL-EDUcated young men competent to do any kind of clerical work; can furnish all necessary recommendations, and would accept position on trial where recommendation is satisfactory. Address K D 25, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY LONDON GENTLEman (27), with thorough knowledge of bookkeeping, stenography, English, French, German, and Spanish languages; 8 years' office experience. Address E 10, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—SINGLE YOUNG MAN would like position to work evenings and Saturday afternoons; would take a small set of books. Address E 61, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—IN OFFICE, BY MARRIED man, 35 years old; 12 years' office experience in Chicago; fully conversant with all details of office work. Address E 14, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO BOOKKEEPING part of day or evenings by an expert. Address C 17, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN, OFfice work; good penman; city reference. Address E 25, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS A CLERK IN HARDware store; country preferred. Address E 57, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKKEEPER, BILL clerk, or general office work. E 47, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—DRUGGIST; RELIEF; 18 years' experience; city references. E 11, Tribune.

Stenographers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EXPERIENCED STEnographer and bookkeeper; young man; good references; moderate salary. E 8, Tribune office.

Salesmen.

SITUATION WANTED—IN CHICAGO WHOLEsale house as salesman or traveling salesman by competent man (Hebrew); dry goods and notions preferred; first-class references. E 24, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY DRUMMER; YOUNG, active, and experienced, selling boots and shoes to country trade, Indiana or Ohio pref. E 17, Tribune.

Coachmen, Teamsters, Etc.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY by a first-class coachman; careful driver and used to fine stock; city or suburb; city references. Address E 22, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN WHO is accustomed to the care of horses; can milk; satisfactory references furnished. B 104, Tribune.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A TRUSTWORTHY, temperate, and honest young Swede; has a fair education; speaks German, English, and Swedish; prefer light indoor work. Address Room 28, Ashland Hotel, corner Lake and Clark-sts.

SITUATION WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED TRAVELING salesman with A1 references desires a position; will take anything. T. P. S., 209 Washington-blvd.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COLLECTOR OR something similar; high security can be given. Address E 54, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EXPERIENCED MAN as estimator or order clerk in sash and door factory. Address E 2, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Stenographers.

SITUATIONS WANTED.—DO YOU WANT A FIRST-class Stenographer and Typewritist? We can send you just the one you want.—No charge to either party.—"BENN PITMAN" Typewriting offices, 809 and 810 Ashland Block.

SITUATIONS WANTED—COMPETENT STENOGraphers and typewriter operators supplied business houses without charge. WYCKOFF, SEAMANS & BENEDICT, 175 Monroe-st. Tel. 137.

SITUATION WANTED—BY LADY STENOGRApher; city experience and good Remington typewriter. Address M. S. P., 227 S. Sangamon-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG LADY EXPErienced and competent in stenography, bookkeeping and general office work. D 174, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—LADY STENOGRAPHER and Remington and Caligraph operator: 4 years' experience; $8. Address E 39, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG LADY STEnographer and typewriter, with some experience; salary $6. Address E 56, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT young lady stenographer; some experience and good penman; $6. Address E 50, Tribune office.

Nurses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT INfant's nurse; city or suburbs. Ref. 3523 Prairie-av.

SITUATION WANTED—COMPETENT GERMAN waitress and nurse; prefers country. 220 Ontario.

Cooks.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COMPETENT COOK and laundress; city or suburbs. 3523 Prairie-av.

General Housework.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY 2 COLORED GIRLS; one as second girl the other as cook; city references. Call at 2509 Armour-av. Thursday and Sunday afternoon.

SITUATION WANTED—BY 3 SWEDISH GIRLS; one cook, two general housework; good references. Call 3130 Cottage Grove.

SITUATION WANTED—HOUSEWORK. COMPEtent German girl; city or country. 220 Ontario.

SITUATION WANTED—TO COOK, WASH, AND iron, or general work. 419 N. Clark.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—DAY WORK OF ANY kind by two colored girls. Apply MRS. EDWARDS, 405 North Clark-st., rear.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

AGENTS—TWO MORE SPECIAL AGENTS TO work in city; to those that are familiar with the Legal Reserve Co.'s plans and can show records of $15,000 or over paid business per month will pay salary or commission or salary and commission; we have written in Chicago since Jan. 1, 1892, $1,200,000; last month eight agents wrote in Chicago $337,000 of issued business; we challenge comparison; call and see me. F. B. FLEMING, Western Manager Fidelity Mutual Life, 46, 115 Dearborn-st.

AGENT—GENERAL, TO HANDLE THE SALE OF our improved $20 cash register for Chicago and vicinity; other valuable territory still open. Merchants' Cash Register Co., 200-202 N. Holliday-st., Baltimore, Md.

AGENTS—IN TOWNS AND CITIES OF ILL., Wis., Minn., Ia., and Mich. Big paying and lasting occupation. For full particulars address New York and Chicago Tea Co., Milwaukee, Wis.

AGENTS—FIRM OF RESPONSIBLE WHOLEsale fakirs and R. R. news agents to take sale of a good selling article on commission; send references. Address E 4, Tribune office.

AGENTS—CAMPAIGN BOOKS READY; SEND 25 cents and be first in the field. Dibble Publishing Co., 260 Clark-st., Chicago.

AGENTS—CAMPAIGN BADGES—HARRISON and Reid; 2 samples, 25c. HEIB & RUGILL, 61 Washington-st.

AGENTS—LIGHT WORK; PERMANENT; $18 per week. 252 Dearborn-st., Room 1113.

BAKERS—BREAD AND CAKE BAKERS. 64 Green-st.

BOOKKEEPER—THOROUGHLY RELIABLE AND competent bookkeeper who is also a good stenographer and typewriter; wages fair to the right man. Address E 29, Tribune office.

BOOKKEEPER—D. E.—AND OFFICE MAN—PREfer married man; salary $60 to $100 a month to start on; must be over 30 years of age; wholesale house. Address E 15, Tribune office.

BOOKKEEPERS — STENOGRAPHERS, AND clerks out of work or wishing to improve their position, call at 185 Dearborn-st., Room 27.

BOOKKEEPER—IF YOU HAVE TROUBLE WITH your books call up telephone 1562. L. A. JONES, accountant. 817 Chamber of Commerce.

BOOKKEEPER—LADY—MUST BE COMPETENT and good writer. Address E 63, Tribune office.

BOY—ABOUT 16 OR 17 YEARS OLD TO LEARN A light, wholesale business; must reside with his parents. Call at 46 and 48 Madison-st. F. A. HARDY & CO.

BOY—FOR ARCHITECT'S OFFICE FOR GENERal office work. Must understand tracing. Address, stating salary desired, E 52, Tribune office.

BOYS AT 118 LA SALLE-ST., IN REAR. CALL AT 8 a. m.

BOY—GOOD BOY, ABOUT 17, TO DO GENERAL office work. Apply 47 Illinois-st.

BOY—SMALL—IN OFFICE. 1206 TACOMA BLDG., city.

BOY—FOR TAILORING HOUSE; MUST LIVE on West Side. Address E 19, Tribune office.

CASHIER—YOUNG MAN. REFERENCES AND bond required. Address E 27, Tribune office.

CLERK—EXPERIENCED SODA, WHO CAN BE OF general use about drug store. Apply 3922 Cottage Grove-av.

CLERK—ASSISTANT STOCK; MERCHANT TAILoring. 187 Clark-st.

CLERK—A GERMAN-AMERICAN REGISTERED drug clerk. Bruno H. Goll's Pharmacy.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

CLERK—ENTRY; YOUNG MAN. 84 LA SALLE-st., R. 314.

COMPOSITORS—BLAKELY PRINTING CO., 184 Monroe-st.

DRAFTSMAN—DRAWINGS FOR PROCESS AND wood engravings. 185 Dearborn-st., Room 27.

DRUG CLERK—YOUNG MAN WITH SOME EXperience or registered assistant; references. 31st and Wallace-sts.

FOUNDRY FOREMAN—OF EXPERIENCE TO take full charge of gray iron foundry of large agricultural implement works. Address K D 27, Tribune office.

GENTLEMAN—AN ENERGETIC GENTLEMAN of ability for position where such qualities will be appreciated and paid for. Call after 1 p. m. Tuesday or after 8:30 Wednesday. Room 56, 69 Dearborn-st.

MANAGER FOR BUTTER, CHEESE, AND EGG department in wholesale grocery. Manager for tea and fancy grocery department; first-class traveling salesman. A thorough office man, familiar with all the office details of a wholesale grocery, and who can take full charge of this department. All to go to the Pacific coast; none but competent and thoroughly reliable persons need apply and those able to furnish first-class reference. All applications must be received by Saturday. Address D 67, Tribune office.

MAN—WITH PUSH, IN EACH CITY, TOWN, AND hamlet to introduce the fastest selling household article on record; over a million sold in Philadelphia; will pay competent person $4 per day. Address, with stamp, W. H. WILLIAMSON, 44 N. 4th-st., Philadelphia, Pa.

MAN—TO TAKE MANAGEMENT OF NUMBER of agents, selling household article in Cook County; great chance to make large sum of money quickly; must use $300 to $500 cash. Room 15, 163 E. Washington-st.

MAN—FIRST-CLASS—TO TAKE CHARGE OF cutting and fitting room at our Jackson shoe factory; must be competent and reliable, with good references. Apply C. H. FARGO & CO., 116 Market.

MAN—YOUNG; WITH SOME EXPERIENCE ON insurance registers; salary to commence $10; answer in own handwriting. Address E 12, Tribune office.

MAN—INTELLIGENT, ACTIVE, AND YOUNG; for office work; must have had experience in wholesale groceries. Address E 16, Tribune office.

MAN—TO ASSIST IN ADVERTISING, WITH $150 cash; secured; salary $20 a week. Address E 30, Tribune office.

MAN ACQUAINTED WITH PRINTING BUSIness; not union man. 84 La Salle-st., R. 314.

MAN EXPERIENCED IN FEED BUSINESS. At 530 Ogden-av.

MAN—ON ROAD TO SOLICIT; $25 GUARANteed; steady work. 84 La Salle-st., Room 314.

MEN—YOUNG; TO SELL OUR SANDWICHES; good pay; hustlers make $15 to $18 per week. 342 Dearborn-st., basement.

MEN—TWO LIVE MEN TO PREPARE FOR good positions; elegantly dressed men with first-class references only. 910 Chamber of Commerce.

MEN OF ADDRESS AND ACQUAINTANCE FOR outside work; commission. 1407 Manhattan Blk.

OFFICE ASSISTANT—EXPERIENCED; MUST BE rapid and accurate at figures; best references required. Address E 45, Tribune office.

PORTER—COLORED PORTER IN STORE, 84 State-st. A1 references. Apply between 8 and 10 a. m. Tuesday.

SALESMAN—ON SALARY OR COMMISSION TO handle the new patent chemical ink-erasing pencil; the greatest selling novelty ever produced; erases ink thoroughly in two seconds; no abrasion of paper; 200 to 500 per cent profit; one agent's sales amounted to $620 in six days, another $32 in two hours; we want one energetic general agent for each State and Territory. For terms and particulars address the Monroe Eraser Manufacturing Company X 14, La Crosse, Wis.

SALESMAN—FOR LOCAL OFFICE OF GOOD South Side subdivision; one capable of selling and who can furnish good references; liberal arrangements to right man. Address E 49, Tribune office.

SALESMAN—HARDWARE — OF EXPERIENCE, with thorough knowledge of builders' hardware and mechanics' tools. Address E 31, Tribune office, stating age, experience, references, and salary expected.

SALESMAN—TRAVELING; FOR WHOLESALE jewelry house; only those having an established trade need apply; state particulars regarding salary and where traveled. Address E 13, Tribune office.

SALESMAN — FIRST-CLASS, ENERGETIC, IN the woodenware line for Wisconsin territory. KOCH & LOEBER COMPANY, Milwaukee.

SALESMAN—TO SELL UMBRELLAS TO CITY trade on commission; only experienced men with trade need apply. Address E 44, Tribune office.

SALESMEN—A SPLENDID SIDE LINE FOR WIDE-awake traveling men; can be carried in pocket; sure and rapid seller; 100 per cent for you; not a toy, ink eraser, or baking powder; indispensable to every one once it is seen or understood. Call or write, 702 Masonic Temple.

SALESMEN—TRAVELING—IN THE SADDLERY, hardware, and novelty lines to handle a quick selling article as a side line. BALDWIN & LORD, 164 W. Randolph-st., Chicago.

SALESMEN — OFFICEMEN, CLERKS. CAMPBELL, DOWD & CO., Room 11, 323 Dearborn-st.

SALESPERSONS — 50 COMPETENT SALESPERsons and 5 experienced floor managers. Apply this a. m. managers. SIEGEL, COOPER & CO.

SEVERAL GOOD ADVERTISING MEN FOR about 4 days work. W. S. GARVEY & CO., 150 La Salle-st.

STENOGRAPHER—A GENTLEMAN OR LADY; caligraph; having ability to dictate and carry forward correspondence; answer with reference. E 62, Tribune office.

STENOGRAPHER AND BOOKKEEPER—MAN 30 to 45; $1,000; board and room. 84 La Salle-st., Room 314.

STENOGRAPHER—YOUNG MAN; SALARY $12 to start. 84 La Salle-st., R. 314.

STREET MEN—$12 A WEEK AND COMMISSION to start; new novelty. Call after 9 a. m., 16 N. Canal, 3d floor.

THOROUGH, EXPERIENCED MAN TO TAKE charge and do the buying for the furnishing goods department of a large retail clothing house. No applications will be considered unless accompanied with unquestionable references regarding character, integrity, and ability. Address K D 21, Tribune.

TRAVELERS — FOR CANADA NURSERIES. STONE & WELLINGTON, Madison, Wis.

TWO YOUNG MEN—LIGHT, INDOOR POSITION. 128 La Salle-st., Room 10.

WANTED—LIVE AGENTS FOR OFFICIAL EDItion "Harrison & Reid"; Protection and Value of Protection by Hon. James G. Blaine and Hon. Wm. McKinley Jr.; 600 pages, magnificently illustrated; retail $1.50; immense terms; Mr. J. L. Harvey, Akron, O., made $34 in 2 hours; Rev. Thos. Clinton, Everett, Mass., made $151 in one day; books on credit; freight paid; outfit 25 cents, or free with reference; write quick. Address Globe Bible Pub. Co., 723 Chestnut-st., Phila., Pa., or 358 Dearborn-st., Chicago.

WOODWORKER—CARRIAGE. 570 WABASH-AV.

YOUNG MAN—TO WORK IN SHIPPING DEpartment; good opening. Apply Kennedy Bakery, 44 S. Desplaines-st.

YOUNG MAN—AS OFFICE MANAGER; SALARY $75 per month; $500 and references required. Address E 20, Tribune office.

YOUNG MAN—17 TO 20; GOOD POSITION. 84 La Salle-st., Room 314.

YOUTH—BRIGHT, IN INSURANCE OFFICE; shorthand; operate Remington; state salary. Address D Z 20, Tribune office.

200 TALL MEN, 100 EXTRA LADIES, AND 20 girls between 10 and 14 years of age for the Chicago production of the spectacle of "Columbus," with Barnum & Bailey's Greatest Show on Earth. The extra ladies and girls apply today (Tuesday) between 10 and 4 o'clock to William Hamilton, stage door Columbia Theater, and the men apply next Sunday afternoon between 2 and 6 o'clock on West Side show grounds.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

BOOKKEEPER—D. E.; YOUNG LADY; GOOD writer. 185 Dearborn-st., Room 27.

CANVASSER—LADY, OF GOOD ADDRESS; WITH good Chicago acquaintance to work a hardware specialty. Address E 41, Tribune office.

COOK—A COMPETENT COOK AND LAUNDRESS, and girl to do second work. Apply at 3427 Vernon-av.

COOK—FIRST-CLASS, EXPERIENCED WOMAN cook immediately. 282 E. Indiana-st.

COOK—FIRST-CLASS, AND SECOND GIRL. 3007 Groveland-av.

COOK—GIRL WHO IS FIRST-CLASS PLAIN cook. 919 Jackson-blvd.

HOUSEWORK — EXPERIENCED GIRL FOR nicely situated suburban house; family of two; easy place; good treatment; grown woman preferred. Address D 8, Tribune office.

HOUSEWORK—COMPETENT GIRL FOR GENeral housework; good wages; no washing. 236 East Forty-fifth-st.

HOUSEWORK—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork; highest wages to one well recommended. 3201 South Park-av.

HOUSEWORK—A GIRL IN SMALL FAMILY. APply 3538 Vernon-av.

HOUSEWORK—LIGHT; YOUNG GIRL; FAMILY of two. 348 Sheffield-av., 3d flat.

HOUSEWORK—GIRL FOR GENERAL WORK; small family. 419 N. Clark-st.

HOUSEWORK—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork. Apply 732 Washington-blvd.

LADY—EDUCATED, OF MATURE AGE, CAPAble, industrious, and of pleasing address, willing, if necessary, to take short trips out of the city; position will pay competent person $10 weekly; interview given Tuesday forenoon. 61 East Washington-st., 3d floor front.

LADY—AN ENERGETIC LADY OF MORE THAN ordinary ability for good paying, permanent position. Address E 38, Tribune office.

SALES GIRLS—50 EXPERIENCED—FOR MUSLIN underwear, corsets, handkerchiefs, gloves, laces, and sporting goods. Apply, with references, THE FAIR, State and Adams-sts.

SEAMSTRESSES, OPERATORS, APPRENTICES and parlor girls, to double their income by learning the merchant tailor's system of dress cutting and fitting. The art taught perfectly at the London, Paris, and New York Dressmaking Parlors, 300 Michigan-av.

STENOGRAPHER—COMPETENT STENOGRAPHER and typewriter, must write excellent long hand; position first-class. Answer in own handwriting. Address D 180, Tribune office.

STENOGRAPHERS—DICTATION CLASSES, ALL systems, with typewriting, 5 hours daily, $2 per week. "Benn Pitman" Shorthand School, 809 Ashland Block.

STENOGRAPHER—A RAPID REMINGTON OPerator familiar with bookkeeping. 185 Dearborn-st., Room 27.

STENOGRAPHER—YOUNG LADY; FOR FINE position; moderate salary. 84 La Salle-st., R. 314.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—FOR CHICAGO real estate, 100 clear loads Bayfield brown stone. Address E. W. ELDRIDGE, 517 Monadnock Bldg.

200,000 CLEANED BRICK, JOISTS, WINdows, etc. Inquire buildings 1629 to 1637 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—5X7 BLAIR CAMERA; COMplete. STUDIO, 60 Lakeside Bldg., cor. Clark and Adams.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—THE BEST HOUSE IN THE CITY FOR THE MONEY.
PRICE, $2,100.
GO AND SEE THOSE NEW HOUSES.
On OAKLEY-AV., between 33d and 34th-sts.; 4 rooms on first floor, 2 rooms on second floor, and high basement which can be finished off; substantially built; good value for the price, $2,150; terms very easy. Go and see them. Agent on premises. TURNER & BOND, 115 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—BY J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & BRO.—FACTORIES AND SITES—WAREHOUSE, DOCK and storage property for sale or lease; the most desirable in the market; will build to suit tenant. "VAN VLISSINGEN." Estd. 1879. Major Block, 149 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—OR LEASE — MANUFACTURING property of all kinds; docks, warehouses, etc. Buildings erected for responsible tenants. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st. Tel. 681.

FOR SALE—BUSINESS AND RESIDENCE PROPerty, houses and flats; choice vacant; large list. J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & BRO., Estd. 1879. 149 La Salle-st., Major Blk.

SOUTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE— SPECIAL BARGAIN.
4237 MICHIGAN BOULEVARD.
New modern 3 story and cellar brownstone front, 11 large light rooms, finished throughout in various hardwoods, beautiful carved wood-mantels, consol, sideboard and hall-tree, best of open plumbing and sewerage; mosaic marble floor and marble wainscoting in bath room; Yale hardwood throughout, artistic gas and incandescent electric light fixtures, walls handsomely frescoed, deep lot to 20 foot alley, within two blocks station Elevated Road. EXAMINE THIS HOUSE IF YOU WANT SOMETHING STRICTLY FIRST CLASS. Open daily 2 to 5 p. m. EDWARD MENDEL, owner on premises.

FOR SALE— MODERN HOMES.
4502 AND 4504 ELLIS-AV.
Rock faced stone fronts, 3-story and cellar, stone steps and porches, bevel plate storm doors, 11 rooms, all large and light; 2 bath-rooms, linen and fruit rooms; recessed sideboards, hall trees, and consoles; walls handsomely decorated, main floor in oak for rugs, mosaic floor in vestibule, tiled floor and sides in bath, exposed nickel plumbing by BAGGOT, electric incandescent light. CAREFULLY AND SUBSTANTIALLY BUILT. Open today for inspection. BARRY BROS., 130 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—THE BEST BARGAIN EVER OFfered. What are you thinking of? Only $45 and $50 per front foot that is well worth $125 on some of the best South Side avenues, near the L road and all other roads, with all street improvements in and paid for. The owner must have money; only a few more lots left; come and see them. T. P. KEEFE, cor. of La Salle and Monroe-sts.

FOR SALE— 2233 Prairie-av., 2-story and basement, stone-front house, in excellent repair throughout; will be sold at a bargain. Inquire of GEO. G. NEWBURY & CO., 164 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN—PRAIRIE-AV., NEAR 22d-st., with comfortable stone-front house in perfect order. Inquire of GEO. G. NEWBURY & CO., 164 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—SOUTH SIDE HOUSES AND LOTS; corners and inside; large list. J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & BRO., Estd. 1879. Major Block, 149 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—RESIDENCES ON ALL AVENUES large list. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

WEST SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—DO YOU WANT A BARGAIN?—MUST be sold at once—Make a cash or half cash offer for 1247 W. Polk-st., just east of California-av.; new, well built, 2-story and basement 4-room flat building; bathroom, handsomely papered, water, sewer, etc., etc.; street will be paved by August 1st; price $3,800; now rented for $384 per year; will rent next year when street is paved for not less than $460; the best bargain on the West Side; near Wisconsin Central depot, Douglas Park, and two street-car lines. HENRY A. KNOTT, Owner, 92 Washington-st.

FOR SALE— Washington-blvd., near Oakley-av., north front, 48x125 ft. to alley. MEAD & COE, 801, 100 Washington-st.

FOR SALE— ONE OR TWO LOTS, EACH 25X125, GRENSHAW-AV., between Kedzie and Spaulding. Must be sold at once; make an all cash, half, or quarter cash offer. KNOTT, TUTTLE & LEWIS, 92 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BARGAINS—
38x100, De Koven-st., near Desplaines ... $ 5,000
50x100, Clinton-st., corner ... 15,000
90x119, Forquer-st., near Desplaines ... 16,000
209x90, Jefferson-st., cor. 21st ... 18,000
VOPICKA & KUBIN, 207 W. 12th-st.

FOR SALE—IF TAKEN THIS WEEK WILL SACrifice my equity of $4,000 for $2,800 in a $6,500 new 2-story eight-room modern brick house, located vicinity of Flournoy and Hoyne. This is an exceptional chance. Rented; brings 8 per cent clear profit. CORLIES & CHILDS, R. 505, 100 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT HOUSE—1327 MONROE-st., 7 rooms and bath, furnace, gas, range, gas mantel, etc.; make best offer; owner must sell. SMITH & LOW, Exclusive Agents, 524, 112 Clark-st. and 1317 W. Madison-st.

FOR SALE—A GOOD INVESTMENT—N. LINcoln-st., near Huron-st., lot 31x48, with 3-story brick flat building, 6 flats; rents for $1,038 per year; price $8,200. PETER VAN VLISSINGEN, 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN—COR. OF LINCOLN and Huron-sts., lot 25x92, with 2-story flat building, 6 flats; rents for $1,080 per year; price $8,600. PETER VAN VLISSINGEN, 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BUSINESS PROPERTY; APARTment buildings, choice vacant; large list. J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & BRO., Estd. 1879. 149 La Salle-st., Major Blk.

FOR SALE—50 FEET ON SEBOR-ST., BET. DESplaines and Halsted. J. W. HEDENBERG, 132 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—BUSINESS AND MANUFACTURING property. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

NORTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—
MEAD & COE'S NORTH SHORE SUBDIVISION.
Lots fronting on SHERIDAN DRIVE, NORTH SHORE-AV., ALBION-AV.
DRIVE frontage, $50 per ft., including cement walk, stone curb, graveled roadway.
INSIDE LOTS FROM $25.
EASY TERMS. MONEY LOANED TO BUILD.
This property is located directly north of Edgewater, lays very high, and is covered with a beautiful growth of trees. The transportation is good and will shortly be greatly improved by the new Chicago and Evanston Electric Railway, which will run within two blocks of the property and will positively be in operation by the fall of the present year. This is without question
THE CHEAPEST SHERIDAN DRIVE PROPERTY THIS SIDE OF EVANSTON.
MEAD & COE, Exclusive Agents, Room 801, 100 Washington-st. Lake View office: S. E. cor. Clark and Addison-sts. Open every day and evening.

FOR SALE—
DESIRABLE NORTH SIDE CORNER. WELLS-ST., CORNER PEARSON, 50x100 TO ALLEY.
Improved with 2-story building; foundation will support 3 or 4 additional stories.
MEAD & COE, 100 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—
NORTH SHORE BARGAIN. NORTH SHORE-AV., adjoining riparian right, 50x146 ft., south front,
AT AN EXCEPTIONALLY LOW PRICE TO IMMEDIATE PURCHASER.
MEAD & COE, 100 Washington-st.

FOR SALE — NORTH SHORE HOUSES AND lots; large list. J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & BRO., Established 1879. 149 La Salle-st., Major Blk.

FOR SALE— S. w. cor. Belden-av. and Larrabee-st., 60x100 to alley; a most desirable corner to imp.; at a bargain. MADDEN BROS., 167 Dearborn-st.

HYDE PARK REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—
GENUINE BARGAINS.
Michigan-blvd., near 49th-st., 50x161; investigate this.
Michigan-av., south of 55th-st., 100 feet; a snap.
Drexel-blvd., 50 or 100 ft., the cheapest on the boulevard; east front.
Grand-blvd. 50 ft.; very low price for this week.
47th-st., near Cottage Grove-av.; 72x125 feet.
Indiana-av., near 55th, east front, 50 or 100x161 ft.; very cheap if taken at once.
Oglesby-av., near 62d-st., 100 ft.; very cheap.
Ellis-av., corner, north of 63d-st.; near elevated road station.
Call for list of vacant on the avenues, residences, flat property, and business property.
ELEVATED ROAD BARGAINS.
D. S. PLACE & CO., 151 La Salle-st., main floor.

FOR SALE—
ONLY $25 A FT.
JEFFERY-AV., e. f., between 85th and 86th-sts., 400 ft. or less. This property is less than two blocks from South Chicago-av., where electric cars will be running before fall.
MEAD & COE, R. 801, 100 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—
TWO GREATEST BARGAINS IN CHICAGO.
Michigan-av., near 55th-st.; e. f., 100 ft.; this week only.
Indiana-av., e. f., near 55th-st.; 100 ft.; very cheap.
D. S. PLACE & CO., 151 La Salle-st., main floor.

FOR SALE—
5488 Lake-av., near the corner of 55th-st., a good piece of property, 100-ft. frontage by 150 ft. in depth; improved and now used as a road house or summer garden; one of the best locations in Hyde Park for beer and restaurant purposes. Inquire of GEO. G. NEWBURY & CO., 164 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—BY
D. S. PLACE & CO., 151 La Salle-st., main floor.
75th-st., s. w. cor. Langley-av., 132x116 ft.; very cheap.

FOR SALE—IN KENWOOD—AT A SACRIFICE—$8,200. $1,000 cash; new brown-stone house, built in two 8-room flats; finished in oak, tile vestibule, plate glass, and all conveniences; finest location in Chicago; rent for $960; house cost $10,000 to build. Owner on premises, 34 46th-st., one block to Ill. Cen. trains; no exchange.

FOR SALE—A GENUINE SNAP—ST. LAWRENCE-AV., NEAR 44TH-ST., 25 feet at $100 foot. REXFORD & BELLAMY, 208 La Salle-st., N. W. cor. Adams. Tel. Main. 1178.

HYDE PARK REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—2 SPLENDID CORNERS ON EAST End-av. and 55th-st., only one block north of Jackson Park and World's Fair site, at a bargain; might lease. N. THOMASSON, 115 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—BARGAIN—TWO SPLENDID CORners at a sacrifice, Wabash, Michigan-av., and 83d-st., 600x160 for $35 per foot; easy terms. Address E 70, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—59 FT. ON 75TH-ST., COR., EAST OF Jeffery-av. Only $55 for quick sale. BOWES & CRUICKSHANK, 187 and 189 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—NEAR THE WORLD'S FAIR AND terminus of cable, 100 feet with improvements, suitable for summer garden. Inquire of GEO. G. NEWBURY & CO., 164 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—HYDE PARK AND KENWOOD houses and lots. J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & BRO., Estd. 1879. 149 La Salle-st., Major Blk.

FOR SALE—WILL SELL THIS WEEK FOR LESS than $40 a foot, 25x134, on South Chicago-av., intersection of Stony Island-av. and 79th-st. Address E 60, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—25X134, E. FRONT, ON LANGLEY, south of 43d; alley lot; light all around; genuine bargain; ripe for improvement. W. KIRBY, 309 Bowen-av.

FOR SALE—300 FT. CORNER LANGLEY-AV. and 73d-st.; want offer; will divide; sidewalked. Owner, SEXTON, 28 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—$350 CASH, 25X130, ANTHONY-AV., near 79th-st. Address B 71, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—KENWOOD RESIDENCE AND LOTS Large list. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

LAKE VIEW REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—LOTS IN THE SHERIDAN-DRIVE subdivision at Sheridan Park on the Chicago and Evanston railroad, between Buena Park and Argyle Park.
Ravenswood—6-room cottage East Ravenswood Park; lot 50x165; $3,000; $150 down, $15 monthly.
Are building 6-room Queen Anne cottages; bath, closet, etc., from $2,000; $200 down, $15 monthly.
Cuyler lot at $400; $50 down, balance easy; a bargain.
At Cuyler and Ravenswood, houses and vacant property. Will exchange for good mortgages or building association stock.
48 feet on Orchard-st., east front, just north of Deming-court; will divide commissions.
SAM BROWN JR., 409 Chicago Opera-House Building.

FOR SALE—
THE CHEAPEST KENMORE-AV. CORNER IN EDGEWATER.
100X150 FT.
$75 PER FT.
South and east exposure.
The price is good for two weeks only.
MEAD & COE, Exclusive Agents. 100 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—
Briar-pl., between Evanston-av. and Halsted-st., 2-story pressed brick and stone building; lot 25x125; all modern improvements; $7,000.
A DECIDED BARGAIN.
MEAD & COE, Room 801, 100 Washington-st. Lake View office, s. e. cor. Clark and Addison. Open every day and evening.

FOR SALE—RAVENSWOOD—ELEGANT MODern house convenient to depot; 50-ft. lot; $5,000. 50-ft. lot two blocks from depot, $2,500. LLOYD CO., 94 La Salle-st.

LAKE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON STEWART-AV., 100X133 ft., 100 ft. n. of 76th-st., e. f. Lots on Dickey-st., 50x133 ft., 100 ft. s. of 75th-st., w. f. Houses and lots at Normal Park and Englewood on reasonable terms, from $3,500 to $12,000, with all modern improvements, in good localities. Also a subdivision at 89th and Loomis-sts., with station on same, on the C., R. I. and P. R. R. dummy branch; will make liberal terms. JOHN A. BARTLETT, Room 21, 152 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—ENGLEWOOD, EGGLESTON, AND Auburn Park modern houses; choice vacant; easy terms; 5c fare; large list. J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & BRO., Estd. 1879. Major Block, 149 La Salle-st.

CICERO REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—NEW 2-STORY HOUSES AT AUSTIN Park, with modern conveniences; from $2,500 to $3,000 each; choice lots $500 and upwards. BASS, KESSLER & CO., 167 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—FINE BUSINESS AND RESIDENCE property in Oak Park, River Forest, and Ridgeland. Good house and lot very cheap if taken soon. C. A. SMITH, Room 42, 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—AN 8-ROOM MODERN RESIDENCE at Berwyn; finished throughout in sycamore; stone foundation; $4,000; $500 cash, balance easy. ANDREWS & PIPER, 185 Dearborn-st., Room 51.

FOR SALE—AUSTIN—50 FEET ONE BLOCK south of Northwestern depot; all improvements; $1,600. MACLEAN, 185 Dearborn-st., Room 111.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—CALIFORNIA FRUIT FARMS. CALL on or write to GEORGE FISHER, 150 La Salle-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—
MAGNETIC GROSSDALE.
MORE POPULAR THAN EVER.
FREE EXCURSIONS EVERY SUNDAY, AT 1:50 P. M.
From Union Depot, corner Canal and Adams-sts., over the Great C., B. & Q. R. R.
FREE TICKETS ANY DAY IN THE WEEK.
Grossdale is the finest suburb on the C., B. & Q. R. R.
PRICES OF LOTS, $150 AND UPWARDS.
Pure air, pure water, beautiful lawns, pretty parks, natural forest, clear running streams, no noxious gases, no turmoil, quiet restful nights, no smoke nuisance.
MAGNETIC GROSSDALE.
The most beautiful and picturesque suburban city adjoining Chicago.
Call at my main office any day and secure FREE TICKETS to see the property, or join one of my GRAND FREE PALACE EXCURSIONS any Sunday at 1:50 p. m.
Tickets at gates Sundays, cor. Adams and Canal-sts.
S. E. GROSS, S. E. cor. Dearborn and Randolph sts.

FOR SALE—
MEAD & COE'S SHEFFIELD-AV. ADDITION.
FRONTING ON SHEFFIELD-AV., ADDISON-AV., WILTON-AV., ROKEBY-ST.
All 50-ft. lots with sewer, water, and gas in street.
MACADAM ROADWAY, CEMENT WALK, STONE CURBING, BOULEVARD LAMPS, BEAUTIFUL SHADE TREES.
Prices from $60 per foot.
Easy terms. Money loaned to build.
Go and look at the beautiful residences already erected on the subdivision.
MEAD & COE, Exclusive Agents, R. 801, 100 Washington-st.
Lake View office s. e. cor. Clark and Addison-sts., one block west of subdivision, where plats and all particulars can be obtained. Open mornings until 11 o'clock; evenings, 7 to 9 o'clock.

FOR SALE—AT BEVERLY HILLS, 91ST-ST., AT tremendous sacrifice, 600 feet of elegant residence property, east front, boulevard street improvements all in and paid for; will sell in 50 or 100 foot lots on easy terms; monthly payments if desired. Prices 33⅓ per cent under market; must sell at once. M. W. DUNNE, owner, 86 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—CHOICE GLEN ELLYN PROPERTY; lots $100 and upwards, with use of park and lake and spring privileges; office opposite depot at Glen Ellyn. E. GOODRIDGE & CO., 125 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—A WELL FURNISHED home, 10 rooms, modern conveniences, large shaded grounds, 20 miles from city. K D 29, Tribune.

FOR SALE—EVANSTON LOTS, ONLY $250. GRANT STEWART, owner, 97 Washington-st.

ACRE PROPERTY.

FOR SALE—
N. ½, N. W. ¼, S. W. ¼ Sec. 33.37.14, 20 acres at $8.50 per acre.
10 or 20 acres n. w. cor. 75th-st. and Crawford-av., at $2,000.
40 or 80 acres in Sec. 25—west of Stickney tract—in Lyons, $1,000.
4 acres between Oakley-av. and Hazel-av., south of 91st-st., at $3,250 per acre, Beverly Hills.
12 acres near 87th-st. and Stony Island-av., already subdivided and improved, $3,250 per acre; will sell on small cash payment and give long time, or will take good property in part payment and take back mortgages for balance.
B. A. ULRICH & SONS, 88-90 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BIG BARGAIN—
10 ACRES.
$12,000. Easy terms.
27, 39, 12.
Ripe for subdivision or Syndicate.
E. W. WESTFALL, 215 The Temple, La Salle and Monroe-sts. Exclusive Agents.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—FROM OWNER—MONROE, ADAMS, Jackson, or good cross street, east of Western-av.; 3-story modern flat building; $8,000 to $10,000; can pay cash for bargain. Address E 33, Tribune office.

WANTED—CENTRAL BUSINESS PROPERTY. We have ready cash customers for large pieces of business property located between South Water-st. and Jackson-st. Apply to JACOB WEIL & CO., 166 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

WANTED—FOR IMMEDIATE CASH CUSTOMER flat building north of Harrison, east of Kedzie-av., from owner. MADDEN BROS., 167 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—SELECT YOUR LOT. WE WILL build your house on monthly payments; contracts solicited. Chicago Mill and Building Co., 19 Quincy-st., Suite 515.

WANTED—MODERN RESIDENCE ON MONroe, Adams, or Jackson; $8,000 cash. Owners or agents adress, with particulars, E 1, Tribune.

WANTED—CASH PAID FOR EQUITIES IN VAcant ripe for improving. Chicago Mill and Building Co., 515, 19 Quincy-st.

REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—ARMOUR-AV., NEAR 16TH, 25 feet, clear; want house or flats, east State, $5,000 to $8,000. MADDEN BROS., 167 Dearborn-st.

REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—MODERN BRICK AND STONE flat building near the corner of Cottage Grove and 63d-st. Price, $5,000; incumbrance, $2,500. Want Woodlawn vacant. Address E 46, Tribune.

TO EXCHANGE—100 FT. OR MORE, COTTAGE Grove-av., south of 47th-st., clear, and cash for S. Side improved. A. H. KINKAID, 118 Dearborn.

WILL EXCHANGE 200 ACRES TIMBER LAND for dress goods or grocery store. Address E 32, Tribune office.

WILL EXCHANGE VERY DESIRABLE RESIDENCE lot in Ravenswood for three first-class ladies' safeties. Address D 179, Tribune office.

REAL ESTATE LOANS.

ANY AMOUNT LOANED ON FIRST MORTGAGE on Chicago Real Estate. Money loaned to build or to pay loans now due.
J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & BRO.,
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A PRIVATE FUND OF MONEY TO LOAN ON real estate in amounts to suit. NORMAN T. GASSETTE & CO., 110 Dearborn-st.

GREENEBAUM SONS, BANKERS,
116 and 118 La Salle-st.
LOANS MADE ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE AT LOWEST RATES.

I WILL BUY PURCHASE MONEY 1ST OR 2D mortgages, or loan money on same. E. C. JOHNSON, 1316 Chamber of Commerce.

MONEY LOANED WITHOUT COMMISSION AT LOWEST CURRENT RATES ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE.
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MONEY TO LOAN AT 5, 5½, AND 6 PER CENT on Chicago improved property.
EDWIN F. GETCHELL,
Tel. Main 2,586. 208 Home Ins. Bldg.

MONEY TO LOAN—IN ANY AMOUNT ON REAL estate security: building loans made at low rate of interest.
D. S. PLACE & CO.,
151 La Salle-st., Main Floor.

MONEY TO LOAN AT LOWEST RATES ON good real estate security.
JAMES L. WALLER & CO.,
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MONEY TO LOAN AT LOWEST RATES ON IMproved Chicago real estate, building loans; most favorable terms.
H. O. STONE & CO.,
Rooms 10, 11, 12, 13, 206 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE at current rates.
GALLOWAY, LYMAN & PATTON,
Tacoma Building.

MONEY TO LOAN IN ANY AMOUNT ON IMproved Chicago real estate security; money advanced to build. PETER VAN VLISSINGEN, 95 Washington-st.

MONEY TO LOAN AT 5 AND 6 PER CENT ON IMproved real estate or to build; no appraisal or abstract expenses. E. C. JOHNSON, 1316 Chamber of Commerce.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE at current rates; building loans made.
TURNER & BOND, 115 Dearborn-st.

PETERSON & BAY, BANKERS, S. W. COR. LA Salle and Randolph-sts., loan money on improved real estate at lowest rates of interest.

ROSE, QUINLAN & CO., MORTGAGE BANKERS, 72 Dearborn-st., loan money on Chicago real estate at lowest rates; also building loans made.

TRUST FUNDS IN HAND TO LOAN ON IMproved Chicago real estate.
HUTCHINSON & LUFF, 1 Borden Block.

WANTED—TO BORROW $400 TO $500 ON 160 acres of land, 5 miles from Guthrie, Oklahoma, Ind. Ter.; property improved. W. B. THOMPSON, 588 Spaulding-av.

WANTED—A PARTY WITH PRIVATE MONEY. One who will purchase 1st mortgage paper at a big discount or make a loan at good rate of interest. Good references. Address E 59, Tribune office.

$65,000 TO LOAN—REAL ESTATE.
K. SMITH, 90 La Salle-st.

FINANCIAL.

ABOUT MONEY—
DO YOU NEED ANY?

We make loans of any size, large or small, on household goods, piano, horses, wagons, and warehouse receipts at very low rates, for any length of time desired. Any part of the loan can be paid at any time, thus reducing the interest as fast as the loan is paid. If you need a loan please call on us.

CHICAGO MORTGAGE LOAN CO.,
86 La Salle-st. (main floor),
First floor above the street.

ANY ONE DESIRING TO MAKE A QUICK LOAN upon their furniture, piano, horses, or carriage, on the very easiest terms and with the utmost privacy will do well to call at the office of
FIDELITY MORTGAGE LOAN CO.,
153 MONROE-ST.,
Before dealing elsewhere.

ADVANCES— LOANS.
SHIELDS & BRO.,
95 and 97 Clark-st., Room 9.
We buy secured paper and make loans on notes, mortgages, warehouse receipts, and all good securities at lowest rates.

ANY SUM ADVANCED ON FURNITURE.
No removal, delay, or publicity; cheapest rates and easiest payment. See us first.
Household Loan Assn., Room 304, 85 Dearborn-st.

ALL GET MONEY AT 3 AND 4 PER CENT ON furniture, pianos, etc.
WESLEY SHIMEALL,
Room 29, 149 La Salle-st., Major Block.

CHICAGO TRUST AND SAVINGS BANK, 124 Washington—Loans made at market rates upon commercial paper, approved names, warehouse receipts, merchandise, secured notes, equities in real estate, and any available collateral.

CHEAP MONEY BY PRIVATE PARTY, SECOND and first real estate mortgages, equities, furniture, diamonds, notes, any security. Write and you will get the money at living rates. Address C 142, Tribune office.

COMMERCIAL PAPER BOUGHT, LOANS MADE upon second mortgages on improved real estate, and upon any other good collaterals at market rates.
W. R. TRASHER,
Rooms 62, 63, and 64, 126 Washington-st.

IF YOU NEED MONEY CALL AT HEYMAN'S Collateral Bank, 145 E. Madison, near La Salle. PRIVATE ENTRANCE BREVOORT HOTEL. Money loaned on diamonds, watches, jewelry, seal garments, bicycles, and any available collaterals.

LOANS—ONE YEAR OR LESS ON LIFE POLIcies, endowments, or tontines; same bought; legal rate of interest. Room 58, 88 Washington-st.

MAKE BEST CASH OFFER FOR TEN SHARES of Midland Banking Co. stock, also twenty shares Farmers' Trust Banking Co., also five shares National Bank of the Republic stock, or will trade for real estate. Address, stating legal description, price, and full particulars. For references about the above banks see Bradstreet's commercial rating. Address C 144, Tribune office.

MONEY TO LOAN AT MARKET RATES; COMmercial paper bought; collateral loans negotiated; bonds and stocks bought and sold.
CAMPBELL & CAMPBELL,
R. 120, 115 Dearborn-st.

NATL. PROMOTING CO.; NOT INC.; CAPITAL furnished for sound concerns; $20,000,000 already placed; choice securities for sale; large or small amts.; rare opportunities. 315 Dearborn-st., Chicago.

SMALL AND LARGE CAPITALISTS, INVESTIgate; new business commencing; it's a monopoly. Address X 134, Tribune office.

TO LOAN—A SPECIAL FUND OF $10,000; WILL put out in one amount at 6 per cent, if security is right will not stand on commission.
D. S. PLACE & CO.,
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WANTED—TO BUY CITY, COUNTY, VILLAGE, and town warrants for special assessments on drainage, sewer, and other work due in one, two, three, four, and five years; private party. Address C 143, Tribune office.

WANTED—CONTRACTING AND BUILDING—Balances on lots paid off and buildings erected. GEORGE H. BRADY, 604 Ashland Block.

WANTED—SOME MONEY TO EXTEND MEchanical patent exhibit business. E 18, Tribune.

TO LEASE AND WANTED TO LEASE

FOR LEASE—FOR 99 YEARS, WITH PRIVILEGE of buying—1635 Prairie-av., 70x160 ft., suitable for nice apartment house; 249-254 Jefferson-st., 50 x100; 280 S. Canal-st., 20x100; Polk-st., near Desplaines, 24x120, manufacturing property; dock property, 300 ft. square at Division-st. bridge; will loan the lessee one-half the cost of improving.
WARREN SPRINGER, 207 S. Canal-st.

TO LEASE—99 YEARS; NO REVALUATION; light on four sides, part or all of 275x100, Harrison-st., near Desplaines. Tel. (main) 2737.
2,000x126, Panhandle track and Taylor-st.; seven railroads; can give any terms wanted. Owner.
J. W. HEDENBERG, 132 La Salle-st., Room 11.

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AT THE MUNSON SHORTHAND SCHOOL—A full shorthand course, 3½ months, $40. Advanced dictation class, all systems, $2 a week. A department for obtaining positions for pupils. J. S. HANNA, 412 First National Bank Building.

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CHICAGO ATHENÆUM BUSINESS AND SHORThand School offers individual instruction at moderate cost. Students assisted to positions. Send for special summer school catalogue.

SPANISH AND LATIN LANGUAGE LESSONS given; new and quick method. Address Teacher, 112 Austin-av.

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Auditorium, Chicago.
Open all summer.

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CASH PAID FOR FURNITURE, CARPETS, AND household goods. T. P., 21 Park-av.

FOR SALE—FURNITURE OF 13 ROOMS, ALL new; cost, $1,600. Will sell for $900. GOODWIN & CO., 88 Washington-st.

LEASEHOLDS TO SELL & WANTED.

FOR SALE—LEASEHOLD OF AN ELEGANT building, 7 stories, 40x80, store and rooms, within one block of Jackson-st. and Wabash-av. Will make a fine hotel and restaurant. J. H. KEELER, 423 Chamber Commerce Bldg.

FOR SALE—7-ROOM FIRST FLAT, FINISHED complete for housekeeping; moquet carpets, cost $750 two months ago, sell for $360, part time; rent $28.50. Flat 472 Warren-av., or call 1118 Chamber Commerce, Phone 3727 main.

FOR SALE—FURNITURE 14-ROOM HOUSE, Michigan-av., near 14th; lease to 1894; $800 if sold this week; a bargain. Address E 35, Tribune.

PARTNERS WANTED.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE PARTNER AS SUPERintendent, with $12,500 cash, to buy ½ interest in an electric light plant paying 10 per cent and increasing rapidly. J. H. KEELER, 423 Chamber of Commerce Bldg.

UNDERTAKING.

POSTLEWAIT—
High class undertaking; all divisions of the city and suburbs not exceeding 100 miles distant. Telephone west 209.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

South Side.

FOR RENT—HANDSOMELY AND COMPLETEly furnished fourteen-room house, east front, on Indiana-av., bet. 16th and 18th-sts., for short or long term; choice residence for desirable and responsible tenant.
LEONARD HODGES,
101 Washington-st., R. 26.

FOR RENT—SOUTH SIDE HOUSE—3541 PRAIrie-av., 2-story and basement, 10 rooms, furnace, etc. Will decorate to suit. Low rent.
NORMAN T. GASSETTE & CO.,
110 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—THOSE ELEGANT NEW MODERN 8 and 9-room stone and brick houses finished in hardwood and having tile vestibules, hardwood floors, etc.; 439 and 443 38th-st. 3804 Wabash-av.
MITCHELL & CO., 12 Pacific-av.

TO RENT—VERY FINE 13-ROOM RESIDENCE on Michigan-av., completely furnished for occupancy; large yard and stables; private drive, etc.; lease till after the Fair. JOHN W. WARE & CO., 83 Dearborn-st.

FOR RENT—HOUSE, 2627 CALUMET-AV., 3-story and sub-basement; 10 rooms; all modern improvements.
M. PETRIE,
163 Washington-st.

FOR RENT—MODERN 10-ROOM BROWNstone residence; 14 Groveland Park (34th-st. and Lake Front); elegantly furnished. Apply on premises from 2 to 6 p. m. Rent $1,600.

FOR RENT—2832 PRAIRIE-AV.—TEN-ROOM brick; handsomely decorated; fine neighborhood; vacant or partly furnished as desired.
LOUIS A. SEEBERGER, 167 Dearborn-st.

FOR RENT—2718 MICHIGAN-AV.—9 ROOMS; modern.
WALTER H. WILSON,
36 La Salle-st.

FOR RENT—A NICE 8-ROOM HOUSE WITH barn; just the thing for small family; cheap. 3420 Prairie-av.

TO RENT—ON WABASH-AV., NEAR 33D-ST.—3-story and basement brick house with good barn.
J. W. FARLIN, 85 Washington-st.

FOR RENT—STORES, WITH LOFT AND BASEment, 63 and 67 Market-st. Apply at 204, 167 Dearborn-st.

North Side.

TO RENT—14-ROOM HOUSE, 242 CHESTNUT-st.; furnace, gas-fixtures; $70; all rooms open into hall. Inquire at 260 La Salle-av.

TO RENT—ON ONTARIO-ST., NEAR STATE, 2-story and basement brick house.
J. W. FARLIN, 85 Washington-st.

West Side.

FOR RENT—UNTIL MAY 1, 1894—FINE CORner house on Ashland-blvd.; 14 rooms, partly furnished if desired; possession July 1 or Aug. 1. J. W. HEDENBERG, 11, 132 La Salle-st.

FOR RENT—WEST SIDE HOUSE—
844 West Monroe-st., fine modern 8-room house and laundry, furnace, etc.; rent low.
NORMAN T. GASSETTE & CO., 110 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—MODERN RESIDENCE, 208 LINcoln-st. E. L. STEWART, 1010 Ashland Blck.

Hyde Park.

FOR RENT—5835 MADISON-AV., FURNISHED 13-room house; electric lights, shade trees, large grounds; convenient to parks, university, and World's Fair; possession July 1 to May, 1893; $125 per month. Inquire S. F. BOUTON, 217 1st Nat. Bk.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE AND LARGE lot and barn, Kenwood near depot, $135 per month; also house on Kenwood court, $75 a month.
B. A. ULRICH & SONS, 90 Washington-st.

TO RENT—4524 AND 4526 LAKE-AV.—ELEgant stone front 12-room modern houses; new. McKEY & POAGUE, 114 La Salle-st., main floor.

Suburban.

FOR RENT—7 AND 8 ROOM HOUSES AT PARK Ridge; old trees, lawn, and large yard; $18 and $20 per month. GEO. S. WELLES, Room 204, 36 La Salle-st., Telephone 1326 Main.

Summer Resorts.

TO RENT—TWO FURNISHED COTTAGES at Twin Lakes, Wis. Inquire of Owner, 923 Monroe-st.

TO RENT—FLATS.

South Side.

TO RENT—NEW, MODERN, UNIQUE, HAVING separate front and rear entrances, separate back and front yard, combining the advantages of a flat with the comforts of a private house; best of plumbing, etc.; finished in Georgia pine; shades, screens, and gas-fixtures furnished; half block north of Garfield-blvd. (55th-st.) on Dearborn-st.; convenient to L. S. & M. S., C., R. I. & P. Ry., and State-st. cable; rent, $27.50 to $30. Agent on premises.
G. G. NEWBURY & CO., 164 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—$37.50—FLAT, SOUTH SIDE; IMmense bargain; to investigate will convince you; have steam heat, janitor service, gas and electric fixtures, gas range and log, hardwood trimmings, new decorations, marble entrance, shades, screens, etc.; everything modern; elite neighborhood; near Drexel-blvd.; Illinois Central and cable trains. H. S. HUBBELL & CO., 118 E. 43d-st.

TO RENT—DON'T FAIL TO SEE THE NEW Arlington apartment house today. Grand-blvd. and 41st-st., on "L" road. Elegant 5-room flats, gas ranges, steam-heat, hot water, janitor service, and marble entrances; only $30 and up. Call at once and save money.
GEORGE & WANNER,
149 La Salle-st., Tel. 5021.

TO RENT—IN HODGES BUILDING, N. E. COR. Indiana-av. and 22d-st., front flat, 2 rooms and alcove, $17.50; one 3-room flat, with bath, $20; one large 7-room flat, south front, very cheap; first-class elevator and janitor service. Apply at elevator, 90 22d-st., or to
LEONARD HODGES,
101 Washington-st., Room 26.

TO RENT—35TH-ST., NEAR INDIANA-AV., TWO blocks from elevated road station, elegant, modern 6 room flats, with bath and all conveniences; cheap.
T. G. DICKINSON & CO.,
Dearborn and Washington-sts.

TO RENT—2520 CALUMET-AV., 8-ROOM FLAT, second floor, east front, south side exposure, modern conveniences, janitor service; will put in thorough repair; rental only $40 per month.

TO RENT—193 32D-ST., 1ST FLAT OF 6 ROOMS and bath; very desirable; moderate rent.
CHANDLER & CO., 110 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—MAGNIFICENT APARTMENTS IN "The Clinton," 1427 Michigan-av.; plans at our office. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—4047 ELLIS-AV., 7-ROOM FLAT, STEAM heat; $40. W. B. PHISTER, 1010 Ashland Block.

TO RENT—FIRST FLOOR FLAT, 5 ROOMS FURnished. 2947 Calumet-av.; cheap.

West Side.

TO RENT—A BARGAIN IN 5 AND 6-ROOM FLATS on West Side; two blocks from street and steam cars; terms to suit. Chicago Mill and Bldg. Co., Suite 515, 19 Quincy-st.

TO RENT—CHOICE SWELL FRONT FLATS, 277 Ogden-av., one flight; light, pleasant, new, attractive. E. L. STEWART, 59 Clark-st.

TO RENT—FIVE AND SIX ROOM FLATS, JANItor service. Inquire 170 Laflin-st., 3d flat.

TO RENT—459 W. CONGRESS-ST. 7-ROOM LOWer flat; furnace; $35 per month.

North Side.

TO RENT—NORTH SIDE FLAT—
"Garibaldi," cor. Rush-st. and Walton-pl., 5 rooms, steam heat, janitor, gas ranges, refrigerators, etc.; $37.50; only one flat left.
NORMAN T. GASSETTE & CO., 110 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—180 CASS-ST., 2 APARTMENTS—8 and 9 large rooms. Will be decorated to suit tenants. Open for inspection Sundays. J. P. DWYER, owner, 68 S. State-st.

TO RENT—MAPLE-ST., BETWEEN CLARK AND Dearborn-av., new 5, 6, and 7 room steam heated flats; also corner Clark and Maple, 6-room flats no steam heat. H. HAMMOND, Agent, 41 River-st.

TO RENT—10 CHOICE 6 AND 8 ROOM FLATS; bath; large yard in my new block, cor. Clark and Belmont-av., $20 to $24; open daily.

TO RENT—637 FULLERTON-AV.—7-room apartment; heat; first-class, $50.

Hyde Park.

TO RENT—IN THE ROSALIE, CORNER 57TH-st. and Rosalie-court, choice seven-room flat with steam heat, etc.
CHANDLER & CO.,
110 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

South Side.

TO RENT—SAVE TIME AND MONEY BY GETting free directions to elegantly furnished rooms, in strictly private families; home comforts, every convenience. Call 616, 100 Washington-st.

TO RENT—1250 MICHIGAN-AV., 3D FLOOR, ELEgantly furnished rooms, new building and furniture.

TO RENT—FOR GENTLEMEN, NEWLY FURnished rooms. 1710 W. Madison-st., fronting Garfield Park.

TO RENT—PARTIES DESIRING QUARTERS FOR convention should address Accommodation Bureau, 18 Quincy-st.

TO RENT—MICHIGAN-AV., N. W. COR. 13TH, 1st flat, elegantly furnished front rooms; strangers accommodated during the convention.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS, PRIvate family. 2520 Prairie-av.

TO RENT—NEWLY FURNISHED ROOMS, 64 East Adams-st., opposite the Fair. Apply Room 2.

TO RENT—NEW, ELEGANTLY FURNISHED rooms, bath, etc. 2314 Cottage Grove-av., 2d flat.

TO RENT—BEAUTIFUL ALCOVE ROOM; ALSO smaller room; private family. 2947 Calumet-av.

North Side.

TO RENT—IN THE KENILWORTH 282 AND 284 Erie-st., near State-st., furnished rooms for gentlemen; new building and new furniture; prices moderate.

TO RENT—265 CHESTNUT-ST., FURNISHED rooms; every convenience; references exchanged; partial board.

TO RENT—400 CENTER-ST., ENTRANCE TO LINcoln Park, elegant furnished cool rooms, with bath, cheap by the month.

TO RENT—364 ONTARIO-ST.—A COOL, LARGE, well furnished room; north front; references required.

TO RENT—54 ADA-ST., FURNISHED ALCOVE and square room; permanent; only $4.

TO RENT—DINING ROOM, KITCHEN, AND BED room. Will board for rent. 78 Lincoln-av.

TO RENT—776 LARRABEE-ST.—3 LARGE FURnished rooms for light housekeeping.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—ROOMS IN BEST LOCATIONS. CALL personally. The Home Directory, 302 Tacoma.

Hyde Park.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOM; ALL conveniences; private family. 6604 Ellis-av.

TO RENT—STORES.

South Side.

FOR RENT—
4 desirable stores on State-st., between 47th and 48th-sts.; location good for any kind of business; will rent cheap to good parties. Apply on premises or 166 Dearborn-st. JACOB WEIL.

FOR RENT—STORES UNDER THE "CLINton" Apartment Building, 1423 to 1429 Michigan-av. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

FOR RENT—STORE 105 QUINCY-ST., 15X50 ft.; fine entrance from main corridor Rand-McNally Building. RAND, McNALLY & CO.

FOR RENT—FINE STORE FOR SHOES OR dry goods; 3626 Wentworth-av. P. F. McCARTHY & CO., 3841 State-st.

TO RENT—BUSINESS AND MANUFACTURING prop'ty. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle. Tel. 881

TO RENT—STORES.

North Side.

TO RENT—
287 E. KINZIE-ST.
Store, basement, and flat above.
H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

Suburban.

FOR RENT—AT EVANSTON, IN ORR'S BLOCK on Demster-st.; locality in center of city and adjoining both railroad stations; suitable for shoe, laundry, dry goods, or paint business; rental $20 per month, including basement, and flat at $15 additional if desired. Address W 128, Tribune office.

TO RENT—OFFICES, LOFTS, ETC.

Offices.

TO RENT—TWO DESIRABLE OFFICES WITH vault in Owings Building, 215 Dearborn-st. Apply to SPALDING, MITCHELL & CO., Room 603.

TO RENT—ELEGANT OFFICE SPACE, WITH or without desks. Room 780 Caxton Building, 223 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—
Part of room 216 Chamber of Commerce Building, vault, janitor service, electric light.

TO RENT—OFFICES IN 38 MODERN BUILDings. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st. Tel. 881

TO RENT—DESK ROOM, WITH DESK. 806 Tacoma Bldg.

TO RENT—129 SO. PEORIA-ST., COR. ADAMS—First flat, suitable for office; 6 rooms.

Dock Property.

TO RENT—DOCK PROPERTY—DIVISION-ST. bridge and North Branch; long or short term, month, or cargo. WARREN SPRINGER, South Canal-st.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—NEW BUILDING, 166-174 CLINTON-st.—The best manufacturing building in the West; mill construction; automatic fire sprinklers; watch service; steam heat and power; fast freight and passenger elevator; stores and floors 45x160; light on all sides; will divide to suit. WARREN SPRINGER, 207 S. Canal-st.; 'phone main 4166. Low insurance.

TO RENT—PRINTERS—TAYLOR BUILDING, 140-146 Monroe-st.; steam power and heat; 1 room, 30x50; 1 room 50x50; 2 rooms, 30x60; all well lighted; passenger and freight elevators.
WARREN SPRINGER,
207 S. Canal-st. 'Phone main 4166.

TO RENT—WOODWORKERS—4 FLOORS, 60X160; 3 floors, 50x145; 1 floor, 50x40; 1 floor, 25x40; all light on 4 sides; large freight and passenger elevators; automatic fire sprinklers; steam power and heat. WARREN SPRINGER, 207 S. Canal-st., 'Phone Main 4166.

TO RENT—IN VENETIAN BUILDING, 34 WASHington-st., large room, 50x50, on ground floor; also all or part of front basement, 56x50. Inquire of GALE & BLOCKI, 111 E. Randolph-st.

TO RENT—FOR MANUFACTURING, 2D AND 3D floors of 261 and 263 Dearborn-st., near Jackson-st., with power and heat. Inquire at Silverman's Bank, 93 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS WITH POWER, ALL SIZES We are agents for large list of factory buildings and warehouses. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—105, 107, AND 109 S. CLINTON-ST.—Will rent all or divide to suit.
MADDEN BROS., 167 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—SOME GOOD MANUFACTURING space, with or without power.
RAND, McNALLY & CO.

TO RENT—ONE-HALF RATE FOR COLLECTING your rents. Ask for references. FRED P. HOPKINS, 175 Dearborn-st., Room 48.

TO RENT—FOR WOODWORKERS, FLOORS WITH power; large or small.
H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS FOR MANUFACTURING, ALL sizes and prices. ALLEN, 103 Canal.

TO RENT—ENTIRE BUILDING, 144 AND 146 Madison-st. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY TWO REFINED young ladies, suite rooms in private family, with or without board, between 31st and 40th-sts., east of Cottage Grove-av. Address E 3, Tribune.

WANTED—TO RENT—2,000 MORE ROOMS FOR convention; call at once.
Accommodation Bureau,
18 Quincy-st., east of P. O.

WANTED—TO RENT—FURNISHED FLAT OF 3 or 4 rooms or 2 rooms for light housekeeping. Address E 26, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A GENTLEMAN AND wife want care of furnished house or flat; would pay small rent; best reference. B 30, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED flat in good location north of 22d-st. Address E 21, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A SMALL SINGLE OFfice; low rent. Address E 7, Tribune office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

1606 MICHIGAN-AV.—FURNISHED SUITE OF rooms with board; front rooms.

1716 MICHIGAN-AV.—PARLOR AND OTHER front rooms; walking distance; board optional.

1925 MICHIGAN-AV.—FURNISHED FRONT and back rooms with board, private family.

2021 INDIANA-AV.—PLEASANT FURNISHED rooms to rent, with board; transients accommodated.

2220 MICHIGAN-AV.—ELEGANTLY FURNISHed suite of rooms on parlor floor; all modern conveniences; table first-class; also single room; references required.

2226 WABASH-AV.; BOARDING, AND LARGE cool room, pleasant place for two; near Elevated Road; good boarding; moderate rates.

2906 VERNON-AV., ROOMS, WITH BOARD; east front and back parlors; pleasant place, near cable cars; moderate rates.

North Side.

243 DEARBORN-AV.—ALCOVE AND OTHER DEsirable rooms, with first-class board.

352 LA SALLE-AV.—CONNECTING FRONT and back rooms, second floor, with board.

403 SUPERIOR-ST.—ELEGANT APARTMENTS with private bath; superior table; refined family. References.

BOARDING—AND LARGE LIGHT FRONT ROOM; newly furnished, suitable for two young men; modern conveniences, two blocks from Lincoln Park. Address K F 8, Tribune office.

West Side.

155 S. WOOD-ST., OR 219 WEST ADAMS-ST.—Families now boarding should see the comfort and economy in our rooms to rent by the week, completely furnished for housekeeping. Travelers can come from the train and be made comfortable.

440 WASHINGTON-BLVD.—FRONT ROOMS, double and single; excellent location; superior table.

477 WASHINGTON-BLVD., NEAR UNION PARK—Pleasant south-front double room, also single room; select, homelike; superior table.

Hotels.

CENTRAL HOUSE, 250 STATE ST., NEAR PALMer House—Cozy, pleasant rooms, $2 a week, 50c a day; with board, $5 per week, $1 a day.

HOTEL WILLARD, 18TH-ST. AND WABASH-AV., a new and handsomely furnished hotel; strictly firstclass; special rates to desirable permanent guests.

PARTIES DESIRING QUARTERS FOR CONVENtion should address Accommodation Bureau, 18 Quincy-st.

THE HOFFMAN—2430 PRAIRIE-AV.—NEW; magnificently furnished; beautiful lawns; most homelike family hotel in the city.

WINDSOR E. HOTEL DEARBORN-ST. PARTIES coming to Chicago cannot do better than stop at the old, long-tried Windsor E. Hotel. The house is clean and patronized by none but respectable parties. Rates, 75c to $1.50 per day. S. GREGSTEN, Prop.

WOOD'S HOTEL (EUROPEAN), WABASH-AV. and Van Buren-st., Auditorium Block—Elegant rooms; steam heat; elevator; baths; all new and modern; rates, day, 75c up; week, $4 up.

Miscellaneous.

CONSULT THE "HOME" DIRECTORY, 302 TAcoma; free to boarders; select places.

"FREE DIRECTORY," FOR BOARDERS. BEST houses everywhere. 167 Dearborn-st. R. 516.

Suburban.

WE CAN ACCOMMODATE THREE GENTS AND their wives for the summer, we have a beautiful place one block of lake; good table board; large, airy rooms. Address Box 990, South Evanston.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—AND TWO FURNISHED ROOMS CONnecting or adjoining—For gentleman and daughter in strictly private cultured family (religious preferred), south of 22d-st. and east of Wabash-av.; no flats; no boarders; home features desired. Satisfactory references given and received. Those who cannot comply with conditions named need not reply. Address, stating terms and particulars, E 51, Tribune office.

BOARD—BY A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE—A quiet home with an unmarried lady on North Side; house must have cool location, large rooms with modern conveniences, and must not be on a thoroughfare where there is night traffic; references given and required; liberal pay. Address E 9, Tribune office.

BOARD—GET A LIST OF US BEFORE YOU LOcate; no charges. WM. REED & CO. Tacoma Bldg.

MEDICAL AND HOSPITALS.

ALL DISEASES OF MEN A SPECIALTY; MODerate charges; consultation free. Address or call DR. J. F. RENNERT, 113 Madison-st., Chicago, Ill.

CHICAGO MEDICAL AND SURGICAL INSTItute, Wabash-av., corner Van Buren-st. All chronic, surgical, and eye diseases a specialty; all organic, nervous weaknesses of men cured; a regular faculty of eminent specialists. Consultation and 160-page book free; mail, 10c.

MRS. DR. SCHAWARZ'S PRIVATE HOSPITAL for all female diseases; separate rooms for ladies before and during confinement; have enlarged and arranged my home to suit rich and poor; all business strictly confidential. 279 W. Adams-st.

LEGAL NOTICES AND PROPOSALS

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDers of the American Honduras Company will be held at the office of that company, 215 Dearborn-st., June 21, 1892.
E. W. PERRY, President.
D. L. PERRY, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDers of the Honduras Company will be held at the office of that company, 215 Dearborn-st., June 20th, 1892.
E. W. PERRY, President.
H. R. PERRY, Assistant Secretary.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—A DIGESTER, A STILL, ALL COPper, and complete. Apply J. EDWARD CRUSEL, New Orleans, La.

FOR SALE—LUMBER WAGONS, PILE DRIVERS, forges, shovels, picks, pulleys, tools, etc.; in good condition. GEORGE F. COOK, 110 South Water-st.

CLOTHING.

A. S., 502 N. WELLS-ST.—SOME PEOPLE ADvertise: do not dispose of your cast-off clothing until I have my cash price set; every one pays the cash, but A. S. pays the biggest and the most.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A CHANCE THAT COMES BUT ONCE IN A lifetime.
An old mine and mill man having just returned from the new mining district in Eastern Washington where he has thoroughly tested the ore from one of the greatest free milling gold quartz ledges that is today in the United States. Ledge is from 40 to 60 feet in width and crops out the entire length of claim fifteen hundred feet from mill; runs made on this property by me show that the entire thing will run from $8 to $20 under the stamps and is absolutely free milling; I will give the right party a small interest in this great property to put up a 10 stamp mill; remember I guarantee this to be exactly as represented; should prefer to deal with mining men; to any one who means business and will go with me to see this property I will pay their expenses out and back if they do not find it just as represented. Call on me for the next 5 days at Room 97 Calumet Building, Chicago, Ill., from 11 a. m. to 2 p. m.

A FLINT BOTTLE WORKS, EMPLOYING FROM 125 to 250 hands, would remove to a good western town having natural gas and good railroad facilities, provided sufficient inducements were offered. Address Box 1,391, Pittsburg, Pa.

A CHOICE BUSINESS LOT ON A MACADAMIZED street at Chicago Heights; will make you a fortune. Chicago Heights Land Association, 820 and 821 Chamber of Commerce, Chicago.

ANY MAN WHO WISHES TO GO INTO FIRST-class restaurant business can learn of best chance in Chicago. The Dearborn Company, Room 302 Stock Exchange, 167 Dearborn-st.

CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS—ONE THOUsand houses can be sold at Chicago Heights as soon as erected and the builders can double their money.
Liberal inducements made to capitalists and builders.
For full particulars see the
Chicago Heights Land Association,
820 and 821 Chamber of Commerce, Chicago.

FOR SALE—LEASE AND FURNITURE OF ONE of the finest 30-room private family hotels on the South Side, Michigan-av., south of 22d-st.; place always full and paying well; will stand thorough investigation. For price and terms apply to W. G. PHYALL, 187 La Salle, R. 78.

FOR SALE—½ INTEREST IN A WELL-ORGANized real estate and banking business, paying $30,000 yearly net profit. This is a gilt edge investment. Reason for selling, ill-health. $75,000 required. Do not investigate until you mean business. Address K D 7, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS BUSINESS COLLEGE in Western city; annual enrollment over 200; only cash purchasers need apply; if not sold at once offer withdrawn. L. B. THACKERAY, care "Business Education," Moline, Ill.

FOR SALE—GOLD, SILVER, AND COPPER MINing properties, developed, and undeveloped; also city property that will return 20 per cent on investment. Montana Mining, Loan, and Investment Co., Butte, Mont.

FOR SALE—HALF INTEREST IN ONE OF THE best corner saloons in business district; 5-year lease; place newly fitted up; $3,500. Address E 42, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—MILLINERY BUSINESS HAVING a splendid trade; cause of selling, sickness. Address MISS BELLE WILLIAMS, 274 E. Third-st., Salt Lake City, Utah.

FOR SALE—THE BEST OLD ESTABLISHED grocery and market on the South Side doing big business; must sell on account of ill health. B. F. MICHAEL, 227 and 229 31st-st., cor. Indiana-av.

FOR SALE—BEST CIGAR STORE IN TOWN for amount required, $2,500; no bonus. C. E. RYDER, 304 Tacoma Bldg.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS RESTAURANT; CENtrally located; bargain. G. MACKAY, 408 Court-House.

HOTEL FOR SALE—50 ROOMS DOWN TOWN doing large business; long lease. See this. The Dearborn Company, 167 Dearborn-st., Room 302.

IF YOU WISH TO INVEST IN GOOD SAMPLE room, furnished house, flat, restaurant, lunch counter or any safe business see GOLSEN & CO., Tacoma Building. Established 10 years.

PARTY HAVING $5,000 CASH CAN SECURE half interest in business having a guaranteed net income of $6,000 yearly; party must be strictly temperate and good worker; married man preferred. Address E 23, Tribune office.

RESTAURANT AND 16 FURNISHED ROOMS, rail for $600. The Dearborn Company, 167 Dearborn-st., Room 302.

STOCK FARM FOR SALE OR RENT—OWING TO death of partner, will sell or rent at a bargain one of the best stock farms in Nebraska, suitable for cattle, sheep, or horses. Can give title to 3,680 acres of land, 700 acres in cultivation. Crops now in, balance divided up in pastures with abundant water; feed yards and sheds for 500 cattle; good houses, stables, grain cribs, bins, and scales; house and yards supplied with water from reservoir. Situated on Wood River Valley, the best farming district in Nebraska; land increasing in value; railroad runs through property, another one surveyed; close to schools, and churches. Address DATERS & CO., Eddyville, Neb.

SAMPLE ROOM FOR SALE AT YOUR OWN price, and easy terms at that; fixtures elegant; splendid location on South Side; long lease; come and see it. The Dearborn Company, 167 Dearborn-st., Room 302.

WANTED—MAN WITH MONEY, $2,000 TO $4,000, to purchase a patent for this State; I will convince any man that $20,000 to $30,000 can be made out of Chicago alone in the next two years; don't answer this unless you have the money and mean business. Address B 115, Tribune office.

WANTED—EXCLUSIVE RIGHTS FOR CANADA for specialties, novelties, etc., not previously pushed there. A reliable pushing man with first-class references will negotiate with parties owning such. Address E 43, Tribune office.

WANTED—MAN—AN ENERGETIC MAN WITH $500 cash capital to take a valuable agency in this city; business pleasant and profitable with no competition; a splendid chance for the right man. Call at Room 143 Clifton House.

WANTED—SOBER MAN TO MANAGE MANUfacturing business in New York; must take $1,000 interest; will guarantee $10 per day. Address E 64, Tribune office.

WANTED—GOOD RETAIL GROCERY STORE; give price and location. Address E 48, Tribune.

$1,000 WILL BUY CHOICE STOCK OF GROceries, horse, wagon, and fixtures worth $1,500; on account of leaving the city. Apply to JOHNSON, 3 State-st.

$2,000 WILL SECURE INTEREST IN LEGITimate business; enormous profits; money secured. Investigate. Address K F 7, Tribune.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A GENTLEMAN HAVING MET WITH A SAD misfortune will sell his fast and handsome high Kentucky bred trotting and family horse; he is 6 years old, weighs 1,000 pounds, sound, and can trot in 2:35; perfectly safe for ladies to ride or drive; is not afraid of cars or anything else; I hold his full pedigree; also a nice gentle pony, fine village cart, russet harness, a ladies' phaeton and harness. For all particulars apply at residence, 352 33d-st., between Wabash and State-st.

CAN BE BOUGHT AT A BARGAIN, MY pacing mare Sallie C.; has paced in 2:35 and can pace as fast now; has been driven by a lady for the past nine months, and is fearless of all city objects, and we drive her without blinds; she can be well tested and tried before purchasing; a lady's phaeton and harness; also a light, no top, speeding buggy. Apply at private barn, 295 East Erie-st., from 9 a. m. until 5 p. m.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME COUPE OR family horse; he is chestnut sorrel, 5 years old, weighs 1,200 pounds, very stylish and attractive, perfectly city broken; is the property of a private family, and sold only as he is too large for our present use. Apply at barn, rear of residence, 2259 Calumet-av.

TEAM MATCHED
Mares, city broke, 7 and 8 years old, cost $500, will sell for $225; two extension top carriages; two double light harness; one Columbia coach, carries 25 passengers. 1118 Chamber Commerce Bldg., Phone 3727 main.

FOR SALE—
Horse, buggy, and harness, very cheap.
Inquire Calumet Livery,
Cor. Calumet-av. and 26th-st.

FOR SALE—A STYLISH YOUNG SADDLE mare; spirited but very kind and well trained. Pedigree of dam and sire furnished purchaser. Foaled June 20, 1887. Price $500. ROBT. S. INGALLS, Oak Park, or 1217 Chamber of Com.

FOR SALE—SMALL SHETLAND PET PONY; young and sound, 40 inches high, perfectly broken for children; also fine cart and harness, boy's saddle; good reasons for selling. Private barn, 24 East 23d-st., near S. Park-av.

FOR SALE—A GOOD GENERAL BUSINESS and family horse, 6 years old; weighs 1,150 pounds; thoroughly broken; sold at a very low figure. Apply my store, 3301 State-st.

FOR SALE — CAR LOAD KENTUCKY saddle and road horses; matched pairs.
CROSSMAN'S LIVERY,
416 W. Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—KENTUCKY SADDLE HORSES—H. G. BUCKNER of Lexington, Ky., is at Arms' place, 2129 Indiana-av., with a fine lot of saddlers; if you want to buy a good one call and see him.

AUCTION OF HORSES AND BUGGIES Tuesdays and Fridays 261 W. 12th-st. at 10; new buggies sold at 12; come if you want to buy or sell.

FOR SALE — ROAN CARRIAGE TEAM; black points; 5 years old. Room 715, 218 La Salle-st.

HORSES PASTURED—RUNNING WATER; shade; stabled in bad weather; $1.25 week; called for, returned free. RHODES, 230 Lake-av.

FOR SALE—A SLIGHTLY USED FAMILY extension top surrey, with all improvements; can be bought at a bargain; also set of harness. Private barn, northeast corner of 13th and Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—FOR WANT OF USE—A NEARly new leather top Spar buggy and harness. Barn No. 6 East 13th-st.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME LADY'S PHAEton, but little used; also a set of harness. Private barn rear of 1261 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME DRAY IN natural wood, to carry two or four persons; only used a few times; will be sold at a bargain; or will exchange it for a spider phaeton. Can be seen at 151 North State-st.

HARNESS AND HORSE GOODS.

YOU CAN SAVE 25 TO 40 PER CENT BY BUYING Coach, Driving, Track, Express, or Farm Harness, Lap Robes, Blankets, Fly Nets, Saddles, Whips, and other carriage and barn supplies of us. We make a specialty of this line of goods. All West Side cable cars pass our factory and salesrooms. Orders promptly executed. Obliging salesmen. Satisfaction guaranteed.
COLUMBIA HARNESS CO.,
Phone, Main, 2,985. 59 and 61 W. Washington-st.

ROOFING.

WE CAN REPAIR YOUR OLD GRAVEL ROOFS promptly; we will tell you cost of repairs free
Ford Roofing Co., 155 Washington st.

BUSINESS CARDS.

A. GOODRICH, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, 124 DEARborn-st., Chicago; advice free; 27 years' experience; business quietly transacted.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

MME. LAMONT GIVES NAMES IN FULL ADvice in family, love, and business affairs; charms a specialty; ladies and gents. 226 N. Clark-st.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

LYON & HEALY—SPECIAL!

DURING THIS MONTH WE OFFER FOR CASH OR ON EASY PAYMENTS AN IMPOSING ARRAY OF NEARLY NEW UPRIGHT PIANOS AT

—FAR BELOW USUAL VALUES—

The widest choice is afforded, as these few sample values will attest:

Emerson	$200	New England	$130
Kimball	125	Gabler	210
Bauer	175	Behning	250
Decker Bros.	325	Pease	200
Knabe, very fine	450	Kroeger	275
Steinway	425	Steck	300
Kranich & Bach	275	Knabe, oak	375
Fischer	250	Wisner	250
Brown & Simpson	250	Washburn	225

Many of the above show no trace of use, and all have been thoroughly overhauled in our own repair shops.

In Grand and Square pianos we offer almost an unlimited choice, ranging in price for a good serviceable Grand from $200 upward; and for a durable practice Square piano from $50 upward.

OUR STOCK OF NEW PIANOS.

We are the authorized representatives of America's peerless piano—the Knabe—and of the famous Fischer piano, of which 92,000 have been sold. Beside these instruments we present six other makes which we believe to be unequaled at their respective prices.

OUR SEVEN SEPARATE SALESROOMS

Are all up one floor, and every opportunity is afforded prospective purchasers for intelligent comparison. Our facilities are so ample that the public may feel perfectly free to make visits of inspection.

OUT-OF-TOWN PURCHASERS.

Selection may safely be left to us. If a piano is not entirely satisfactory we agree to pay the total freight.

TERMS: CASH, OR EASY MONTHLY PAYMENTS.

New pianos to rent. Old pianos taken in exchange. Tuning and moving.

LYON & HEALY, State and Monroe sts.
Note—Our factories (opposite Union Park) produce 100,000 musical instruments annually.

LYON, POTTER & CO.,
LYON, POTTER & CO.,
174 and 176 Wabash-av.
174 and 176 Wabash-av.

PIANOS. PIANOS.
PIANOS. PIANOS. PIANOS
PIANOS. PIANOS.

Nearly 500 Pianos in stock, in all styles, and every variety of natural wood cases of the following makes.

STEINWAY & SONS,
STEINWAY & SONS, PIANOS.
STEINWAY & SONS,
PIANOS. THE A. B. CHASE.
THE A. B. CHASE.
THE A. B. CHASE.
VOSE & SONS,
VOSE & SONS, PIANOS.
VOSE & SONS.
PIANOS. C. KURTZMANN & CO.
C. KURTZMANN & CO.
C. KURTZMANN & CO.

The above assortment is unparalleled, and in our many display parlors and warerooms may be found elegant instruments,
MUSICAL IN TONE,
ARTISTIC IN DESIGN, and of
MATCHLESS DURABILITY.

At prices to suit all buyers, for cash or time payments.
A superior line of Pianos to rent.
Also in our
BARGAIN DEPARTMENT
May be found 100 pianos, which are to be sold
REGARDLESS of VALUE.
Comprising Uprights, Grands, and Squares of leading makers. Many of these pianos are new, others nearly so. An unusual opportunity to secure a piano at a
REMARKABLY LOW PRICE.
Correspondence and inspection invited.

LYON, POTTER & CO.,
LYON, POTTER & CO.,
174 and 176 Wabash-av.
174 and 176 Wabash-av.

$150 EACH—

25 UPRIGHT PIANOS.

Good as new.
Various makes.
$150 each.
Easy payments to suit.

ADAM SCHAAF,
276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.

SALESROOMS OPEN EVENINGS.

IF YOU WISH TO ECONOMIZE IN THE PURCHASE OF A PIANO, but want a good instrument, one that will last, that is first-class in
TONE, ACTION, AND CASE,
then BUY DIRECT FROM THE MANUFACTURER and save intermediate profits and expenses.

THE NEW SCALE KIMBALL PIANO
is manufactured in Chicago, and is
UNSURPASSED IN TONE,
ELASTICITY IN ACTION,
ELEGANCE OF CASE,
and DURABILITY.

We are also representatives for the well-known HALLET & DAVIS and EMERSON PIANOS.
We sell for cash or on monthly payments and on the ONE PRICE SYSTEM.
LOWEST PRICES. EASY TERMS.

PIANO REPAIRING AND POLISHING.

With our three large factories we have exceptional facilities for this work and guarantee satisfaction.
ESTIMATE OF COST FREE OF CHARGE.

W. W. KIMBALL CO., Wabash-av., near Jackson-st.

$3 MONTHLY UNTIL PAID BUYS A NEW upright piano, fully warranted; price, $167, $175, $200, and $225.
French walnut, mahogany, rosewood, and oak cases.

OPEN EVENINGS.

ADAM SCHAAF,
276 W. Madison-st., corner Morgan.

ESTABLISHED 1857.
JULIUS BAUER & CO.,
Manufacturers of the famous
BAUER PIANOS.

All the popular styles in French walnut, antique oak, rosewood, etc., now in stock.
MANUFACTURERS' PRICES. TERMS TO SUIT.
Exceptional bargains in second-hand pianos.
226 and 228 Wabash-av., near Jackson-st.

ADAM SCHAAF. MANUFACTURER OF
ADAM SCHAAF. HIGH
ADAM SCHAAF. GRADE PIANOS.
ADAM SCHAAF.
ADAM SCHAAF. Low Prices and Easy Terms.
ADAM SCHAAF.
ADAM SCHAAF. PIANOS TO RENT.
ADAM SCHAAF.

276 W. MADISON-ST., COR. MORGAN.

FIRE— FIRE. FIRE. FIRE—
Fire sale of pianos, organs, violins, guitars, mandolins, and brass instruments. These goods are just slightly damaged by fire in our store Wednesday afternoon, but the insurance companies don't want them, and we offer them at unheard of prices. Pianos, $200 and upwards; organs, $30 and upwards. Monthly installments.
Chicago Music Co., 195 and 197 Wabash-av.

SECOND-HAND PIANOS, SQUARES, and Uprights, $50 to $250.
For sale at
CHICKERING-CHASE BROS. CO.,
219-221 Wabash-av.

ESTEY & CAMP, STATE & JACKSON-STS., THE LEADING PIANO & ORGAN HOUSE, where you can get
GUARANTEED GOOD PIANOS AND ORGANS at RIGHT PRICES on EASY TERMS.

Second-hand pianos more or less used at bargain prices.
Instruments for rent with privilege of purchasing.
Tuning, repairing, etc.

A GENERAL LINE OF PIANOS, new and second-hand, on easy monthly or quarterly payments, at
CHICKERING-CHASE BROS. CO.,
219-221 Wabash-av.

$135 BUYS FISCHER UPRIGHT PIANO; $190 buys a Sterling Upright piano. The greatest bargains in the city. STEGER & CO., 235 Wabash-av., cor. Jackson-st.

BRADBURY PIANOS
Are now to be found in the elegant new warerooms at 255 and 257 Wabash-av. A magnificent stock of BRADBURY and HENNING pianos have just reached this city; call and examine the new designs in oak, mahogany, and walnut; new pianos to rent or exchange.

CHICKERING PIANOS
Established 70 years.
New styles of Grands and Uprights for sale only at
CHICKERING-CHASE BROS. CO.,
219-221 Wabash-av.

ALBRECHT & BLASIUS AND SCHAFF Bros.' pianos; all styles.
Lyon & Healy upright, $150; Brown & Simpson upright, $175; 1 Harrington upright grand, $225; 1 Steck upright, new. HORACE BRANCH, 208 State-st.

SQUARE PIANOS—STEINWAY, CHICKERing, Decker Bro's., Hazeltons, and Vose & Sons. Prices, $50, $75, $100 each.
ADAM SCHAAF,
276 West Madison-st., cor. Morgan.

TWO HALLET & DAVIS UPRIGHT PIanos, $155 and $175; payments to suit.
STEGER & CO., 235 Wabash-av., cor. Jackson-st.

WISSNER PIANOS.
At medium prices. For sale only at
CHICKERING-CHASE BROS. CO.,
219-221 Wabash-av.

PIANOS AND ORGANS SLIGHTLY marred in moving will be sold regardless of cost. The Thompson Music Co., 367 Wabash-av.

CHASE BROS. PIANOS.
Remarkable for purity of tone.
For sale only at
CHICKERING-CHASE BROS. CO.,
219-221 Wabash-av.

SOHMER PIANOS, STEGER PIANOS, STERling pianos, in all kinds of fancy woods; old pianos taken in exchange. STEGER & CO., 235 Wabash-av., cor. Jackson-st.

WANTED—A SECOND-HAND STEINWAY, Knabe, or Chickering upright piano in exchange for vacant lot, clear. Address X 138, Tribune office.

$200 PIANOS TO RENT—$3, $4, AND $5 per month; one year's rent allowed if purchased.
ADAM SCHAAF,
276 West Madison-st., cor. Morgan.

ON SALE THIS WEEK AND FOR CASH only—One Chickering Upright piano, latest style, $235; worth $450.
STEGER & CO.,
235 Wabash-av., cor. Jackson.

BICYCLES AND TRICYCLES.

BICYCLES, BICYCLES, BICYCLES; HIGHest grade, $150; some shop-worn wheels very, very cheap; call and convince yourself. THOMAS KANE & CO., 139 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN—1892 CUSHIONED Victor bicycle. Address E 71, Tribune office.

"SWIFT" CYCLES, OLDEST, LARGEST, AND best makers on earth. 296 Wabash-av.

BOOKS BOUGHT AND SOLD.

HIGHEST CASH PRICE PAID FOR BOOKS, LIbraries, cyclopedias and magazines. SIZER & KIMBALL'S, 189 State-st., Palmer House.

STORAGE.

A NEW STORAGE WAREHOUSE—
"THE LINCOLN."
1621 to 1633 Michigan-av.,
near all railroad depots and in the residence district.
STORAGE DEPARTMENT—Separate, solid partitioned dust-proof rooms; separate lock and key; trunks and small packages, 25c per month each.
PACKING and SHIPPING DEPARTMENT—Includes china, bric-a-brac, mirrors, pictures, pianos, and all kinds of furniture.
CARPET DEPARTMENT—Cleaning and relaying.
FURS, RUGS, and DRAPERY DEPARTMENT—Upon valuation, 2½ per cent per season; includes STORAGE and GUARANTEE against moth and fire.
VAN and REMOVAL DEPARTMENT by ENCLOSED PADDED VANS
Upholstered inside; every appurtenance for the safe, efficient, and prompt removal of furniture, mirrors, pianos, and bric-a-brac.
THIS IS THE BEST SERVICE THAT CAN BE OFFERED.
INSURANCES.
All goods stored with us may be insured at your own valuation, as our warehouses are connected by electrical attachments with burglar alarms, telephone, fire, and police wires at the district stations; all employes are under bonds; watchmen on duty day and night.
ADVANCES ARRANGED for on CONSIGNMENTS.
THE LINCOLN WAREHOUSE AND VAN CO.,
1621 to 1633 Michigan-av.
Telephone, "South" 478.
Estimates free.

AMERICAN STORAGE COMPANY'S NEW FIRE proof warehouse—Storage for household goods and merchandise; lightest and cleanest in the city; call and see this warehouse before storing elsewhere. 71 and 73 West Monroe-st. Tel. 1273.

BENNETT STORAGE COMPANY — 177 WEST Adams-st., near Halsted-st.; new warehouse for storage of furniture, pianos, bicycles, and trunks; money advanced; telephone, 4996.

CHICAGO STORAGE WAREHOUSE, 99 E. VAN Buren-st., near Clark; have all the facilities for storing furniture, mdse., office fixtures, pianos, etc.; central for the sale of specialties; private rooms; experienced men for moving; lowest rates. Tel. 801.
SNOW & GOODNOW, Props.

FIDELITY STORAGE WAREHOUSE—LIGHT, dry, and well ventilated; six-story building exclusively used for storage of furniture; storage taken very low; 15 years under one management; private compartments. 79, 81, 83 Van Buren-st. Expressing.

ORIENTAL STORAGE WAREHOUSE, 399 TO 405 W. Madison-st.; centrally located and convenient to principal freight depots; for storage of furniture and merchandise; if desired, separate compartments at moderate rates; packing, moving, and shipping a specialty; advances made; inspection invited. Telephone 4026. The E. Jennings Co., Proprietors.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE AND PIANOS—Largest, oldest, and safest in the city. Moving and packing furniture a speciality.
West Side—156, 158, and 160 W. Monroe-st. Tel. 4579
South Side—350 and 352 Wabash-av. Tel. 1543.
GEORGE PARRY.

STORAGE, FURNITURE, ETC.; LOWER RATES than any other warehouse; safe and clean; money advanced. 43 Dearborn-av., Tel. main 1593.

STORE AND OFFICE FIXTURES.

DESKS — SPECIAL BARGAINS IN OFFICE desks, chairs, and showcases. Office partitions of all kinds carried in stock. Large desk blotters given away. McARTHUR & COLE, 86 Lake-st.

GAS FIXTURES AT FACTORY PRICES; LATest designs and lowest prices. H. S. HOLDEN, 67 and 69 So. Canal-st., near Madison.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION FOR THE honorary scholarship of Cook County for the State University at Champaign will be held in the office of the County Superintendent, Room 320 Court House, on Wednesday and Thursday, June 15 and 16, beginning at 9 a. m.
O. T. BRIGHT,
Co. Supt. Schools.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION—
Notice is hereby given that the copartnership heretofore existing in the City of Chicago between Chas. F. Listman and W. L. Hixon under the copartnership name of C. F. Listman & Co. is hereby dissolved by mutual consent. Chas. F. Listman will continue in the business under the firm name of C. F. Listman & Co., and will collect all accounts and pay all liabilities of said firm.
W. L. HIXON,
C. F. LISTMAN.

WANTED—THE CARE OF A FURNISHED house during the summer months by married couple; South Side preferred; good city references. Address B 163, Tribune office.

STEAMSHIP LINES.

Ocean Navigation.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD S. S. CO.

SHORT ROUTE TO LONDON.

FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS TO NEW YORK SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.
I. cabin, $100 to $150, II. cabin, $50 and $60; steerage low rates. Steamers sail from foot of 2d-st., Hoboken.

Lahn	Tues.	June 11	Havel	Tues.	June 28
Elbe	Sat.	June 14	Saale	Sat.	July 2
Spree	Tues.	June 14	Lahn	Tues.	July 5
Aller	Sat.	June 18	Elbe	Sat.	July 9
Trave	Tues.	June 21	Spree	Tues.	July 12
Ems	Sat.	June 25			

MEDITERRANEAN LINE.
EXPRESS PASSENGER STEAMER SERVICE.
New York and Genoa less than Eleven Days.

Werra, Sat., June 18, 10 a.m.	Werra, Sat., Aug. 27, 10 a.m.
Fulda, Sat., July 2, 10 a.m.	Fulda, Sat., Sept. 10, 10 a.m.
Werra, Sat., July 23, 10 a.m.	Werra, Sat., Oct. 1, 10 a.m.
Fulda, Sat., Aug. 6, 10 a.m.	Fulda, Sat., Oct. 15, 2 p.m.

Passage, $100, $125, or $150 a berth, first cabin.
Passengers for the Italian Lakes, Switzerland, and the Tyrol will find this route the most direct, easiest and most comfortable. Switzerland can be reached in six hours from Genoa.
H. CLAUSSENIUS & CO.,
General Western Agents, 80 Fifth-av., Chicago.

ROYAL NETHERLANDS AND U. S. MAIL LINE—For France and Germany.
Sailing every Saturday and alternate Wednesday from New York for Rotterdam or Amsterdam, via Boulogne-sur-Mer.
Summer rates: First cabin, $55 to $70; excursion, $100 to $130; second cabin, $41; excursion, $73.80.
Sailings every other Saturday from Baltimore to Rotterdam or Amsterdam.
First cabin, $42; excursion, $80.
Cheap London tickets for sale on this side only.
Steerage at very low rates.
GENERAL WESTERN PASSENGER AGENCY,
86 La Salle-st., Chicago, Ill.

ALLAN LINE—ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS
MONTREAL and QUEBEC
TO DERRY and LIVERPOOL.
Cabin $45 to $80, according to location.
Intermediate and steerage at low rate.
No cattle carried.
STATE LINE SERVICE
of Allan Line Steamships fortnightly between NEW YORK and GLASGOW.
June 16.........State of California.........2 p.m.
Cabin $40 and upwards, Second Cabin $30, Steerage $19. Apply to ALLAN & CO., 112 La Salle-st.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE
FRENCH LINE.
NEW YORK AND HAVRE-PARIS IN ONE WEEK.
Entire Fleet of Large Express Steamers. No crossing of channel. No Transfer of Baggage.
Apply early for good accommodations.
MAURICE W. KOZMINSKI,
General Western Agent, 166 Randolph-st., Chicago.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN PACKET CO.
Express service to Southampton (London) and Hamburg. Magnificent new twin-screw steamers of 13—16,000 h. p. This line holds the record for fastest time to London and the Continent. Spring sailings:

Normannia	June 16	Columbia	July 21
Columbia	June 23	Fuerst Bismarck	July 28
Fuerst Bismarck	June 30	Augusta Victoria	Aug. 4
Augusta Victoria	July 7	Normannia	Aug. 11
Normannia	July 14	Columbia	Aug. 18

Hamburg-American Packet Co. Gen. Passage Offices: 37 Broadway, New York. 125 La Salle-st., Chicago.

INMAN LINE—
NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL.
CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
Largest, Fastest, and Most Magnificent Steamers in the World.
FRANCIS C. BROWN, Western Gen. Pass. Agent.
32 South Clark-st., Chicago, Ill.

Lake Navigation.

FOR ST. JOSEPH AND BENTON HARBOR—Connecting with Vandalia Line for South Bend, Logansport, Terre Haute, Indianapolis, and all intermediate points; with C. & W. M. Ry. for Grand Rapids, Detroit, and all Northern Michigan resorts.
The elegant passenger steamers
"SOO CITY" and "OSSIFRAGE"
Leave Chicago daily at 9:30 a. m. and 10 p. m. and extra trip Saturdays and Sundays at 1:30 p. m.
Offices and Docks, RUSH-ST. BRIDGE (North Side)

GOODRICH STEAMERS—DAILY FOR RACINE, Milwaukee, Sheboygan, Manitowoc, Ludington, and Manistee at *7 p. m.
Every day for Grand Haven, Muskegon, Grand Rapids, etc., at 7:30 p. m.
For Kewaunee, Sturgeon Bay, Menominee, Escanaba, and bay ports Monday, Wed., and Fri., 7 p. m.
For Green Bay, Marinette, Escanaba, Manistique, and way ports, Tues. and Frid. at 7 p. m.
*Sunday ex. Office and Docks foot Michigan-av.

GRAHAM AND MORTON LINE STEAMERS FOR St. Joseph and Benton Harbor—connections for Grand Rapids, Detroit, all Northern Michigan resorts, Niles, Kalamazoo, Elkhart, all Southern points, leave daily 9:30 a. m., 11:30 p. m., Saturday 2 p. m., Sunday 10 a. m. Dock and office foot of Wabash-av.
J. H. GRAHAM, President.

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

WESTERN.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL R. R.—DEPOTS, LAKE, 22D, and 39th-sts. Ticket offices, 194 Clark-st. Trains for the West must be taken at depot foot of Lake-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Chicago & N. Orleans Limited.	‡ 2:00 pm	‡ 4:45 pm
Chicago and Memphis	‡ 2:00 pm	‡ 4:45 pm
St. Louis Diamond Special	‡ 9:00 pm	‡ 7:00 am
New Orleans Fast Mail	‡ 2:50 am	‡12:20 am
St. Louis and Texas Express	‡ 8:35 am	‡ 7:20 pm
New Orleans & Memphis Exp.	‡ 8:00 pm	‡ 7:20 am
Kankakee & Bloomington Pass.	* 4:05 pm	* 4:45 pm
Springfield Express	‡ 9:00 pm	‡ 7:00 am
Rockford, Dubuque, Sioux City & Sioux Falls Fast Line	‡ 1:30 pm	‡ 1:05 pm
Rockf'd, Dubuque, Sioux City	a11:35 pm	e 6:30 am
Rockford Passenger	* 3:30 pm	§10:26 am
Rockford & Freeport Pass	* 5:01 pm	*10:30 am
Rockford & Freeport Express	* 8:30 am	
Dubuque & Rockford Express		* 7:25 pm

aOn Saturday night runs to Dubuque only. eDaily except Sunday, Sioux City to Dubuque; daily from Dubuque to Chicago. ‡Daily. *Daily except Sunday

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RY.—City ticket office, 207 Clark-st.

Trains.	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Paul and Minneapolis	b 8:30 am	a 6:45 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	a 6:00 pm	b 9:30 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	a11:00 pm	b10:00 pm
Omaha, Sioux City	a 6:00 pm	a 9:45 am
Omaha, Sioux City, Denver	a10:30 pm	a 7:15 am
Marquette and Nor. Michigan	a 8:00 pm	a 7:00 am

Milwaukee, leave a8:30 am, b 11:30 am, b 3:00 pm, a 6:00 pm, a 8:00 p m, a 11:00 p m; arrive a 7:00 am, a 9:30 am, b 11:30 a m, b 1:00 pm, b 4:00 pm, a 6:30 pm, b 10:00 pm, s 1:45 pm.
a Daily. b Except Sunday. s Sunday only

CHICAGO, ST. PAUL AND KANSAS CITY RY.—Trains leave Grand Central Station, cor. 5th-av. and Harrison-st., 6:00 pm. daily; 8:30 am. ex. Sun.; arrive 9:00 am. daily; 9:45 pm. ex. Sunday.

WESTERN. Continued.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN.—TICKET Offices, 206 and 208 Clark street, Oakley Avenue Station, and at Depot, corner Wells and Kinzie-sts.

	Leave	Arrive
Council Bluffs, Omaha, Denver, Lincoln, Sioux City, Des Moines, California, and Oregon points	*12:05 pm ‡ 6:00 pm §10:30 pm ‡10:40 pm	* 9:15 pm ‡ 8:15 am ‡ 9:30 am ‡ 7:00 am
Deadwood, Bk. Hills, and Wyo.	‡ 6:00 pm	‡ 8:15 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	* 8:15 am	‡ 8:00 am
St. Paul, Minneapolis, Eau Claire, and Duluth	‡ 6:00 pm §11:15 pm	‡ 9:30 am ‡ 9:35 pm
Northwestern Iowa & Dakota	‡ 6:00 pm	‡ 8:15 am
La Crosse, Winona, Madison, and Janesville	* 8:15 am §11:15 pm	* 8:00 am ‡ 9:35 pm
Milwaukee and Racine	‡ 8:30 am *11:30 am ‡ 3:00 pm ‡ 7:30 pm §10:30 pm	§ 6:45 pm §11:30 am * 4:00 pm ‡ 9:45 pm ‡ 7:00 am
Milwaukee, Waukesha and Madison	* 7:00 am * 8:30 am * 3:00 pm § 5:00 pm	* 1:35 pm §10:00 am * 6:45 pm
Fond du Lac, Oshk'h, Neenah, Green Bay & Menominee	*11:30 am §10:30 pm	* 6:45 pm ‡ 7:00 am
Oshkosh, Appleton, Ft. Howard	‡ 3:00 pm	* 1:35 pm
Ashland, Hurley, Bessemer, Ironwood and Rhinelander	§ 5:00 pm §10:30 pm	§11:30 am ‡ 7:00 am
Marquette and Lake Superior	§10:30 pm	‡ 7:00 am

‡Daily. *Daily except Sunday. XSunday only. †Daily except Saturday. ‡Daily except Monday.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILroad.—Berths and tickets at No. 211 Clark street and at Union Depot on Canal street, between Madison and Adams.

	Leave.	Arrive
Galesburg and Streator	† 8:50 am	† 6:25 pm
Rockford and Forreston	† 8:50 am	† 2:10 pm
Council Bluffs and Local P'nts	*11:45 am	† 2:10 pm
Denver and San Francisco	* 1:00 pm	* 8:00 am
Rochelle and Rockford	† 4:30 pm	†10:35 am
Rock Falls and Sterling	† 4:30 pm	†10:35 am
Streator and Mendota	† 4:30 pm	†10:35 am
Omaha, Council Bluffs & Denv'r	* 5:45 pm	* 6:45 am
Deadwood and the Black Hills	* 5:45 pm	* 8:00 am
Kansas City, St. Joseph & Atch.	* 6:05 pm	* 9:15 am
Hannibal, Galveston & Texas	* 6:05 pm	* 9:15 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	* 6:10 pm	* 9:00 am
Omaha, Lincoln, and Denver	*10:30 pm	* 2:15 pm
Kansas City, St. Joseph, Atchison and Quincy	*10:30 pm	* 6:45 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	‡11:20 pm	†10:30 pm

*Daily †Daily except Sunday. ‡Daily except Saturday.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PAC. RY.—PASSENger Station, Van Buren-st., one block south Board of Trade. City Ticket office, 104 Clark-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Illinois and Iowa Mail	† 8:15 am	† 7:00 pm
Rocky Mountain Limited	*10:45 am	* 4:15 pm
Peoria Express	† 1:10 pm	† 1:35 pm
Iowa and Minnesota Express	* 1:10 pm	* 1:35 pm
Sioux Falls and Dakota Ex.	* 1:10 pm	* 7:45 am
Joliet Accommodation	† 3:20 pm	*10:00 am
Peru Accommodation	† 4:50 pm	†10:30 am
Denver, Colorado Springs, and Pueblo, via Kansas City, Vestibule Express	* 6:00 pm	* 8:50 am
St. Joe, Atch., and Lvnwth. Ex.	* 6:00 pm	* 8:50 am
Denver Vestibule Ex. via Omaha (Big Five)	*10:00 pm	* 7:45 am
Omaha Ex.	*10:30 pm	* 7:15 am
Minneapolis & St. Paul Ex.	‡10:30 pm	¶ 7:15 am
Denver Ex. via Kansas City	*11:00 pm	* 5:35 am
St. Joe, Atch., and Lvnwth. Ex.	*11:00 pm	* 5:35 am
Peoria Night Express	*11:00 pm	* 5:35 am

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday. ‡Ex. Saturday. ¶Ex. Monday

ATCHISON, TOPEKA AND SANTA FE RAILroad.—Trains leave from Dearborn Station, cor. Dearborn and Polk-sts. Ticket office, 212 Clark-st., cor. Adams.

*Daily. †Except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis and Peoria Express	* 7:45 am	* 7:35 pm
Galesburg and Ft. Madison Ex.	† 7:45 am	† 6:40 pm
Pekin and Peoria Express	† 1:20 pm	† 1:15 pm
Lockport and Joliet Accom.	† 4:18 pm	†10:05 am
Joliet and Streator Express	† 5:00 pm	† 9:35 am
Kansas City and Denver Lim.	* 6:00 pm	* 9:15 am
Fort Worth and Galveston Ex.	* 6:00 pm	* 9:15 am
California Fast Express	*10:00 pm	* 8:30 am
Kansas City Fast Mail	*10:00 pm	* 8:30 am
St. Louis Red Express	* 8:10 pm	* 8:03 am
Kansas City Express	*12:01 am	* 8:03 am

WABASH RAILROAD.—TRAINS LEAVE FROM Dearborn Station, corner Polk and Dearborn-sts. Ticket office, 201 Clark-st.

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis, Peoria & Tex. Expr.	* 9:05 am	* 5:30 pm
Kansas City & Texas Express	† 9:20 pm	† 1:00 pm
St. Louis & Peoria Vestibule Ex.	* 9:20 pm	* 7:00 am
Forrest Accommodation	* 4:35 pm	*10:10 am
Detroit, New York & Bos. Lim.	* 3:00 pm	*10:15 pm
Detroit, New York & Boston Ex.	*10:30 pm	* 7:15 am
Toronto & Montreal Express	* 3:00 pm	*10:15 pm
Toronto & Montreal Local Ex.	*10:30 pm	* 7:15 am

CHICAGO & ALTON.—GRAND UNION PASSENger Depot, Canal-st., between Madison and Adams.

Trains.	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Vestibuled Express	† 1:00 pm	1:15 pm
Kansas City and Denver Limited	* 6:00 pm	8:45 am
Kansas City, Colorado and Utah	*11:30 pm	8:00 am
St. Louis Limited	*11:00 am	4:45 pm
St. Louis Palace Express	* 9:00 pm	7:00 am
Springfield and St. Louis Local	* 9:00 am	7:20 pm
Springfield and St. Louis Express	*11:30 pm	8:00 am
Joliet and Dwight Accommodation	* 5:05 pm	9:40 am

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

CHICAGO AND EASTERN ILLINOIS RAILROAD—Evansville Route—Ticket office 204 Clark-st., and at Passenger Station, Dearborn and Polk-sts. Pullman Vestibuled Sleepers to Nashville.

‡Daily. *Sunday excepted.	Leave.	Arrive.
Evansville Day Line	* 8:00 am	* 7:25 pm
Evansville Night Line	‡11:00 pm	‡ 6:55 am
Chicago and Nashville Limited	‡ 4:00 pm	‡10:40 am
Chicago and Attica Line	* 4:00 pm	* 9:55 am

WISCONSIN CENTRAL LINES—
*Da. †Da ex. Sun. x Ex. Sat.

	Leave	Arrive
St. Paul, Minneapolis and Pacific Express	* 5:47 pm *10:45 pm	* 7:15 am * 9:59 am
Ashland, Iron towns, and Duluth	* 5:47 pm x10:45 pm	* 7:15 am * 9:59 am
Chip. Falls & Eau Claire Ex.	† 8:00 am	† 7:45 pm
Neenah & Menasha Ex.	† 3:00 pm	† 1:55 pm

EASTERN.

THE PENNSYLVANIA LINES — CHICAGO — PASSENGER STATION, Canal street, between Adams and Madison. TICKET OFFICES at Station and at 248 Clark street, cor. Jackson.
THROUGH TRAINS RUN AS FOLLOWS:
*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday.

FROM CHICAGO TO	LEAVE.	ARRIVE.
Mansfield & Pittsburg	† 7:15 am	† 5:25 pm
Dayton & Cincinnati	* 9:45 am	* 5:25 pm
Indianapolis & Louisville	* 9:45 am	* 5:25 pm
Columbus & East	* 9:45 am	* 5:25 pm
Philadelphia & New York	*10:45 am	* 7:00 pm
Baltimore & Washington	*10:45 am	* 3:00 pm
Washington & New York	* 3:15 pm	* 9:30 pm
Pittsburg & East	* 3:15 pm	* 9:30 pm
New York & Philadelphia	* 5:00 pm	* 9:45 am
Pittsburg & Washington	* 5:00 pm	* 9:45 am
Columbus & Cincinnati	* 8:20 pm	* 7:00 am
Dayton & Springfield	* 8:20 pm	* 7:30 am
Louisville & Indianapolis	* 8:30 pm	* 7:30 am
Mansfield & Youngstown	*11:30 pm	* 7:00 am
Pittsburg & East	*11:30 pm	* 7:00 am

MICHIGAN CENTRAL, NEW YORK CENTRAL, and Boston and Albany railroads—"The Niagara Falls Route." Depots foot of Lake-st., 22d-st., 39th-st., and Hyde Park. City Passenger and Ticket Office, 67 Clark-st.

May 15, 1892.	Leave Chicago.	Arrive Chicago
Day Express and Mail	† 8:25 am	† 5:16 pm
Grand Rapids Lines	† 8:25 am	† 5:16 pm
The North Shore Limited	*12:20 pm	* 4:30 pm
Fast New York Express	* 3:10 pm	* 9:00 pm
Grand Rapids Line via Kala'zoo	† 3:10 pm	† 5:25 pm
Grand R'ds Ex. via New Buffalo	† 4:45 pm	† 5:25 pm
Niagara Falls & Buffalo Special	* 5:02 pm	*10:00 am
Jackson Accommodation	† 5:16 pm	† 1:10 pm
Fast Atlantic Express	* 9:20 pm	* 7:55 am
Gr'd R'pds Ex. via New Buffalo	*11:15 pm	* 7:05 am

*Daily. †Except Sunday.

ERIE LINES (CHICAGO AND ERIE RAILROAD)—Ticket offices, 242 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Dearborn Station, Polk-st., cor. Fourth-av.;

x Daily. o Except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
New York, Boston & Phila'a Ex.	x 7:45 pm	x 7:50 am
N. Y., Boston & Phil'a Vest. Lim.	x 2:00 pm	x 8:50 pm
Lima, Marion, and Columbus	o 7:30 am	o 6:55 pm
Jamestown & Buffalo Vest. Lim.	x 2:00 pm	x 8:50 pm
North Judson Accommodation	x 5:15 pm	x 9:40 am
Columbus, Jamestown, and Buffalo through express	x 7:45 pm	x 7:50 am

BALTIMORE AND OHIO.—DEPOT, GRAND CENtral Passenger Station, also Ogden-av. City office 193 Clark.

No extra fares are charged on the B. and O. Limited trains.	Leave.	Arrive.
Local	† 6:05 am	6:40 pm
New York and Washington Vestibuled Limited	*10:10 am	* 9:30 pm
New York, Washington, and Pittsburg Vestibuled Limited	* 2:55 pm	*11:55 am
Pittsburg, Cleveland, and Wheeling Limited	* 6:40 pm	* 8:30 am
Night Express	*10:25 pm	* 9:30 am

*Daily. †Except Sunday.

THE LAKE SHORE ROUTE, NEW YORK CENtral & Hudson River, Boston & Albany Railways.—Depot, Van Buren-st., opposite Board of Trade Block. Ticket offices—66 Clark-st., Depot, and 22d-st.

‡Daily. *Sunday excepted.	Leave.	Arrive.
Chicago and Buffalo Accom.	* 7:10 am	* 6:45 pm
N. Y. Fast Mail (via Old Road)	‡ 8:00 am	‡ 9:10 am
Boston and New York Special	‡10:30 am	‡ 3:00 pm
Atlantic Express	‡ 3:10 pm	‡ 9:00 pm
New York & Chicago Limited	‡ 5:30 pm	‡ 9:45 am
New York & Boston Express	‡ 7:45 pm	‡ 7:35 am
N. Y. Express (via Old Road)	‡11:30 pm	‡ 7:00 am
Elkhart and Goshen Accom.	* 4:05 pm	*11:10 am

CHICAGO AND GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY—Depot, corner Dearborn and Polk-sts. Ticket offices No. 103 Clark-st. and Depot. Apply at ticket offices for suburban train time tables.

*Daily. †Except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	† 8:40 am	† 7:00 pm
Limited Express	* 3:00 pm	* 9:30 pm
Day Express	*11:35 am	* 4:50 pm
Atlantic and Pacific Express	* 8:15 pm	* 7:37 am
Detroit, Mt. Clemens & Sag'nw.	* 8:15 pm	* 7:30 am
Funeral train	*12:00 m	* 3:35 pm

MONON ROUTE—LOUISVILLE, NEW ALBANY and Chicago Railway—Depot, Dearborn Station. Ticket office, No. 232 Clark-st. and Auditorium Hotel.

Dec. 6, 1891.	Leave.	Arrive.
Indianapolis and Cincinnati. "The Velvet"	*10:30 am	* 5:20 pm
Indianapolis and Cincinnati. "The Electric"	* 8:05 pm	* 7:35 am
Lafayette and Louisville	* 8:20 am	* 6:15 pm
Lafayette and Louisville	* 8:05 pm	* 7:35 am
Lafayette Accommodation	* 3:15 pm	*10:30 am

*All trains daily.

BIG FOUR ROUTE—DEPOT FOOT OF LAKE, Twenty-second and Thirty-ninth-sts. Ticket offices at depots and 234 Clark-st.

All trains daily.	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Lafayette & Louisville Day Express	9:15 am	5:35 pm
Do Night Express	8:30 pm	7:30 am

MECCA FOR TRAVELER.

THAT IS WHAT THE WORLD'S FAIR SITE HAS BECOME.

A Special Entertainment Committee Appointed to See That Delegates to the Democratic National Convention Are Shown the Big Buildings—Unitarians Petition That the Exposition Be Open as a "Silent Exhibit" Sundays—Money for the Guatemalan Exhibit.

Jackson Park and its beautiful World's Fair buildings are becoming a modern Mecca for American travelers who chance to visit or pass through Chicago. This pressure to see what is going on at the park has been growing stronger gradually for months until now scarcely anyone who comes to the city fails to take a trip to the World's Fair site.

Chauncey Depew is never too busy when he comes here to take a run to the park. Ex-Senator John J. Ingalls is another who doesn't miss an opportunity. Delegations from the recent convention at Minneapolis are swamping World's Fair officials with requests for guidance over the grounds and information concerning the Fair.

Ex-Speaker Reed, who dropped into the city Sunday afternoon, was not content until arrangements had been made to show him the Fair Grounds. The same was true of Gov. Stewart of Vermont, Congressman R. R. Hitt of Illinois and Mrs. Hitt, and Maj. Handy spent the day explaining the present and prospective greatness of the Exposition. Mr. Reed was greatly surprised and delighted at the extent and progress made in the undertaking. The size and beauty of all the buildings impressed him deeply, he said, and he vouchsafed further that he had never entertained an idea commensurate with the extent and imposing dimensions of the World's Fair grounds and buildings.

Yesterday three distinct delegations visited the grounds. Special Commissioner Thomas B. Bryan was in charge of the Connecticut crowd, numbering nearly 100, who were willing to take a day off on their journey homeward to see what had been done in building the World's Fair. Rhode Island had also an enthusiastic delegation on the grounds which saw and admired the progress made. President Baker took a number of the officers of the United States revenue cutter "Michigan" to Jackson Park and showed them the big structures.

The business of accompanying visitors to the park and showing them the extent of the Exposition grounds and buildings is daily growing so important that it seems probable that Special Commissioner Bryan will eventually have his entire time occupied in extending courtesies of the character indicated. The returning Republican delegations from Minneapolis have in most instances stopped a day over in Chicago to visit the park. The presumption on the part of the Board of Directors is that no less interest will be felt by the delegates to the Democratic convention next week. Therefore President Baker has been authorized to appoint a special Entertainment committee of eleven World's Fair directors and officials to make sure that visitors to the convention are given an opportunity to see what has been done in constructing buildings for the World's Fair. These form only the beginning of a crush of people who desire to feast their eyes on the great structures. Railroads have already begun planning for special excursions and the summer season promises to be one of unceasing activity.

UNITARIANS WANT AN OPEN SUNDAY.

Massachusetts and New Hampshire Churches Ask for a "Silent Exhibit."

Massachusetts Christians who belong to the Unitarian faith think that the World's Fair should not be closed Sunday. In this belief they have signed a petition which represents the North Massachusetts Conference and other Christian churches in both Massachusetts and New Hampshire. They request that the Fair be open Sunday for the benefit of the laboring people, but want it a "silent exhibit," with no machinery running.

This has been the idea, it may be said, of the World's Fair Directors from the beginning. All they contemplate doing is throwing open the gates and the buildings so that people may stroll around and see the grounds and exhibits without there being any bustle or confusion in the operation of machinery.

These Unitarian churches of Massachusetts and New Hampshire think they are taking the right course in petitioning for an open Fair Sunday because it will afford an unusual opportunity for education to the masses of people who could visit the Exposition that day. The petition is signed and forwarded by the Rev. Daniel Needham, President of the conference, and George E. Littlefield, Secretary, and is sent from Milford, N. H.

NO RATE TARIFF BEFORE JUNE 24.

That Is the Desire of V. D. Groner of the Commission on Tariffs.

National Commissioner V. D. Groner, Chairman of the Executive committee of the Commission on Tariffs and Transportation, was at headquarters yesterday. Mr. Groner says the local directory should take no action looking toward the promulgation of rates for the transportation of exhibits until after June 24. At that time a meeting of his committee has been called. It will pass upon the rates. Meanwhile Traffic Manager Jaycox has been instructed by the local Committee on Transportation to issue the schedule of tariffs, which is full rates upon exhibits coming to the Exposition and free return. Mr. Groner thinks half rates should be made each way.

"However," he said yesterday, "if the Chicago railroads haven't interest enough in the World's Fair as a national and international enterprise to make half rates we cannot force them to do so. But we want to know before officially publishing the tariff that nothing better can be done.

Gen. Groner said that he was not after the scalp of Traffic Manager Jaycox. He only wanted to have the office run in the best interests of the Fair.

For Guatemala's Exhibit.

Word has reached headquarters from Guatemala that Gen. Barrios has been firmly established as President of the republic. What interests World's Fair people, however, is the fact that since Gen. Barrios has assumed the reins of government the appropriation for its exhibit at the Fair has been increased from $120,000 to $200,000. Yesterday Emiliano Martinez, Consul-General in the United States for Guatemala, was at headquarters. He comes to Chicago for the purpose of securing space for the Guatemalan exhibit and to arrange the necessary preliminaries for the erection of a State pavilion. He says the interest in World's Fair matters in Guatemala is very keen and the exhibit to be made from that section will be extremely interesting and a thoroughly representative display.

Wisconsin World's Fair Monolith.

BAYFIELD, Wis., June 10.—[Special.]—The World's Fair monolith will be quarried on Wilson's Island, one of the Apostle group and among the Prentice properties. Work will begin next week.

Exposition Notes.

President Bonney desires it understood that ample provision will be made for the meetings of the World's Congresses regardless of any delay that may be occasioned in the construction of the permanent Art Palace on the Lake-Front. He has been told by the Board of Directors that suitable accommodations will be provided.

Col. Grover, the resident representative of the British World's Fair Commission, says that Sir Henry Truman Wood will reach Chicago not later than June 24 to perfect details in connection with the British exhibit. Col. Grover received yesterday completed plans for the building from the British Government and will endeavor to have the structure completed by next October.

George V. Massey and M. H. De Young, both delegates to the Minneapolis convention, returned yesterday to Chicago and called on Director-General Davis. They, as World's Fair officials, were greatly pleased at the action of the convention in adopting a plank favorable to aid from Congress for the Exposition. Mr. Massey drafted the resolution which was subsequently incorporated in the platform.

Mrs. Susan G. Cooke, Secretary of the Board of Lady Managers, forwarded an invitation to Mrs. French Sheldon, who has been a great traveler in Africa and who possesses several cases of rare curios and Africa collections, to exhibit these in the Woman's Building. Mrs. Sheldon has been received in Boston by the representative women of that city and is credited with the reputation of having been the representative woman explorer in Africa.

Feminine Printers.

There are over 3,000 women printers in the United States.

The New York Guaranty and Indemnity Co.,
No. 59 Cedar-st., New York, and
Messrs. Irwin, Ellis & Ballmann,
Cincinnati, Ohio,
Will receive subscriptions at par for the undermentioned shares.

The Subscription List will open Tuesday, June 14, at 10 a. m., and close on or before Wednesday, June 15, at 3 o'clock p. m.

The Barney and Smith Car Company,

BUSINESS ESTABLISHED 1849.
INCORPORATED 1892.

Share Capital . . $3,500,000

DIVIDED INTO

25,000 Shares Preferred Cumulative 8 Per Cent Stock of $100 Each.

10,000 Shares Common Stock of $100 Each.

All of the Stock Will Be Fully Paid and Non-Assessable. Stockholders Will Have No Personal Liability.

BOTH CLASSES OF STOCK WILL HAVE THE SAME VOTING POWER.

The Preferred Stock will be entitled from and after June 1, 1892, to a Cumulative Preferred Dividend of 8 per cent per annum, payable quarterly on the first days of March, June, September, and December.

The Common Stock will be entitled from and after June 1, 1892, to a dividend of 12 per cent per annum, after payment of the dividend upon the Preferred Stock, and to further annual dividends out of the net earnings of the Company after a sum equal to 4 per cent per annum has been carried to surplus fund.

In addition to the above shares $1,000,000 First Mortgage 6 per cent 50-year Gold Bonds will be issued.

The vendors and their associates have subscribed for preferred and common stock at par to the amount of $1,000,000 and over $3,000,000 additional have been subscribed for privately in advance of the public offering. The remainder—viz.: $250,000 common stock (2,500 shares)—are offered for subscription, payment to be made ten per cent upon application and the remainder within ten days thereafter. Failure to pay the second installment when due will operate as a forfeit of the previous payment.

The allotment will be made as early as possible after the subscription is closed. The right is reserved to allot a less amount than that subscribed for and to close the subscription books at any time.

TRANSFER AGENTS AND TRUSTEE OF THE BONDS.
THE NEW YORK GUARANTY & INDEMNITY CO.,
REGISTRAR OF STOCK,
THE UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY.
COUNSEL,
MESSRS. MILLER, PECKHAM & DIXON.
AUDITORS,
MESSRS. BARROW, WADE, GUTHRIE & CO.
DIRECTORS,

EUGENE J. BARNEY,
JAMES D. PLATT,
F. E. SMITH,
A. M. KITTREDGE,
FREDERICK E. MOSS, } Of the Barney & Smith Manufacturing Co.,
B. S. CUNNINGHAM, President Citizens' National Bank, Cincinnati;
W. A. PROCTOR, of Proctor & Gamble Co., Cincinnati;
W. P. ANDERSON, Vice-President Addystone Pipe and Steel Co., Cincinnati;
R. SOMERS HAYES, Director New York Guaranty and Indemnity Co.

Application will be made to have the securities listed upon the New York Stock Exchange.

VENDORS' STATEMENT.

This Company has been formed for the purpose of taking over and carrying on the entire property and business of the Barney & Smith Manufacturing Co. of Dayton, O., manufacturers of passenger, parlor, sleeping, dining, freight, coal, refrigerator, and other cars, also car wheels and castings. The business was established in 1849, and has been in successful operation ever since. It is the second largest of its kind in the United States, and equipment manufactured by it is recognized as of the highest grade by the customers of the Company, among whom are included nearly all of the principal railroad companies in the country, embracing the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern, Illinois Central, Union Pacific, Southern Pacific, Great Northern, Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, Chicago and Northwestern, Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific, Chicago and Alton, Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe, Baltimore and Ohio, Pennsylvania, New York Central and Hudson River, New York, New Haven and Hartford, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis, Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton, Canada Southern, Texas Pacific, Missouri Pacific, Canadian Pacific, Cincinnati, New Orleans and Texas, Vandalia Line, Pittsburg and Lake Erie, Chesapeake and Ohio, Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg, New York, Lake Erie and Western, New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio, Adirondack and St. Lawrence, Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Northern, and many others.

The property covers about twenty-eight acres of ground, all (with the exception of a small fraction which is under 99 years' lease) owned absolutely by the Company, wholly located within the city limits and but a short distance from the business center. It enjoys direct communication with the Pennsylvania Railroad, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railroad, Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad, and New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio Railroad, these roads passing either through or along its boundaries. The Mad River and the Miami and Erie Canal, which traverse the city in several directions, bound it on the north, south, and southeast.

The buildings, forty in number, are of the most substantial character, of stone and brick, especially constructed for the requirements of the business. The machinery is of the latest type and is maintained in the highest state of efficiency. The Company employs seventeen hundred and fifty men.

The nature of the business and the character of the customers of the Company are almost a guaranty against loss by bad debts. Its total losses in the past few years upon sales amounting to more than twenty-five million dollars are ascertained to have been less than five thousand dollars.

The books and accounts of the company have been examined by Messrs. Barrow, Wade, Guthrie & Co., Chartered Accountants, of London and New York, whose report is given herewith:

No. 120 Broadway, New York, May 23, 1892.
EDWIN PACKARD, Esq., President New York Guaranty and Indemnity Co., 59 Cedar Street, New York:

Dear Sir—We have examined the books and accounts of the "Barney and Smith Manufacturing Co.," Car Builders of Dayton, Ohio, for the six years and one month ending July 31, 1891. We find the net profits of the business, as shown by the books of the above period, after allowing for replacements and maintenance of buildings, machinery, and for bad and doubtful debts, amount to $2,261,688.30 or an average annual profit of $371,784.37. We have excluded from these results the sum of $59,475, being profit realized on the sale of stocks, bonds, etc., of railway companies taken in payment for cars delivered. Adding this amount to the above-mentioned total profits would show an average annual profit of $381,561.08.

The assets of the company appearing on the books on July 31, 1891, the date of the last inventory and appraisement, exclusive of real estate, buildings, and machinery, were:

Inventory of stock and materials	$550,000.00
Stocks and bonds in other companies	20,000.00
Bills receivable	330,977.56
Book accounts	495,347.93
Total	$1,396,325.49

Yours truly,
BARROW, WADE, GUTHRIE & CO.

The real estate, buildings, machinery, and appliances have been appraised at $2,152,113 by W. J. LIPPINCOTT, Esq., President Cincinnati Union Stock-Yards, of Cincinnati.
W. P. ANDERSON, Esq., Vice-President Addystone Pipe and Steel Co., of Cincinnati.
J. F. BARNARD, Esq., President Ohio and Mississippi R. R. Co., of Cincinnati.

Attention is called to the fact that the net earnings are the results obtained after charging each year to operating expenses the cost of many additions and improvements, which have brought the property up to its present capacity, which is greater than at any time in its history.

The profits since July 31, 1891, less the dividend of $150,000 paid January 1, 1892, accrue to the new company. The present earnings can be closely approximated, all cars under construction being sold. A careful estimate shows that they are at the rate of $478,000 per annum, which, after paying interest on the Bonds, eight per cent on the Preferred Stock, twelve per cent on the Common Stock, and carrying $40,000 to the surplus fund, leaves over FIVE PER CENT APPLICABLE TO FURTHER DIVIDENDS ON THE COMMON STOCK.

The bills receivable of the present Company will be cashed by the vendors if desired by the Directors, and the new company will have ample working capital and banking facilities.

Messrs. E. J. Barney, James D. Platt, F. E. Smith, and A. M. Kittredge, the President, Vice-President and Treasurer, Secretary and Superintendent respectively of the Barney and Smith Manufacturing Company, have entered into an agreement with the Company to remain in its management for a period of at least five years, if elected by the Stockholders.

The preliminary payment will be made to the bankers receiving the application; the payment after allotment to the New York Guaranty and Indemnity Company, who will issue temporary negotiable certificates if the engraved bonds and stock certificates are not ready for delivery.

Applications should be addressed to the undersigned.

NEW YORK GUARANTY AND INDEMNITY COMPANY, 59 Cedar-st., New York.
IRWIN, ELLIS & BALLMANN, Cincinnati, Ohio.

MONEY TO LOAN.

5% AND 6%

BUILDING LOANS.
PRIVILEGE OF PREPAYMENT.

KNOTT, TUTTLE & LEWIS
92 WASHINGTON ST.

LOANS MADE

ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE.

Lowest Rates of Interest.

Building loans on favorable terms. Exceptional facilities. Exceptional privileges for prepayment.

Funds in Hand. No Delay.

Peabody, Houghteling & Co.,
59 Dearborn-st.

BREESE & CUMMINGS

Bankers AND Brokers,
111 and 113 Monroe-st.
Members of New York and Chicago Stock Exchanges.

Stocks and Bonds listed in New York, Chicago, Boston, or Philadelphia; bought, sold, or carried on margin.

Commission Orders in Grain and Provisions.

FOR SALE.

GOOD INVESTMENT

West Madison-st., s. e. cor. Lincoln-st., 3-story and cellar brick store and flat building; lot 25x125; well rented and leases guaranteed.
Owner desirous of selling. Submit offer.

VAN VLISSINGEN 95 Washington-st. Exclusive Agents.

WALKER & WRENN,

225 La Salle-st.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS.
Stocks, Bonds, Grain, Provisions, and Cotton bought and sold and carried on margins.

LOANS

Money to loan on improved Chicago Real Estate at lowest rates.

MONEY ADVANCED TO BUILD.

95 Washington-st. VAN VLISSINGEN

Henry C. Hackney,
115 DEARBORN-ST., ROOM 108.
Bonds, Mortgages, and Investment Securities.

A limited amount of centrally located (CHICAGO OFFICE BUILDING) STOCKS, paying 8 and 10 per cent, for sale. Dividends quarterly.

LOANS

ON REAL ESTATE, INCLUDING
BUILDING LOANS,
Made Promptly at Current Rates.

BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

MANUFACTURING PROPERTY
With Railroad and Water Facilities,
FOR SALE OR LEASE.
WALKER, LARNED & MOSS,
201 Tacoma Building.

Illinois Central Railroad Co.

A special meeting of the stockholders of the Illinois Central railroad company will be held at the company's office in Chicago, Ill., Saturday, June 18, 1892, at 10 o'clock a. m., to take action on a proposition to approve of the purchase of securities of the Louisville, New Orleans and Texas railway company and on other matters incidental thereto or connected therewith that may come before the meeting. For the purpose of said meeting the stock transfer books will close on the 8th day of June and remain closed until the morning of Monday, the 20th day of June, 1892. By order of the Board of Directors. A. G. HACKSTAFF, Secretary.
New York, June 3, 1892.

DULUTH! Mesaba! Reliable information on Mines, Mining Stock & Real Estate furnished free. Worden, Smith & Richards, Duluth, Minn.

BUSINESS.

FINANCIAL.

Clearings of the principal cities of the United States yesterday were:

New York	$77,692,061
Boston	15,429,258
Chicago	23,397,000
Philadelphia	9,706,825
St. Louis	4,580,151
Baltimore	1,931,520
New Orleans	......

New York exchange was quoted as follows yesterday: Chicago, par, to 10c premium; Boston, 10c to 5c discount; St. Louis, 75c premium.

There is considerable activity at the banks. The clearings were unusually large, but they were probably influenced considerably by the payments which were made Saturday afternoon in the International Packing and Provision deal. Some $5,500,000 in cash was used in concluding the details of that transaction, and it is likely that it all, or a great part of it at least, figures in the clearings. The demand for money is everywhere reported fair, but it is nowhere enough to influence rates any in the direction of higher figures. There is some improvement in the supply of commercial paper. The demand continues far ahead of the supply, however, and the rates are as low as they have been at any time yet. Good paper is selling at 4 per cent.

Sterling exchange is quiet and quotations practically unchanged. They were as follows:

	Sixties.	Demand.
Posted	488	489½
Actual	487¼	488½
Documentary	486	487¼

The stock market seems capable of furnishing each day a new surprise regarding the possibilities in the street railway stocks. All three of the cable stocks again made new records as the highest point at which they have ever sold. The most active trading and the most marked advance were in West Chicago Street railroad stock. The stock made a net advance of 6 points, selling from an opening at 159 to a close of 165. North Side stock touched 202 and City railway stock sold at 385. The market is in a peculiar condition. These high prices bring out but meager realizing. At all times there is more stock wanted than there is for sale. The buying is not being done by either the general public or by the brokers. It is the operation of a few strong buyers that has put the market where it is. The brokers as a rule have been out of the stock since it passed 140, and they held but little of it when it neared that point. They have made nothing directly out of the rise, and with the exception of those few who have been doing the big buying have made little out of commissions. At these high prices there is an occasional speculative flyer taken, but there is no general investment by capital, such as some people and some newspapers are speaking of.

Talk is heard about a corner in West Side stock. If there was any short interest of magnitude enough to make the running of a corner worth while it would not be surprising if the stock were found tied up close enough to warrant calling it a corner. It is extremely doubtful, however, if there is any one to be cornered who is worth the effort. It seems more likely that insiders have watched the steadily increasing earnings, and have calculated upon the great prospects for the next eighteen months; they have also seen the possibility in the electric equipment of the present horse-car lines, and upon that showing it is likely they resolved to take on a great line of stock, probably expecting when the public becomes used to the new basis of quotations and some of the good results that they see in the future begin to be realized, there will be an actual outside investment demand which will absorb their holding and secure to them great profit. If that is the case it is not probable that the men who are now in control of the market will allow any great break in prices at present. There was evidence in the market yesterday of a larger outside demand than has been seen lately. If the stock is advanced further it will probably only whet the appetite of such outside buyers. There will, of course, come a point where the clique will be ready to unload. The man who can correctly guess where that point is is the only one who can properly read the market. The public may be counted upon to do some booming itself, when about the tiptop price is reached, for it is at that point the public always comes in the strongest. The best evidence that the public is but little interested in the market, however, is to be found in the condition of the market outside of the street railway stocks. Outside of those securities the market is extremely narrow and shows no buoyancy. There are but scattering trades made and at no point is any marked strength manifested. A partial exception to that statement might be found in the Lake Street Elevated, which advanced yesterday to 30. The total business, however, was comparatively small. At the close of the day's session the market showed a state of reaction in West Chicago Street railroad stock. The stock was offered at 165 for the account, while 164¾ was bid. The aggregate offerings were not large, however; while, on the other hand, there were bids of 164½ for 1,000 shares in one lot and considerably more in scattering bids. The list of sales was as follows:

SALES, FIRST CALL—10:30 A. M.

10 C & C C & D Co.	82¾	50 WCSRR Co, act.	162
50 do, cash	82¾	50 do. act.	162½
150 do.	83	100 do. act.	163
225 D Match Co, Ill.	136	50 Chi City Ry Co.	385
600 N Chi S R R Co.	200	50 Chi P & P Co.	52½
100 do, act.	200½	10 do.	52½
210 do.	200	1 Cont Nat Bank	160
50 do, act.	200¾	50 St's W C Line.	36½
100 do.	200½	50 do. act	36⅝
50 do, act.	201	50 C B & M Co, act.	38
10 do.	200½	50 Lake St E R R.	29
200 W Chi S R R Co.	159	65 do.	29⅛
100 do.	160	100 do.	29⅛
115 do.	160¼	20 do.	29⅛
3 do.	160	10 do.	29⅛
200 do, act.	160½	50 do.	29⅛
100 do.	160½	2 do.	29⅛
3 do.	160½	10 do.	29¼
50 do, act.	161¼	40 do.	29⅛
50 do, act.	161¼	50 do.	29⅛
50 do, act.	161¼	281 do.	29⅛
50 do.	161¼	60 do.	29¼

BONDS.

$26500 W C S R R CO debt 6s	101¼	$18000 CGL&CC 5s.	90
		23000 C&SSRTC 5s	98¾

SALES SECOND CALL—2 P. M.

60 W C St R R Co.	163	50 WCSt R R Co acct.	165¾
50 do.	164	50 acct.	165
100 acct.	164¾	50 N C St R Co acct.	201½
100 acct.	164¾	50 do.	201
150 acct.	165	50 do.	201¼
100 do.	165	50 acct.	201½
200 acct.	165	50 do.	201½
100 do.	165	150 acct.	202½
50 acct.	165	10 do.	202
200 do.	165	20 St's W. C Line.	36¾
50 acct.	165	100 acct	36⅝
200 do.	165	50 acct.	36⅝
3 do.	164	150 do.	36½
620 do.	165	10 do.	36⅝
100 acct.	165¼	50 C & C Can & Dk Co acct.	83¾
100 do.	165	100 C B & M Co acct.	37¾
50 acct.	165¼	100 Am S B Co acct.	86¾
50 acct.	165		

BONDS.

$5000 Chi Gas Light & C Co 5s..........90

Alley Elevated bonds continued to sell at 98¾. No sales of the stock were made. Gaslight and Coke bonds are still heavy on the theory that a new issue may be on the market at any time, and that a free supply of that sort will naturally depress prices. With such a statement of earnings as was recently presented by the Consumer's company it would seem to make little difference if the issue of Gaslight and Coke 5s is $8,350,000 or the entire authorized $10,000,000. It is not unlikely that as soon as the issue is announced the price will be firmer, for the weakness is not caused by any fear that the company would not earn the interest on an increased issue, but from the idea that a free supply of the bonds, such as would be furnished by throwing a new issue on the market, would be followed by lower prices.

The advent of a junior member of Edwin G. Foreman's firm was the occasion of hearty congratulations to the Vice-President of the Exchange yesterday.

"We are in a position to state that the burden of the Baring estate on the shoulders of the guarantors and the financial world generally has just been lightened very considerably," says the London *Financial Times* of June 1. "A couple of leading firms of brokers, whose names will transpire later, have negotiated a firm bid at a good price for the big block of Buenos Ayres Western railway 5 per cent debentures in the estate, the sum to be handed over to the Bank of England being no less than £1,000,000. The city will hear with relief of this important transaction, which will clear the way considerably as regarding the winding up of the Baring estate."

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, June 13.—[Special.]—The market was wild during the first hour this morning. The crop report had been studied carefully since Friday night and the more it was studied the more satisfactory it appeared. The bears were quite as diligent students as their opponents and realized that they were in a dangerous position with all the elements against them. The lively spurt at the opening was due largely to short covering, though there was not a little legitimate long buying also indulged in. The London market came in strong also, as there was quite as much of a scramble for stock by the shorts in preparation for their fortnightly settlement as there was here. St. Paul was the king of the list and the trading in it was very large. It was advanced 2 points in the first ten minutes, being quoted at 83¾. Rock Island followed suit with a gain of 1¾, and Burlington responded more slowly with a 1-point advance during the hour. The Vanderbilts and Goulds partook freely of the bull fever, as Big Four moved up 2¾; Lake Shore, 1¾; Missouri Pacific, 3¾, and Union Pacific, 1. The coalers were scarcely in the swim, contenting themselves with fractional advances only, except the case of Delaware and Hudson, which managed to score a gain of 1¾. While everything else was fairly booming New England alone was weak. It was no ordinary weakness, either, for it fell so sharply that it was 3¾ below Saturday's last price within ten minutes after the opening. It was pretty well known last week that something untoward was hanging over the stock, and the report today that the Housatonic road had been sold to the New York and New Hampshire road was the factor which broke it in the face of such a market. The market held its early advance with a firm and determined grip up to 1 o'clock. The St. Paul people say the government crop report is even less favorable than it should be as they have been closely watching crop matters along their lines of road and find them even in better condition than the government report shows. Burlington was especially affected today by the stories from the West that corn was doing well and with a prospect, as compared with last year, quite as favorable as that for wheat and other grains at this time. There was no let up to the market during the afternoon, except in New England and Tennessee Coal and Iron. The trading was heavy throughout the entire list, especially in the Grangers.

Money on call easy at 1@1½ per cent: last loan, 1¼; closed offered at 1¼. Prime mercantile paper, 2½@5. Sterling exchange quiet but steady at 487¼ for 60-day bills and 488⅜ for demand. The total sales today were 401,808 shares, including: Atchison, 13,346; Chicago Gas, 12,555; Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, 3,300; Erie, 16,445; Louisville and Nashville, 4,600; Missouri Pacific, 14,960; Northwestern, 5,900; North American, 3,460; Northern Pacific preferred, 13,320; New England, 55,950; Reading, 24,700; St. Paul, 57,623; St. Paul and Omaha, 4,900; Union Pacific, 7,970; Western Union, 8,057; Wheeling and Lake Erie, 3,510.

Railroad bonds also shared on the general improvement in the temper of the market and followed the share list in both increased activity and strength. The business done was distributed and few specially active issues were seen. Among the important advances Alabama Midland 1sts rose 2⅜ to 89.

Government bonds have been dull and firm. State bonds have been dull but firm.

SALES AND QUOTATIONS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Description.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Closing J'e 13	Closing J'e 11
Atchison	17,264	35⅛	34⅜	31⅛	34¾
Am. Cot. Sd. T.	1,857	40⅛	39⅞	40⅛	39⅞
Do pfd	100	77½	77½	77½	77⅞
Am. Sugar	5,165	96⅜	96	96⅜	95¾
Do pfd	400	96	95½	96	95¼
B., R. & P.	200	43½	43½	43½	......
B. & O.	900	97½	97⅜	97⅜	97½
C., B. & Q.	54,308	100⅜	99	100¼	98¾
Canada-So.	1,550	60	59½	59¾	59
Central Pac.	200	31¼	31	31⅛	......
Ches. & Ohio	2,489	23⅛	22⅞	23⅛	22⅞
Colo. Coal	110	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜
C., C. C. & St. L.	3,895	68	67	67	66½
Con. Gas (N. Y.)	......	114⅛	114⅛	114⅛	......
Chicago Gas	13,150	80⅜	79⅜	80⅜	79½
Chicago Junc.	1,500	91⅜	90½	91⅛	......
D., L. & W.	3,300	157⅞	156½	156½	156⅞
Del. & Hud.	1,300	139¼	139	139	138
Den. & Rio G. pf.	300	49⅞	49¾	49⅞	49
Dist & C. F. Co.	13,125	51⅜	50½	50⅞	49¾
Edison	100	109½	109½	109½	......
Erie	16,345	28⅛	27⅝	27⅞	27⅞
Do pfd	2,000	67	66	66	65
Eastern Ill.	300	62	61½	61½	......
Do pfd.	300	100⅜	100½	100⅜	......
Hocking Valley	250	37	36⅞	36⅞	36⅞
Ia. Cent. pfd.	100	42	42	42	......
Ill. Cent.	300	103	102½	103	102
Jersey Cent.	1,400	139	138½	139	138⅜
Kan. & Tex. pfd.	600	26⅞	26½	26⅝	26
Laclede	400	20⅜	20	20	......
Lake Shore	1,350	134¼	133⅜	134¼	132¼
Louis & Nash.	4,700	73⅜	73⅜	73½	72⅞
Long Island	200	107⅜	107½	107½	......
L. E. & W.	1,150	25	24¼	25	24⅛
Do pfd	800	76⅞	75⅞	76⅞	......
L., N. A. & C.	3,000	26½	26	26⅛	26⅛
Lead Trust	500	36	35⅛	36	36
Do pfd	270	90⅛	90⅜	90⅜	......
Mo. Pacific	19,170	59⅞	57⅞	58½	56½
Manhattan	1,170	132⅞	132¼	130¼	132
Minn. & St. L. pfd	800	30	29	29½	29½
Northwestern	5,900	117⅛	116⅞	116⅞	116⅞
Do pfd	60	141½	141½	141½	......
New England	59,450	38	34	34⅜	39⅞
Nor. Pacific	2,175	20⅞	20⅛	20⅜	20⅞
Do pfd	13,120	56½	55⅞	56½	......
Nor. & W.	100	11	11	11	......
N. Y. Sus. & W.	1,230	15⅜	14⅜	14⅜	15⅛
Do pfd	250	66¼	66	66¼	......
Nor. Amer. Co.	3,450	15⅛	14⅞	14⅜	14⅛
Nat'l Cordage	2,645	116½	115	116	114⅞
Do pfd	1,560	114½	113	114½	112⅞
N. Y. C. & St. L.	100	16⅛	16⅛	16⅜	......
Ogn. S. Line	200	23	22½	23	......
O. R'y & Nav.	50	75½	75½	75½	75⅛
Ont. & W.	1,655	19¼	18½	19	......
Omaha	4,700	50	49⅞	49½	48⅞
Do pfd	900	123½	122⅞	123½	123
Pac. Mail	800	35½	35	35½	......
Pullman	125	198⅜	198⅜	198⅜	......
P., C., C. & S. L. pfd	100	63	63	63	......
Reading	24,200	60⅜	59¼	59⅜	59⅜
Rich. Term'l	410	8⅛	8⅞	8⅞	8⅝
Rock Island	33,290	80⅞	79⅞	79⅞	78
St. Paul	58,924	83⅜	81⅞	82⅜	81⅞
Do pfd	1,850	126⅜	126	126	125⅞
So. Pacific	1,110	38⅜	37½	38	37⅞
St. L. & S. W. pfd.	240	15⅜	15	15⅜	......
Tol. A. A. & N. M.	200	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	......
Tenn. Coal	2,850	36⅛	34½	35½	......
Union Pacific	7,970	41⅜	40⅞	40⅞	40
U. P. & D. G.	100	17	17	17	......
W. & L. E.	1,800	33⅛	32¼	32⅞	32⅞
Do pfd	500	74⅜	74	74⅜	73⅞
Wabash	200	11½	11⅛	11½	10⅞
Do pfd	1,910	25⅞	25½	25½	24⅞
Western Union	8,054	95½	94⅞	95⅜	94⅞
Wis. Cent	50	16	16	16	......

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams	146½	Fargo	145
American	116	United States	50

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

U. S. 4s, reg.	116⅜	U. S. 2s reg. bid	100
U. S. 4s, coup.	117⅜		

BOND TRANSACTIONS.
10 A. M. TO 3 P. M.

2000 Ala Mist.	89	2000 C&C 1st.	94¼
2000 Ala Class A.	103½	12000 CCC&StL-C Dis.	91¼
1000 A C O 8s.	113	6000 CSPtM&Ocon.	121
89000 AT&SF 4s.	84½@85	5000 CHV&T 5s.	96
28000 A T s'f In5s.	58¾@59⅛	5000 D&W 1st 5s.	87@87¼
10000 BCR&N 1st cl tr5s	95	10000 D&RG 4s.	84¼@84⅜
10000 BCR&N 1st.	102@102½	5000 DM&M 1 g.	41⅛
6000 Can S 2d.	102@102½	2000 GS&F 1st.	71½
4000 CNJ gm 5s.	113¾@113⅞	2000 GH&SA 1s.	101¼
22000 C&O gn 4½s.	82⅛@82⅜	28000 H & T C 1st 5s.	105⅛@107
7000 C&O cn 5s.	101¼@101½	12000 I&GN 1st cp off.	107
9000 CB&Q Neb ex 4s.	88⅞@89		@107
1000 CB&Q ts.	125¼	1000 Ill C 4s-1952.	100⅞
20000 C&E inc.	50⅞@50⅜	2000 Iowa C 1st 5s.	90⅞
10000 C&IC 1st.	102¼	4000 K P 6s-1895.	107
42000 C&NP 1st.	79	1000 KP 6s 1896.	107
23000 C R I & P 5s cp.	103¾	1000 KP 1st cn.	109¾
5000 CRI & P deb 5s.	95⅞	6000 LacG 1st.	84

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., June 13.—Stock sales and quotations:

Description.	Sales.	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Atchison	3,000	35	35⅛	34⅜	34⅝
Amn. Sugar	640	95⅞	96⅜	95⅞	95⅞
Do pfd	250	95¼	95⅞	95⅞	95⅞
Bell Telephone	63	203¾	205	203¾	205
C. B. & Q.	6,500	99	100⅜	99	100⅜
Chi. Junc. Ry	903	89⅞	91⅛	89⅞	91⅛
Ill. Steel	125	77	77	77	77
Lamson	60	20⅞	20⅞	21⅛	20⅞
Mex. Cent.	50	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛
Ore. Short Line	50	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛
Thoms'n-Houst'n	40	65⅜	65⅜	65⅜	65⅜
Do pfd	355	29	29	29	29
Union Pacific	1,800	40⅞	41⅛	40⅞	40⅞
Westinghouse El	97	298	298	298	298

Bond sales and quotations:

12000 Gas 2ds	77½@78	25000 C & W M 5s	98⅞
37000 Atch inc.	58¾@59¼	3000 Ill Steel 5s	99⅞
4000 Wis C 5s.	91¾@91⅞	2000 N E 2ds.	103@103½
15000 Atch 4s.	82⅞@83	10000 C B & N 5s	104⅞

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., June 13.—The market closed steady: Pennsylvania, 58¼@58⅜; Reading, 30@30 1-16; Lehigh Valley, 61 bid; Reading general 4s, 90@90½; do first income, 75¼; do second income, 69⅞@69⅞; do third income, 62½@62⅝.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, June 13.—Amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance today £6,000.

PARIS, June 13.—Three per cent rentes, 99f 87½c for the account.

MINING STOCKS.

NEW YORK, June 13.—Mining shares: Best & Belcher, $2.00; Crown Point, $1.00; Consolidated California and Virginia, $3.85; Deadwood T., $2.10; Eureka Consolidated, $1.50; Gould and Curry, $1.00; Hale and Norcross, $1.50; Homestake, $13.50; Horn Silver, $3.30; Mexican, $1.40; Ophir, $2.40; Savage, $2.00; Sierra Nevada, $1.00; Standard, $1.50; Union Consolidated, $1.00.

BOSTON, Mass., June 13.—Allouez Mining company (new), $1.00; Atlantic, $10.25; Boston and Montana, $43.00; Calumet and Hecla, $268.00; Franklin, $15.00; Kearsarge, $12.50; Osceola, $32.75; Santa Fe Copper, $13.00; Tamarack, $162.00; Centennial Mining, $10.25; N. E. T. and T., $55.00; Butte and Boston Copper, $12.50.

GOSSIP ON 'CHANGE.

The warm weather through the West, which has been a strong point with the bears, gave a lift to the bulls yesterday. Private reports indicated that the ground in Kansas and Nebraska was being baked by the hot sun and that hot winds were sweeping over the country. This news turned a decidedly weak market into a fairly strong one and the close was higher all round than that of Saturday. The signal service map recorded clear skies all over the country, with indications pointing to slightly cooler weather. Outsiders were largely interested in the market, chiefly in the way of selling long property, their discouragement being principally due to the Dodge report.

Estimated receipts for today: Wheat, 225 cars; corn, 1,225 cars; oats, 655 cars; and 23,000 hogs.

Cudahy was a leading buyer of wheat. It was current gossip that it was short wheat he was buying in.

The Union Pacific report on Kansas corn prospects says that indications point to a yield of 137,000,000 bu this year, against 139,000,000 bu in the last crop.

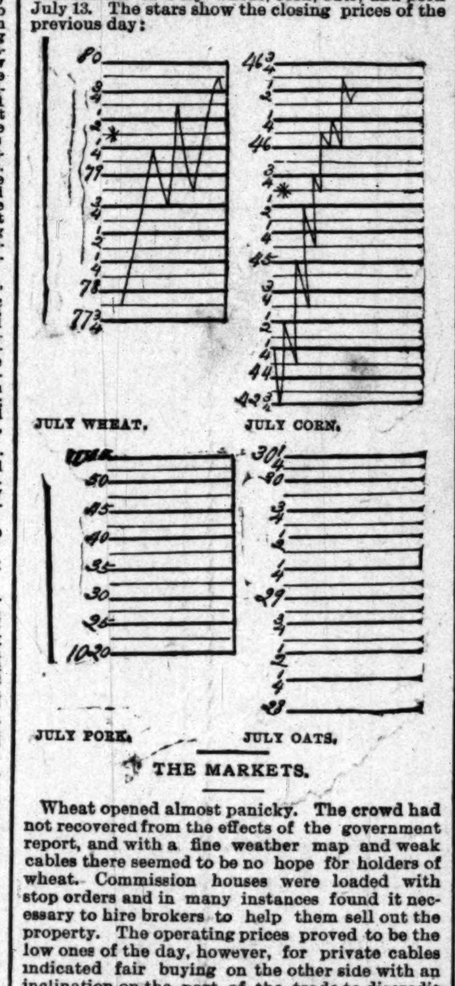
The cash business on export account Saturday and yesterday made possible by the sudden slump in prices was partially influential in bringing about the reaction in wheat. It was claimed that about 600,000 bu were worked Saturday and enough more yesterday to bring the total above the 750,000 bu mark. It was of various grades, No. 2 spring, No. 2 red, No. 3 spring and red, and No. 3 hard wheat. Some of this was worked on "waiting" orders that have been in the market for some time, but the greater part of it was taken on fresh orders.

Pardridge was an active and a happy man yesterday. He put a number of brokers in the wheat pit and managed to get between 1,000,000 and 2,000,000 bu of July wheat on the early break. At the same time he was a seller of the later deliveries. Speaking of his operations he said: "I still had a little July out and am just taking it in. I had to buy in what I did last week. It was just a case of force. I had the wheat margined up to 94c, but they kept calling me for more and I had to get in on some of it. I made a loss in that, but on the whole deal am ahead."

For an ordinarily narrow market oats were decidedly erratic at the opening. Many stop orders to sell were in hand when the bell tapped, and the crowd generally favored that side. September opened at 28¼c asked, with possibly a sale or two at 28c, and almost in the same instant there were trades at 27c and at 26¾c. At the low figures shorts were inclined to cover, especially as some unfavorable crop reports came in. From Kansas there was talk of hot winds, and from Central Illinois one telegram said the hot sun was "eating the oats."

Members had their attention called to the clause in the rules, which provides for the short session of the board Saturdays during July and August, when 'Change closed at noon. Inquiry among houses regarding the announcement showed that some were opposed to it owing to the lack of sufficient time in which to properly dispose of the cash stuff; others expressed the opinion that the grain could be handled readily, now that it is understood; while still other salesmen had forgotten the very fact of their experience in this line during last summer.

The following diagrams indicate the principal fluctuations of July wheat, corn, oats, and pork July 13. The stars show the closing prices of the previous day:



JULY WHEAT. JULY CORN.

JULY PORK. JULY OATS.

THE MARKETS.

Wheat opened almost panicky. The crowd had not recovered from the effects of the government report, and with a fine weather map and weak cables there seemed to be no hope for holders of wheat. Commission houses were loaded with stop orders and in many instances found it necessary to hire brokers to help them sell out the property. The operating prices proved to be the low ones of the day, however, for private cables indicated fair buying on the other side with an inclination on the part of the trade to discredit the government figures. Some of the private advices from the West were to the effect that there was great fear of damage to the wheat by the scorching heat. New York sent news of a larger export business and the local export trade was large enough to attract attention and cause comment. Receipts in the Northwest were liberal and at Chicago about as estimated. St. Louis was in the market early as a liberal buyer through Logan. Gifford, Schwartz-Dupee-McCormick, Linn, and other influential traders were also on the buying side. Seaverns was somewhat conspicuous as a seller. Receipts at principal Western points were 605,900 bu and at Eastern points 291,100 bu, a total of 897,000. The shipments from Western points were 310,100 bu and from Eastern points 385,700 bu, a total of 695,800 bu. The export clearances from the chief Atlantic ports were 415,000, and New York reported the engagement of 800,000 bu there and at outports yesterday. The local out-inspection was 33,000 bu, and there were charters for 273,000 bu. Sales in store and to go to store were made at 70c for No. 4 red, 69¼c for No. 3 hard, 73@74c for No. 3 spring, and 71c for No. 3 white. Free on board sales were at 25@35c for no grade, 39@43c for No. 4 mixed, and 46@48c for No. 3 and No. 3 yellow.

Corn bumped on the bottom right at the opening. Receipts here were 178 cars over the estimates, and the first reports indicated that ideal corn weather prevailed all over the West. Private advices generally were to that effect. Later some of them stated that the ground was baking, and early short sellers, fearful that they had overdone the matter, tried to get their corn back. There was an advance of 2⅜c, and the market closed ⅛c under the top at 46¼c for July. Cables were weak, and outside markets generally lower. There was a fair demand for carlots to go to store. Offerings from the country were again free. The visible supply showed an increase of 151,000 bu. Receipts at principal points were 805,100 bu, and shipments 797,000 bu. The export clearances from the chief Atlantic ports were 151,900 bu, and New York reported the engagement of 200,000 bu there and at outports yesterday. The local out-inspection was 229,500 bu, and there were charters for 122,000 bu. Sales in store and to go to store were made at 46¾@47¼c for No. 2, 47@48c for No. 2 yellow, 44⅜@45¼c for No. 3, 46¼@47¾c for No. 3 yellow, 38@40c for No. 4, and 30c for no grade. Free on board sales were at 55@71c for No. 4 red winter, 78@80c for No. 3 do, 65c for No. 4 spring, and 73@84c for No. 3 do.

Oats were active and irregular, closing with a net advance of about ⅜c. The opening was unsettled at prices varying 1c, there being numerous stop orders, with the support entirely absent. The early weakness was intensified by the course of other markets and the inspection report showing 505 cars, against 400 expected. Later unfavorable reports regarding crop prospects, with the upturn in other cereals, caused a fair advance, with July resting at 30⅛c or the top for the day. Ed Bacon bought and sold and Counselman bought a fair quantity. Exports were small and cash lots a shade lower. Free on board sales were at 29¼@31¼c for No. 3 mixed, 31½@32½ for do white, and 33@33¾ for No. 2 white.

Rye was quiet, with little support shown, the market rallying but feebly with the late strength in corn. Only a few speculative orders appeared, and September closed ⅛c lower at 63⅛c paid and bid after touching 63⅛c. August sold at 65c and June at 75c, or 3c decline. A few cars of No. 2 sold at 74¼@75c in store and 76c free on board. A small quantity was reported exported. Barley was unchanged with little fine malting grades on sale. Poor and unsound barley was dull and weaker. Free on board sales were at 40@51c for No. 3 and 35@49½c for No. 4.

Provisions opened off in sympathy with the leading grain markets, but at the decline there was a material movement to cover by prominent shorts and a material advance was scored, ribs leading in strength. A let up in the movement of hogs in the West was predicted. Cables were easy for Liverpool. Wright led the buying of ribs, taking a large quantity in the pit and on call. Generally speaking the scalpers were buyers and the commission houses sellers of product. Receipts of hogs were about as expected and the market at the yards was called steady. Cash pork was quoted at July prices. July lard opened at $6.32½, sold up to $6.40, and closed at the outside, cash being the same as July. July ribs opened at $6.35, sold up to $6.57½, and closed at $6.55, cash being the same as July.

The flour market was a little more active, the recent decline enabling exporters to fill a number of orders. Aside from this there was a light local demand.

Millstuffs were neglected and weak. Bran sold at $9.62½@10.25; middlings at $9.50@12.00, and wheat screenings at $9.50.

Flaxseed was dull and nearly steady, September resting at a former figure of $1.04½ paid after small trading at $1.04⅛. July was $1.02½ bid, touching $1.03. No. 1 on track sold ½c lower at $1.02½. The heavy receipts, these aggregating 44 cars, acted as a weight on the cash market. Shipments were small at 18,687 bu. Timothy was neglected, receiving a minimum of attention. September sold at $1.33, indicating easiness. Cash lots were nominally steady on the basis of $1.25@1.35 for good to high grade. Other grass descriptions were inactive.

PRICES ON 'CHANGE.

The following table shows the range of prices on grain and provisions:

	Closed Saturday.	Range yesterday.	Closed yesterday.
WHEAT.			
July	$ 79⅞	$ 77⅛@ 79⅞	$ 79⅞
September	79⅞	78⅛@ 80⅛	80
December	82⅛	81 @ 82⅛	82⅛
CORN.			
June	$ 46⅛	$ 45 @ 47⅛	$ 47⅛
July	45⅞	43⅞@ 46⅞	46⅞
September	45⅛	43⅞@ 46	45⅞
OATS.			
July	$ 29⅞	$ 28 @ 30⅞	$ 30⅞
September	28⅛	26⅞@ 29⅞	29⅞
MESS PORK.			
July	$10.32½	$10.20 @10.52½	$10.52½
September	10.47½	10.37½@10.70	10.67½
LARD—PER 100 LBS.			
July	$ 6.35	$ 6.30 @ 6.40	$ 6.40
September	6.50	6.47½@ 6.57½	6.55
RIBS—BOXED 25 CENTS MORE THAN LOOSE.			
July	$ 6.37½	$ 6.32½@ 6.57½	$ 6.55
September	6.42½	6.40 @ 6.62½	6.60

The closing prices for the corresponding day last year were as follows:

	June.	July.	September.
No. 2 wheat	$ 96	$ 94½	$......
No. 2 corn	57	54⅞	52⅞
No. 2 oats	37½	37⅞	31⅞
Mess pork	......	10.37½	10.62½
Lard	......	6.30	6.55
Short ribs	......	6.05	6.27½

GRAIN INSPECTION.

The following grain was inspected as received in this city Saturday by carloads:

	Contra't grades.	No. 3.	Lower grades	Total
Winter wheat	9	79	9	97
Spring wheat	6	19	4	29
Corn	65	556	357	978
Oats	154	348	3	505
Rye	4	2	......	6
Barley	......	25	22	47
	238	1,029	295	1,662

Inspected out: 33,951 bu wheat, 229,547 bu corn, 153,859 bu oats, and 5,000 bu rye. The receipts to be announced today are expected to include 225 cars wheat, 1,225 cars corn, 655 cars oats, and 23,000 hogs.

The following were the local receipts and shipments of the articles named for the 24 hours ending at 6 o'clock Saturday evening:

ARTICLES.	Receipts 1892.	Receipts 1891.	Shipments 1892.	Shipments 1891.
Flour, brls.	16,215	7,684	28,678	21,286
Wheat, bu.	43,300	67,628	12,154	212,361
Corn, bu.	294,977	132,819	545,659	611,600
Oats, bu.	278,950	166,004	199,266	196,188
Rye, bu.	5,435	2,466	61,098	3,616
Barley, bu.	11,750	4,400	8,909	3,098
T. Seed, lbs.	......	67,768	89,972	1,450
C. Seed, lbs.	......	......	13,030	6,800
Oth. sd., lbs.	24,000	40,600	69,549	23,760
F. seed, bu.	21,309	19,674	25,589	7,139
B. corn, lbs.	909	13,800	45,290	27,240
Cheese, lbs.	153,545	342,110	196,410	68,130
Butter, lbs.	493,576	874,617	381,764	708,166
Hides, lbs.	190,945	374,922	566,390	532,260
Wool, lbs.	144,807	274,100	452,833	74,087

The following were the stocks of grain in store and in this city at the close on the dates named (bu):

	June 11, 1892.	June 4, 1892.	May 28, 1892.	June 13, 1891.
Wheat	6,506,000	6,642,000	6,539,000	2,130,660
Corn	1,418,000	1,596,000	1,140,000	1,103,046
Oats	1,052,000	1,143,000	918,000	1,328,696
Rye	177,000	177,000	202,000	161,120
Barley	18,000	17,000	34,000	832
Total	9,471,000	9,575,000	8,833,000	4,724,355

These figures show a decrease during the week of 136,000 bu wheat, 178,000 bu corn, and 91,000 bu oats, and an increase of 1,000 bu barley.

The Secretary of the Chicago Board of Trade gives the following as the visible supply of grain:

	June 11, 1892.	June 4, 1892.	May 28, 1892.	June 13, 1891.
Wh't, bu	26,650,000	27,910,000	29,522,000	15,501,289
Corn, bu	4,628,000	4,477,000	3,724,000	4,956,109
Oats, bu	3,897,000	3,368,000	3,160,000	4,262,385
Rye, bu	531,000	452,000	611,000	294,754
B'rl'y, bu	396,000	411,000	371,000	112,487

These figures show an increase during the week of 151,000 bu corn, 529,000 bu oats, and 103,000 bu rye, and a decrease of 1,260,000 bu wheat and 15,000 bu barley. For the corresponding week one year ago wheat decreased 975,988 bu and corn 650,506 bu.

Lake freights were unchanged at 2c for wheat and 1¾c for corn to Buffalo. Charters were reported for 274,000 bu wheat, 122,000 bu corn, 210,000 bu oats, and 18,000 bu rye.

GENERAL MARKETS.

The street produce markets were fairly active with a good local and outside trade. Receipts of green stuff were not large, and showed an increased proportion of Michigan strawberries, which sold well when attractive. Vegetables were nearly steady. Poultry sold only at the low prices established late last week, and the hot weather was pronounced unfavorable for the egg trade. Cheese was easy, due in part to the rise in temperature and butter was wanted and steady to firm.

The following quotations are for round lots of merchantable quality and usually from first hands:

BUTTER—Fancy separator goods, 17½@18c; fine, 17c; fair to good, 16@16½c; fancy dairies, Cooley's, 14½@15½c; medium to good, 13@14c; roll butter, 9@11c; packing stock, fresh, 10@11c.

BUTTERINE—Best creamery, 18c per lb; extra dairy, 13c; dairy, 11c; roll and small pails, ½c additional.

CHEESE—New full creams: Cheddars, 8@8½c per lb; twins, 8@8½c; single flats, 8½@8¾c; Young Americas, 9½@9¾c; imitation Swiss, 13@13½c; brick cheese, 7½@8c.

EGGS—Fresh laid, guaranteed, 14c per doz.

GREEN FRUITS—Choice to fine apples, $3.75@4.50 per brl from store; common to good, $3.00@3.50; bananas, 75c@$2.00 per bunch; Messina lemons, $4.25@5.25 per box; pineapples, $10.00@20.00 per 100; navel oranges, $3.50@4.50; good seedlings, $3.00@4.50; California cherries, $1.25@1.50 per box of 8@10 lbs; strawberries, fair to good, $1.50@2.25 per case of 24 quarts; choice to fancy, $2.50@3.00; Southern cherries, $2.75@4.00 per case of 24 quarts; gooseberries, $1.75@2.25; red raspberries, $2.50@3.50 per case of 24 pts.

HAY—The large offerings were slow sale at weak prices. Transactions were: On track—4 cars No. 1 timothy at $13.00; 3 cars No. 2 do at $12.00@12.50; 8 cars upland prairie at $7.50@12.00. Receipts, 874 tons; shipments, 42 tons.

HIDES—No. 1 green salted, 4@4½c per lb; No. 2 do, 3¼@3½c; No. 1 calfskins, 7c; No. 2 do, 6c; No. 1 country tallow, 4¼@4½c per lb; No. 2 do, 3¾c.

POTATOES—Fair to good Burbanks, 38@42c per bu; Hebrons and Rose, 30@35c per bu on track; new potatoes, $2.00@3.00 per bu.

POULTRY—Live chickens, 9@9½c per lb; roosters, 6@6½c; springs, 14@16c; hen turkeys, 8@9c; old and young gobblers, 9c; ducks, 11@13c; full-feathered geese, $5.00@7.00 per doz.

VEGETABLES—Asparagus, 75c@$1.50 per one-third bu box; cucumbers, 30@40c per doz; green onions, 5@10c per doz; green peas, $1.25@1.75 per bu; lettuce, 15@25c per doz; cabbage, $2.25@3.25 per crate; pie plant, ½@1c per lb; radishes, 5@10c per doz; spinach, 40@75c per bu box; string beans, $1.25@1.75 per 1-bu box; tomatoes, $2.50@3.00 per crate; onions, $2.25@2.50 per brl.

WHISKY—Steady on the basis of $1.16.

LIVE-STOCK MARKET.

The following is a statement of the movement of live stock for the periods indicated, with comparative figures:

Dates.	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Receipts—				
Monday, June 13	15,500	300	36,000	8,000
Total last week	57,652	5,349	156,535	46,669
Previous week	57,634	4,304	200,050	41,540
Cor. week 1891	46,852	6,008	125,339	37,030
Cor. week 1890	69,490	3,813	114,245	53,368
Shipments—				
Monday, June 13	2,500	......	14,000	1,500
Total last week	15,970	700	54,283	13,449
Previous week	16,954	65	57,042	5,093
Cor. week 1891	13,895	1,852	56,079	11,181
Cor. week 1890	22,208	953	29,350	26,353

Receipts last week, with comparisons at four markets:

Points.	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	57,700	156,600	46,500
Kansas City	14,500	42,600	8,100
Omaha	11,000	41,300	4,100
St. Louis	11,000	19,000	5,000
Totals	94,200	259,500	63,700
Previous week	94,500	360,800	46,200
Two weeks ago	94,300	295,900	66,100
Cor. week 1891	88,300	223,800	51,700
Cor. week 1890	124,000	221,000	75,000

Receipts of hogs last week at Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Louis, Sioux City, and Indianapolis were 130,000 smaller than the previous week's arrivals.

CATTLE—Fresh receipts were estimated at 15,500, including 2,000 Texas. The arrivals about reached expectations, and with a good demand values ruled steady. Quotations are as follows:

Choice to extra steers, 1,500@1,750 lbs	$4.40@4.80
Good to choice steers, 1,300@1,500 lbs	4.05@4.45
Fair to good steers, 1,050@1,300 lbs	3.80@4.25
Poor to medium steers, 900@1,050 lbs	3.50@3.95
Good to fancy cows and heifers	2.75@3.50
Inferior to good cows and heifers	1.40@2.65
Stock steers, 600@850 lbs	2.60@3.30
Feeding steers, 900@1,200 lbs	3.25@4.05
Veal calves, 100@400 lbs	3.00@5.50
Texas steers, 750@1,150 lbs	2.50@4.00

HOGS—Trade was active and best grades sold at former prices, while undesirable grades sold 5c lower. Of the 38,000 on sale only 3,000 remained in the pens. One load of heavy sold as high as $5.12½ and several bunches at $5.07½@5.10. Light sold as high as $5.00 and mixed up to $5.05. The bulk of the offerings sold at $4.90@5.00 for all weights. Rough heavy, $4.50@4.70; common to fair light and mixed, $4.50@4.75; and 100@140-lb pigs at $4.00@4.70.

SHEEP—A brisk business was transacted in this branch of the trade and values ruled firmer, though not quotably higher. Lambs sold at $5.00@6.50, native sheep at $4.30@6.00, and Texas averaging 80 lbs at $3.65@5.20, with one extra lot averaging 99 lbs at $5.50. Some 82@108-lb Westerns sold at $4.60@5.25.

Omaha, Neb., June 13.—CATTLE—Receipts, 2,000; slow; steers, $3.25@4.30; cows, $1.50@3.50; feeders and feeders, $2.50@3.50. HOGS—Receipts, 4,000; opened 5c higher, closed weak, with advance lost; heavy, $4.65@4.80; light, $4.60@4.75; bulk, $4.70@4.75. SHEEP—Receipts, 200; active, firm; $4.00@$6.50.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Liverpool, June 13.—GRAIN—Wheat quiet, holders offer moderately: No. 1 California, 7s 2d@7s 3d per cental; red Western spring, 6s@6s 10d; No. 2 red winter, 6s 9d@6s 10d. Corn steady, demand poor; mixed Western, 5s ½d per cental.

PROVISIONS—Lard firm; Western, 33s 3d per cwt. Cheese—American finest white, 49s 6d per cwt; do colored, 47s 6d per cwt.

London, June 13.—The *Mark Lane Express*, in its weekly review of the British grain trade, says: "Owing to brilliant weather during the last week English wheat was gladly sold at 6d lower than the Whitsuntide rates. Indian and South American wheat also declined. North American was irregular and Calif was 5s 1d dearer than English. Since the last harvest there has been imported 16,592,829 qrs of wheat, of which half was American. Oats and barley were weak. Maize was dearer owing to smaller supplies being expected from America than in 1891. At today's market English wheat and foreign white were 6d cheaper and foreign red 1s cheaper on the fortnight. Flour, especially American, was with ready sale. Barley was firmer. Oats, beans, and peas were 6d lower."

New York, June 13—GRAIN—WHEAT—Receipts, 270,450 bu; sales, 5,400,000 bu; No. 2 red declined 1⅜@1⅝c on fine crop weather; reacted ⅜@⅝c on foreign buying; now 1@1⅛c down, active; June, 86⅛c asked; July, 87@87⅞c; August, 87⅞@87⅞c; September, 87⅞@88⅜c; October, 88⅝@88⅞c; November, 89⅞c; December, 90⅞@91⅛c; May, 1893, 94⅞@95c. RYE—Quiet, easy; Western, 84@86c. BARLEY—Out of season. CORN—Receipts, 113,000 bu; sales, 1,580,000 bu.

No. 2, declined 1⅜@3c on fine weather; sold up 1¼@1½c; active. Oats—Receipts, 158,575 bu; sales, 130,000 bu; No. 2 declined 1⅛@1¼c and reacted ½@⅝c with corn; State, 35@47c; Western, 35@47c.

PROVISIONS—Beef inactive and steady; extra mess, $7.50@8.50; family, $9.50@10.50. Pork dull and unchanged; new mess, $11.00; old mess, $9.75@10.50; extra prime, $10.50@11.00. Lard—Firm and quiet; steam-rendered, $6.65. BUTTER—Receipts, 8,619 pkgs; strong, fair demand; Western dairy, 11@14c; Western creamery, 14@19c; Elgins, 19c; imitation creamery, 11@15c. EGGS—Receipts, 7,309 pkgs; quiet, weak; Western, 15½@16c.

SUGAR—Raw, dull, firm; fair refining, 2⅞c; centrifugals, 96 test, 3⅜c; refined, quiet, firm; crushed, 5@5⅛c; powdered, 4⅞@4⅞c; granulated, 4⅝@4⅞c.

COFFEE—The contract market opened quiet, but 1,000 bags selling on the call, with March unchanged and the other months 5 to 10 points lower in sympathy with weaker foreign markets. Havre declined ⅛@⅜ franc and Hamburg ⅛ pfennig. Receipts at Brazil ports were 8,000 bags. Rio quiet and steady; No. 7 spot, 13@13⅛.

COTTON—Futures opened steady: June, 7.60c; July, 7.60c; August, 7.67c; September, 7.74c; October, 7.89@7.90c; November, 7.94c; December, 8.04c; January, 8.13c; February, 8.22c; March, 8.32c.

DRY GOODS—Business in dry goods was in a general way relatively quiet. The market has been tending to grind for a week, waiting upon an unexpected movement in certain bleached cottons. That took place today and was attended with free sales in the instances referred to. General revised prices are as follows: Lonsdale cambric, 10c, with discounts; Lonsdale 4-4 bleached shirtings, 8⅛c; 7-4, 7⅛c; Blackstone, 6⅛c; Hope, 6⅛c; Fitchville, 6c; Forget-Me-Not, 5⅞c; Berkley 60 cambric, 8⅛c; Berkley extra cambric, 12c; Rival 4-4 bleached, 8c. These goods will probably be advanced again in about a week. The market in other respects was unchanged.

PETROLEUM—Market opened steady and after slight fluctuations reacted to the opening price and closed dull. Pennsylvania oil spot sales none. July option sales, 12,000 brls: opening, 54⅞c; highest, 55c; lowest, 54⅛c. At Oil City—National Transit Certificates opened, 54⅛c; highest, 55⅛c; lowest, 54⅛c; closed, 53⅞c. Sales, 172,000 brls; clearances, 78,000 brls; shipments, 8,795 brls; runs, 108,955 brls. At Pittsburg—Petroleum, 55c; National Transit certificates opened at 55c; closed at 55⅛c.

The visible supply of grain Saturday, June 11, as compiled by the New York Produce Exchange, was as follows: Wheat, 26,651,000 bu; decrease, 1,260,000. Corn, 4,628,000 bu; increase, 150,000. Oats, 3,897,000 bu; increase, 528,000. Rye, 528,000 bu; increase, 82,000. Barley, 396,000 bu; decrease, 15,000.

Duluth, Minn., June 13.—WHEAT—A weak opening followed by a decided advancing tendency characterized the early hours of the market. There was a reaction later. Close: No. 1 hard cash, 83⅛c; June, 82⅞c; July, 83⅞c; September, 80⅞c; No. 1 Northern cash, 80c; June, 80⅞c; July, 80⅞c; September, 78⅞c; No. 2 Northern cash, 72c; No. 3, 66c; rejected, 56c. On track—No. 1 hard, 82⅞c; No. 1 Northern, 80⅞c.

Elgin, Ill., June 13.—[Special.]—BUTTER—21,000 lbs were sold today at 18½c. This was an advance of 1½c; closing firm.

Minneapolis, Minn., June 13.—WHEAT—There was another big drop in wheat today, and the opening was rather excited. July opened at 76⅛c, a decline of ⅜c from Saturday night. It recovered to Saturday's prices before the close. There was considerable long wheat to come out, and this affected the opening, but the Chicago shorts, Pardridge being prominent, had a good absorbing capacity, and a good advance was worked on their buying. This kept the market strong and steady at the lower figures until the close, when the price fell off, but rallied again to a close for July at 77⅛c. Trading was not very heavy, but there was a little scattering and some short sales. Cash wheat was slower than for several days. No. 1 Northern did not get up to 80c, a noticeable drop from last week. Receipts of wheat here were 187 cars and at Duluth and Superior 208 cars. Close: June, 77⅛c; July opening, 76⅛c; highest, 77⅞c; lowest, 76⅛c; closing, 75⅛c; August opened, 77⅛c; highest, 77⅛c; lowest, 77⅛c; closing, 77⅛c; September, opened 76c; highest, 77⅛c; lowest, 76c; closing, 77c; December, closing 79⅛c. On track: No. 1 Northern, 78⅞c; No. 2 Northern, 75⅛c; 75c.

The *Northwestern Miller* reports the stock of wheat in private elevators in Minneapolis at 716,000 bu, an increase of 15,000 bu. The total stock at Minneapolis and Duluth is 12,502,484 bu, an increase for the week of 82,000 bu. A year ago the stock was 10,430,000 bu. The *Market Record* gives the stock in country elevators of Minnesota and the two Dakotas at 2,930,800 bu, a gain over last Monday of 140,800 bu. This makes the aggregate in the Northwest 15,437,284 bu, or 223,062 bu in excess of last week. A year ago the total stock was 12,714,000 bu.

Philadelphia, Pa., June 13.—GRAIN—Wheat—Opened weak, closed firm; No. 2 red in export elevator, 87⅛c; No. 2 red, June, 87⅜@88c; July, 87⅜@88c; August, 87⅞@88⅜c; September, 87⅞@88⅜c. Corn—Early in day options declined 1⅛@2⅛c, subsequently reacted ⅛@⅜c from lowest point, closing firm; local car lots weaker; No. 3 mixed in grain depot, 50c; No. 2 yellow do, 53c; No. 2 mixed, June, 50⅞@51⅛c; July, 50⅞@51c; August, 50@50⅞c; September, 50@50⅞c. Oats—Weak; No. 2 mixed, 38c; No. 3 white, 39½c; No. 2 white, 40⅛@41c; do choice, 41⅛c; No. 2 white, June, 38@39c; July, 38@39c; August, 37⅞c; September, 35⅛@36⅛c. RECEIPTS—Wheat, 75,000 bu; corn, 26,500 bu; oats, 8,500 bu. SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 900 bu; corn, 66,500 bu; oats, 34,500 bu.

Baltimore, Md., June 13.—GRAIN—Wheat—Lower; No. 2 red spot, 88⅛@88⅜c; June, 88⅛c bid. Corn—Easy; mixed, spot and June, 52⅞@53c. Oats—Easier; No. 2 white Western, 40@41c; No. 2 mixed do, 39@39½c. Rye—Firm; higher; No. 2, 84c bid.

Peoria, Ill., June 13.—GRAIN—Corn lower; No. 2, 41@41½c; No. 3, 40@40½c; No. 4, 38c. Oats active and lower; No. 2 white, 32@32½c; No. 3 white, 31½c. Rye scarce; No. 2, 85c. WHISKY—Firm; finished goods, $1.16; spirits, $1.18. RECEIPTS—Wheat, 3,000 bu; corn, 69,600 bu; oats, 165,000 bu; barley, 600.

Buffalo, N. Y., June 13.—GRAIN—Wheat—No. 1 hard, 89c; No. 1 Northern, 84c; No. 2 red, 91c. Corn—No. 2, 52c. RECEIPTS—Wheat, 85,000 bu; corn, 220,000 bu. SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 190,000 bu; corn, 200,000 bu.

MASTERS' ORGANIZATION THREATENED.

Boss Stonecutters Enjoined Pending an Inquiry by Court.

NEW YORK, June 13.—[Special.]—Judge McAdam of the Superior Court handed down an important decision today in the suit brought by John Hutchinson against the Master Stonecutters' Association. Mr. Hutchinson, who is in the stone cutting business, applied for an injunction to restrain the association, of which he was one of the founders, from boycotting him. He had contracts for buildings going up on Seventy-sixth and Seventy-seventh streets. The association objected to him doing the work because the ground had been bought by a man who had obtained in foreclosure proceedings property on which a member of the association had a claim. On the application of Leavitt, Wood & Keith, Mr. Hutchinson's lawyers, Judge McAdam has continued the preliminary injunction. He says in his opinion:

The defendant association is a "trade union," and its declared object is to "foster, protect, and promote the welfare and interest of persons engaging in the free stone business," a purpose in itself legal, but whether its real design as demonstrated by its methods does not constitute a criminal conspiracy whereby valuable property is exposed to injury is a pertinent and serious inquiry. The purpose seems to be to compel purchasers under foreclosure of unfinished houses to leave them in that unproductable and exposed condition unless they first pay the debts and obligations of previous owners; a process of duress not favored by the law and fraught with danger to the public interests. Another question is how far parties belonging to such an organization may by injunction obtain equitable relief from threatened special injury by the overt acts of their associates, and whether such relief can be had in advance of actual expulsion. In view of the importance of the question involved and the fact that the injunction granted is directed against illegal acts, the application to continue the writ will be granted to the end that the association may have the question authoritatively determined by the general term.

This case is watched with interest by persons connected with the building trades.

MASSILLON, O., June 13.—[Special.]—The threatened general strike of the trainmen on the Cleveland, Lorain and Wheeling road failed to materialize today for the two reasons that Chief Arthur of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers advised against the tie-up and a number of engineers weakened on the extreme course decided upon almost at the last moment.

The Goose Tried to Bite Him.

Half of St. Petersburg was laughing a few days ago over the arrest of the son of M. Smirnoff, a wealthy State Councilor, on the charge of stealing a goose. Many people attended court to listen to the young man's defense. He made no attempt, however, to prove his innocence, but acknowledged his guilt. He declared that the goose had attacked him while he was going home, and had attempted to "bite" his legs. In defending himself he had caught the bird by the neck and killed it. Not knowing what to do with his prey he finally decided to carry it home and use it for a Sunday roast. The charge of the owner of the goose that Smirnoff had willfully stolen the property was not upheld, as the learned Judge declared that he had "a right to defend his life." Many days will pass by ere he will hear the last of the stolen goose.—*St. Petersburg Letter.*

The Maltreated Sex.

Of the 328,000 divorces granted in the United States during the last twenty years 310,000 were granted at the request of wives.

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